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## TERMS

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serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-  
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## POETRY.

### OLD WINTER'S COMING.

[BY MISS MOORE.]

Old winter is coming—alack!  
How icy and cold is he!  
He comes not a pin for a shivering back—  
He's a sassy old chap to white and black—  
He whistles his chills with a wonderful crack,  
For he comes from a cold east tree!

A wily old fellow this winter is—  
A mighty old fellow for guile!  
He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet Miss—  
The twinkling old maid, warts to kiss—  
And frosts the dew on the lips for this  
Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old winter's a frolicsome blade, I vow—  
He'll be wild in his humor, and free!  
He'll whistle along for "want of his thought,"  
And set all the warmth of our furs at naught,  
And rattle the leaves by pretty girls' thoughts;  
For a frolicsome fellow is he!

Old winter is blowing his gusts along,  
And merrily shaking the tree!  
From morning to night he will sing his song—  
Now mowing and now, now holding and long—  
His voice is low, for his lungs are strong—  
A merry old fellow is he!

Old winter's a wicked old chap, I ween—  
As wicked as ever you see!  
He withers the flowers, he frosts and green—  
And bites the pretty nose of the Miss of sixteen,  
As she trippingly walks in maidly sheen!  
A wicked old fellow is he!

Old winter's a tough old fellow for blows,  
As tough as ever you see!  
He will trip up your brothers and read our clothes  
And stiffen our limbs, from our fingers to toes—  
He mends not the cries of his friends or his foes—  
A cruel old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is winter, they say,  
A cunning old fellow is he!  
He preys in the crevices day by day,  
To see how we're passing our time away,  
And mark all our doings, from grave to gay—  
I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

### ADDRESS TO A HUSBAND.

BY MISS POATES.

O grant my prayer, and let me go,  
Thy soul to share, thy path to smooth;  
Is there a want, a wish, a woe,  
Which would lead thee to seek to soothe?

Alas when sleep still seals thine eyes,  
My hand the temperate meal shall spread;  
At night my smiles shall cheer thy sighs,  
And my fond arms support thy head.

And if thy waking cares are old and sad,  
Some happy word I'll say to cheer;  
Still this unchanging, tender heart,  
The sacred vow I made shall fill.

### JACOB FAITHFUL.

By the author of "Newton Foster," "Peter  
Simple," &c.

'Bound 'prentice to a waterman,  
I learnt a bit to row;  
And, bless your heart, I always was so gay.

I had not, for some time, received a visit  
from Tom; and, surprised at this, I went down  
to his father's, to make inquiry about him. I  
found the old couple sitting in doors; the weather  
was fine, but old Tom was not at his work;  
even the old woman's netting was thrown a-  
side.

"Where is Tom?" inquired I, after wishing  
them good morning.

"Oh! dear me," cried the old woman, put-  
ting her apron up to her eyes, "that wicked,  
good-for-nothing girl!"

"Good heavens! what is the matter?" inquired  
I of old Tom.

"The matter, Jacob," replied old Tom,  
stretching out his two wooden legs, and plac-  
ing his hands on his knees, "is, that Tom has  
'listened for a soldier!"

"Listened for a soldier?" I said, and what's  
more, I told the regiment is ordered to the  
West Indies. So, what with fever of mind and  
yellow fever, he's fond for the land crabs, that's  
sartin. I think now," continued the old man,  
brushing a tear from his eye with his fore finger,  
"that I see his bones bleaching under the  
palisades; for I know the place well."

"Don't say so, Tom; don't say so! Oh, Ja-  
cob, beg pardon if I'm too free now; but can't  
you help us?"

"I will if I can, depend upon it; but tell me  
how this happened," said I, appealing to old  
Tom.

ing with us, but it didn't last long. She  
couldn't leave off her old tricks; and so, that  
Tom might not get the upper hand, she play-  
ed him off with the sergeant of a recruiting party,  
and flies off from one to the other, just like the  
tick of the old clock there does from one side  
to the other.

"One day the sergeant was the fancy man  
and the next day it was Tom. At last, Tom  
gets out of patience, and wishes to come to a fair  
understanding. So he axes her whether she  
chooses to have the sergeant or to have him,  
she might take her choice, but he had no no-  
tion of being played with in that way, after all  
her letters and all her promises. Upon this  
she huffs outright, and tells Tom he may go  
about his business, for she didn't care if she  
never saw him no more. And so Tom's blood  
was up, and he calls her a— a jilt, and, in  
opinion, he was near the truth, then they had  
a regular breeze, and parted company."

"Well, this made Tom very miserable, and  
the next day he would have begged her par-  
don, and come to her terms, for you see, Ja-  
cob, a man in love has no discretion; but she  
being still angry, tells him to go about his busi-  
ness, as she means to marry the sergeant in a  
week. Tom turns away again quite mad, and  
it so happens that he goes into the public  
house, where the sergeant hangs out, hoping to  
be revenged on him, and meaning to have a re-  
gular set-to, and see who is the best man; but  
the sergeant wasn't there, and Tom takes his  
after pot to drive away care; and, when the  
sergeant returned, Tom was not a little in li-  
quor."

"Now, the sergeant was a knowing chap,  
and when he comes in, and perceives Tom with  
face flushed, he guessed what was to come, so,  
instead of saying a word, he goes to another ta-  
ble, and dashes his fist upon it, as if in a pas-  
sion. Tom goes up to him, and says, 'Sergeant,  
I've known that girl long before you, and  
if you are a man, you'll stand up for her.'"

"Stand up for her?" replied the sergeant,  
"and so I would have done yesterday, but the  
blasted jilt has turned me to the right about and  
sent me away. I won't fight now, for she won't  
have me—any more than she will you." Now  
when Tom hears this, he becomes more pacified  
with the sergeant, and they sit down like  
two people under the same misfortune, and  
take a pot together instead of fighting; and then,  
you see, the sergeant plies Tom with liquor,  
swearing that he will go back to the regiment,  
and leave Mary altogether, and advises Tom  
to do the same.

"At last, what with the sergeant's persua-  
sions, and Tom's desire to vex Mary, he suc-  
ceeds in listing him, and giving him the shil-  
ling before witnesses: that was all the rascal  
wanted. The next day Tom was sent down to  
the depot, as they call it, to follow up Mary;  
and the sergeant remains here to follow up Mary  
without interruption. This only happened three  
days ago, and we only were told of it yester-  
day by old Stapleton, who threatens to turn  
his daughter out of doors."

"Can't you help us Jacob?" said the old wo-  
man, whimpering.

"I hope I can; and if money can procure his  
discharge it shall be obtained. But did you  
not say that he was ordered to the West In-  
dies?"

"The regiment is in the West Indies, but  
they are recruiting for it, so many that they  
carried off by the yellow fever last sickly sea-  
son. A transport, they say, will sail next  
week, and the recruits are to march for embar-  
cation in three or four days."

"And what is the regiment, and where is the  
depot?"

"It is the 47th Fusiliers, and the depot is at  
Maidstone."

"I will lose no time, my good friends," replied  
I; "tomorrow I will go to Mr. Drummond,  
and consult with him." I returned the grate-  
ful squeeze of old Tom's hand, and, followed  
by the blessings of the old woman, I hastened  
away.

As I pulled up the river, for that day I was  
engaged to dine with the Warncliffe's, I re-  
solved to call upon Mary Stapleton, and ascertain  
by her deportment whether she had become  
that heartless jilt which she was represented,  
and if so, to persuade Tom, if I succeeded in  
obtaining his discharge, to think no more about  
her. I felt so vexed and angry with her, that  
after I landed I walked about a few minutes  
before I went to the house, that I might recov-  
er my temper. When I walked up the stairs  
I found Mary sitting over a sheet of paper, on  
which she had been writing. She looked up  
as I came in, and I perceived she had been cry-  
ing.

"Mary," said I, "how well you have kept  
the promise you made to me when last we  
met. See what trouble and sorrow you have  
brought upon all parties except yourself!"

"Except myself, no, Mr. Faithful, I don't say  
myself, I am almost mad—I believe I am mad—  
for surely such folly as mine is madness!"—  
And Mary wept bitterly.

"There is no excuse for your behaviour, Ja-  
cob. It is unpardonably wicked. Tom sacri-  
ficed all for your sake, he even deserted, and  
desertion is death by the law. Now what have  
you done?—you have put him in the hands of  
the law, to drive him to transportation, and in-  
duce him, in despair, to enlist for a soldier. He  
sails for the West Indies to fill up the ranks of  
a regiment thinned by the yellow fever, and  
will perhaps never return again—you will then  
have been the occasion of his death. Mary, I  
have come to tell you that I despise you."

"I despise and hate myself," replied Mary,  
mournfully; "I wish I were in my grave. O  
Mr. Faithful, do for God's sake, do get me  
back. You can, I know you can—you have  
money and every thing."

"If I do, it will not be for your benefit, Ma-  
ry, for you shall trifle with him no more. I  
will not try for his discharge unless he faith-  
fully promises never to speak to you again."

"You don't say that—you don't mean that,"  
cried Mary, sweeping the hair with her hand  
back from her forehead, and her hand still re-  
maining on her head—"O God! O God! what  
a wretch I am! Hear me, Jacob, hear me,"  
cried she, dropping on her knee, and seizing  
my hands; "only get him his discharge—only  
let me once see him again, and I swear by all  
that is sacred, that I will beg his pardon on my  
knees as I now do yours. I will do every thing,  
anything, if he will but forgive me, for I can-  
not, will not, live without him."

"If this is true, Mary, what madness could  
have induced you to have acted as you have?"

"Yes," replied Mary, rising from her knees,  
"madness indeed—more than madness to treat  
so cruelly one for whom I only care to live—  
You say Tom loves me, I know he does, but  
he does not love me as I do him. O my God,  
my heart will break!" After a pause Mary re-  
sumed, "Read what I have written to him—I  
have already written as much in another let-  
ter. You will see that if he cannot get away,  
I have offered to go with him as his wife,

that is, if he will have such a foolish, wicked  
girl, as I am."

I read the letter, it was as she said, praying  
for forgiveness, offering to accompany him, and  
humiliating herself as much as it was possible.  
I was much affected. I returned the letter.

"You can't despise me so much as I despise  
myself," continued Mary; "I hate, I detest my-  
self for my folly. I recollect now how you  
used to caution me when a girl. O mother!  
mother! it was a cruel legacy you left to your  
child, when you gave her your disposition. Yet,  
why should I blame her—I must blame myself."

"Well, Mary, I will do all I can, and that  
as soon as possible. To-morrow I will go  
down to the depot."

"God bless you, Jacob; and may you never  
have the misfortune to be in love with such a  
woman as myself!"

I left Mary, and hastened home to dress for  
dinner. I mentioned the subject of wishing to  
obtain Tom's discharge, to Mr. Warncliffe,  
who recommended me immediately applying  
to the Horse Guards; and as he was acquaint-  
ed with those in office, offered to accompany  
me. I gladly accepted his offer, and the next  
morning he called for me in his carriage, and  
we went there. Mr. Warncliffe sent up his  
card to one of the secretaries, and were im-  
mediately ushered up, when I stated my wish-  
es. The reply was, "if you had time to pre-  
pare a substitute it would easily be arranged;  
but the regiment is so weak, and the aversion  
to the West Indies so prevalent after this last  
very sickly season, that I doubt if his royal  
highness would permit any man to purchase  
his discharge. However, we will see. The  
duke is one of the kindest-hearted of men, and  
I will lay the case before him; but let us see if  
he is still at the depot—I rather think not."

The secretary rang the bell.

"The detachment of the 47th Fusiliers from  
the depot, has it marched? and when does it  
embark?"

The clerk went out, and in a few minutes  
returned with some papers in his hand. "It  
marched the day before yesterday, and was to  
embark this morning, and sail as soon as the  
wind was fair."

My heart sank at this intelligence.

"How is the wind, Mr. G— go down and  
look at the tell tale."

The clerk returned; "E. N. E., sir, and has  
been steadily so these two days."

"Then," replied the secretary, "I am afraid  
you are too late to obtain your wish. The  
orders to the port admiral are most peremp-  
tory to expedite the sailing of the transport,  
and a frigate has been now three weeks wait-  
ing to convey them. Depend upon it, they have  
sailed to-day."

"What can be done?" replied I, mournfully.

"You must apply for his discharge, and pro-  
cure a substitute. He can then have an order  
sent out, and be permitted to return home."

"I am very sorry, as I perceive you are much in-  
terested, but I'm afraid it is too late now. How-  
ever, you may call to-morrow; the weather  
there is clear with this wind, and the port ad-  
miral will telegraph to the Admiralty the  
sailing of the vessel. Should any thing de-  
tain him, I will take care that his royal high-  
ness shall be acquainted with the circumstances  
this afternoon, if possible, and will give you  
his reply."

We thanked the secretary for his politeness,  
and took our leave. Vexed as I was with the  
communications I had already received, I was  
much more so when one of the porters ran to  
the carriage, to show me, by the secretary's  
order, a telegraphic communication from the  
Admiralty containing this certain and unpleas-  
ant information, "convey to West Indies sailed  
this morning."

"Then it is all over for the present," said I,  
throwing myself back in the carriage; and I  
continued in a melancholy humour until Mr.  
Warncliffe, who had business in the city, put  
me down as near as the carriage went to the  
house of Mr. Drummond. I found Sarah,  
who was the depository of all my thoughts,  
pains, and pleasures, and I communicated to  
her this episode in the history of young Tom.  
As most ladies are severe judges of their own  
sex, she was very strong in her expressions re-  
specting the conduct of Mary, which she would  
not allow to admit of any palliation. Even  
here penitence had no weight with her.

"And yet how often is the case, Sarah, not  
perhaps to the extent carried on by this mis-  
taken girl; but still the disappointment is as  
great, although the consequences are not so  
calamitous. Among the higher classes, how  
often do young men receive encouragement,  
and yield themselves up to a passion to en-  
list in disappointment! It is a necessary  
plight; a young woman may not have  
virtually committed herself, and yet, by  
merely appearing pleased with the conver-  
sation and company of a young man, induce  
him to venture his affections in a treacherous  
sea, and eventually find them wrecked!"

"You are very naively poetical, Jacob,"  
replied Sarah; "such things do happen, but I  
think that women's affections are to use your  
phrase, often wrecked than those of men; that,  
however, does not exculpate either party. A  
woman must be blind, indeed, if she cannot  
perceive, in a very short time, whether she is  
trifling with a man's feelings, and base in deed,  
if she continues to practice upon them."

"Sarah," replied I, and I stopped.

"I was," replied I, stammering a little, "I  
was going to ask you, if your were blind?"

"As to what, Jacob," said Sarah, coloring  
up.

"As to my feelings towards you."

"No; I believe you like me very well," re-  
plied she smiling.

"Do you think that it is all?"

"Where do you dine to-day, Jacob?" replied  
Sarah.

"That must depend upon you and your an-  
swer. If I dine here to-day, I trust to dine  
here often. If I do not dine here to-day,  
probably I never may again. I wish to know,  
Sarah, whether you have been blind to my  
feelings towards you; for, with the case of  
Mary and Tom before me, I feel that I must  
no longer trust to my own hopes, which may  
end in disappointment. Will you have the  
kindness to put me out of my misery?"

"If I have been blind to your feelings, I have  
not been blind to your merit, Jacob. Perhaps  
I have not been blind to your feelings, and am  
not of the same disposition as Mary Stapleton.  
I think you may venture to dine here to-day,  
continued she, coloring and smiling, as she  
turned away to the window.

"I can hardly believe that I'm to be so hap-  
py," Sarah, replied I, agitated. "I have been  
fortunate, very fortunate, but the hopes you  
have now raised are so much beyond my ex-  
pectations, so much beyond my desert, that  
I dare not indulge in them. Have pity on  
me, and be more explicit."

"What do you wish me to say?" replied Sarah,

looking down upon her work, as she turned  
round to me.

"That you will not reject the orphan who  
was fostered by your father, and who reminds  
you of what he was, that you may not forget at  
this moment, what I trust is the greatest bar  
to his presumption—his humble origin."

"Jacob," that was said like yourself, it was  
nobly said; and if you are not noble born, you  
have true nobility of mind. I will initiate  
your example. Have I not often, during our  
long friendship, told you that I loved you?"

"Yes, as a child, you did, Sarah."

"Then, as a woman, I repeat it; and now  
are you satisfied?"

I took Sarah by the hand; she did not with-  
draw it, but allowed me to kiss it over and  
over again.

"But your father and mother, Sarah?"

"Would never have allowed our intimacy,  
if they had not approved of it, Jacob, depend  
upon it. However, you may make yourself  
easy on that score, by letting them know what  
has passed, and then, I presume you will be  
out of my misery."

Before the day was over, I had spoken to  
Mrs. Drummond, and requested her to open  
the business to her husband, as I really felt it  
more than I could dare to do. She smiled at  
my daughter hung upon her neck when I was  
out of Mr. Drummond at dinner time, I was  
out of my misery; for he shook me by the  
hand, and said,

"You have made us all very happy, Jacob,  
for that girl appears determined either to marry  
you, or not to marry at all. Come, dinner is  
ready."

I will leave the reader to imagine how hap-  
py I was: what passed between Sarah and me  
in our *tert-a-tele* of that evening, how unwill-  
ing I was to quit the house, and now I ordered  
a post chaise to carry me home, be-  
cause I was afraid to trust myself on that wa-  
ter, on which the major part of my life had been  
passed, lest any accident should happen to  
me, and rob me of my anticipated bliss—  
that day, I was as one family, and finding the  
distance too great, took up my abode at apart-  
ments contiguous to the house of Mr. Drum-  
mond. But the course of other people's love  
did not run so smooth, and I must now return  
to Mary Stapleton and Tom Boazley.

I left breakfast, and was just about to take  
my wherry and go down to acquaint the old  
couple with the bad success of my application.  
I had been reflecting with gratitude upon my  
own happiness in prospect, indulging in fond  
anticipations, and then, reverting to the state in  
which I had left Mary Stapleton and Tom's  
father and mother, contrasting their misery  
with my joy arising from the same source, when  
I should rush into the dining room but  
young Tom dressed in nothing but a shirt and  
a pair of white trousers, covered with dust, and  
worn with fatigue and excitement.

"Good heavens! Tom! are you back? then  
you must have deserted!"

"Very true," replied Tom, sinking on a chair,  
"I swam on shore last night, and have made  
from Portsmouth to here since eight o'clock—  
I hardly need say that I am done up. Let me  
have something to drink, Jacob, pray."

I went to the cellar and brought him some  
wine, of which he drank off a tumbler eagerly.  
During this I was revolving in my mind the  
consequences which might arise from this hasty  
and imprudent step. "Tom," said I, "do you  
know the consequences of desertion?"

"Yes," replied the gloomily, "but I could not  
help it; Mary told me in her letter that she  
would do all I wished, would accompany me a-  
board; she made all the amends she could, poor  
girl! and by heavens, I could not leave her; and  
when I found myself fairly under weigh, and  
there was no chance, I was almost mad; the  
wind buffed us at the Needles, and we anchor-  
ed for the night—I slipped down the cable and  
swam on shore; and there's the whole story."

"But Tom, you will certainly be recognised  
and taken for a deserter."

"I must think of that," replied Tom; "I know  
the risk that I run, but perhaps if you obtain  
my discharge they may let me off."

I thought this was the best plan to proceed  
upon, and requesting Tom to keep quiet, I went  
to consult with Mr. Warncliffe. He agreed  
with me that it was Tom's only chance, and I  
pulled to his father's to let them know what had  
occurred, and then went out to the Drummonds.  
When I returned home late in the evening, the  
gardener told me that Tom had gone out and  
had not returned. My heart misgave me that  
he had gone to see Mary, and that some mis-  
fortune had occurred, and I went to bed with  
most anxious feelings. My forebodings were  
proved to be correct, for the next morning I  
was informed that old Stapleton wished to see  
me. He was ushered in, and as soon as he en-  
tered, he exclaimed, "All's up, Master Jacob—  
Tom's nabbed!—Mary bit after it—human na-  
ture."

"Why what is the matter, Stapleton?"

"Why, it's just this—Tom deserts to come to  
Mary. Cause why?—he loves her—human  
nature. That soldier chap comes in and  
sees Tom, clutches hold, and tries to take pos-  
session of him. Tom fights, knocks out ser-  
geant's starboard eye and tries to escape—hu-  
man nature. Soldiers come in, pick up sergeant,  
seize Tom and carry him off. Mary cries and  
screams, and faints—human nature—poor girl,  
can't keep her up—two women with burnt feet  
there all night! Sad job, mister Jacob. Of  
all the senses love's the worst that's sartin—  
quite upset me, can't smoke my pipe this morn-  
ing—Mary's tears quite put my pipe out; and  
old Stapleton looked as if he was ready to cry  
himself."

"This is a sad business, Stapleton," replied I.  
"Tom will be tried for desertion, and God knows  
how it will end. I will try all I can; but they  
have been very strict lately."

"Hope you will, Mr. Jacob. Mary will die,  
that's sartin. I'm more afraid that Tom will  
lose his life, I know the girl—  
just like her mother, never could carry her  
helm amidst hardships, a port or hard a starboard.  
She's apt to follow Tom—go to Maid-  
stone. I take her as soon as I go back to her.  
Just come up to tell you all about it."

"This is a gloomy affair, Stapleton."

"Yes, for sartin—what there never was such  
a thing as human nature."

After a little conversation, and a supply of  
money, which I knew would be acceptable,  
Stapleton went away leaving me in no very hap-  
py state of mind. My regard for Tom was  
excessive, & his situation one of peculiar dan-  
ger. Again I repaired to Mr. Warncliffe for  
advice, and he readily interested himself most  
warmly.

"This is, indeed, an awkward business," said  
he, "and will require more interest than I am  
able to command. I must be condemned to  
death, he will be sentenced to such a flogging  
as will break him down in spirit as well as in  
body and sink him into an early grave. Death  
were preferable of the two. Lose no time Mr.  
Faithful, in going down to Maidstone, and see-

ing the colonel commanding the depot. I will  
go to the Horse Guards, and see what it is to be  
done."

I wrote a hurried note to Sarah to account  
for my absence, and sent for post horses. Early  
in the afternoon I arrived at Maidstone, and  
finding out the residence of the officer com-  
manding the depot, sent up my card. In few  
words I stated to him the reason of my calling  
upon him.

"It will rest altogether with the Horse Guards,  
Mr. Faithful, & am I afraid I can give you but  
little hope. His Royal Highness has expressed  
his determination to punish the next deserter  
with the utmost severity of the law. His le-  
nity on that point has been very injurious to  
the service and he must do it. Besides, there  
is an aggravation of the offence in his attack  
upon the sergeant, who has irretrievably lost  
his eye."

"The sergeant first made him drink, and  
then persuaded him to enlist." I then stated  
the rivalry that subsisted between them, and  
continued, "Is it not disgraceful to enlist men  
in that way—can that be called voluntary ser-  
vice?"

"All very true," replied the officer, "but still  
expediency wins at even more. I do not at-  
tempt to defend the system, but we must have  
soldiers. The seamen are impressed by force,  
the soldiers are entrapped by other means, even  
more creditable; the only excuse is expedi-  
ency, or if you like it better, necessity. All I  
can promise you sir, is, what I would have  
done even if you had not appealed to me, to-  
wit, the prisoner every comfort which his situa-  
tion will permit, and every advantage at his  
court martial, which mercy, tempered by jus-  
tice, will warrant."

"I thank you, sir: will you allow me and his  
brother to see him?"

"Most certainly: the order shall be given  
forthwith."

I thanked the officer for his kindness, and  
took my leave.

I hastened to the black-hole where Tom was  
confined, and the order of my admission hav-  
ing arrived before me, I was permitted by the  
sergeant of the guard to pass the sentry. I  
found Tom sitting on a bench, notching a stick  
with his knife, and whistling a slow tune.

"This is kind, Jacob, but not more than I ex-  
pected of you—I made sure that I should see  
you to-night or to-morrow morning. How's  
your Mary? I care only for her now—I am  
satisfied—she loves me, and—I knocked out  
the sergeant's eye—spoilt his wooing at all o-  
vents."

"But Tom, are you aware of the danger in  
which you are?"

"Yes, Jacob, perfectly; I shall be tried by a  
court-martial and shot. I've made up my  
mind to it—at all events, it's better than being  
hung like a dog, or flogged to death like a niger.  
I shall die like a gentleman, if I have  
never been a one before, that's so much more. Nay,  
I shall go out of the world with as much noise as  
a battle had been fought, or a great man had  
died."

"How do you mean?"

"Why there'll be more than one bullet in it—  
This is no time for jesting, Tom."

"Not for poor Jacob, as a sincere friend, I  
grant; not for poor Mary, as a devoted girl; not  
for my poor father and mother—no, no, no,  
continued Tom. I feel for them; but for my-  
self, I neither fear nor care. I have not done  
wrong—I was pressed against the law and act  
of parliament, and I deserted. I was enslaved  
when I was drunk and mad, and I deserted—  
There is no disgrace to me; the disgrace is to  
the government, which suffers such acts. If I  
am to be a victim, well and good—we can on-  
ly die once."

"Very true, Tom, but you are too young to  
die, and we must hope for the best."

"I have given up all hope, Jacob. I know  
the law will be put in force—I shall die and go  
to another and a better world, as the parson  
says, where, at all events, there will be no  
muskets to clean, on drill, and none of your  
confounded pipe-clay, which has almost driven  
me mad. I should like to die in a blue jacket  
—in a red coat I will not, so I presume I shall  
go out of the world in my shirt, and that's  
more than I had when I came in."

"Mary and her father are coming down to  
you, Tom."



place to ripen as he calls it. Hot bread just from the oven he says is giving out carbon continually, and has not imbibed a sufficient quantity of oxygen to make it wholesome. Can you forbear smiling, my friend? Now I know that there is nothing of literature in all this, unless the chemical disquisitions of my wretched husband may be so considered; but nevertheless I flatter myself you will give me a place in your Messenger, because many a victim of dyspepsia may look in this mirror and see himself.

REBELINDA.

**EASTERN SPLENDOR.**—One of the remarkable features of this extraordinary city (Lucknow) is its elephants, which are maintained in multitudes; immense numbers belong to the King, and nobility and rich people possess as many as their means will admit. In royal processions, festivals, and state occasions, they appear in crowds. A battalion of elephants, 15 abreast, formed into a close serried column, richly caparisoned in flowing robes of scarlet and gold, with silver howdahs, and bearing natives of rank clothed in glittering tissues, form an imposing sight; but this can only be seen with full effect in the open country beyond the city. Once within the streets, the jostling and confusion are tremendous and not unbecomingly, in very narrow passes, ladders and ladders, or perhaps part of the roof of the projecting buildings are torn away by the struggle for precedence displayed with elephants accompanied with their strength, and entering with ardour into the resolves of the Mahomets, to gain or maintain the foremost places. Elephants breed here in a state of domestication; and young ones, not larger than a good sized pig, are frequently seen frolicking by the side of their mothers through the streets of Lucknow. A spectacle fraught with interest to the eye of a European; and when handsomely caparisoned, and when the splendour of a lioness added considerably to the splendour of a procession. Fewer than a thousand horses, many of which are perfect specimens of the finest breeds, and are considered paragons of their kind; these are brought out to increase the splendour of his retinue, and even upon ordinary occasions his swarms exceed in multitude and variety any European notion of ostentatious show.

Asiatic Journal.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 22.**—**LAURENCE SCIENCE.**—A young gentleman named Nicholson, educated at one of the English universities, highly connected in that country, and having many respectable connections in this city, drowned himself yesterday morning in the North River between Hoboken and Courtland street. He had been appointed to his usual residence from England, and was involved in debt to a considerable extent for board and pecuniary accommodations from his friends; and being a young man of high sense and of very excellent temper, had declared that he could not survive the disparagement into which the negligence of his friends at home had thrown him with his general acquaintance here. He purchased a phial of the sulphate of morphia in Canal street, and went with some friends on an excursion in a sail boat to Hoboken, drank a large quantity of brandy and water there and on stepping on board the boat on his return, he was observed to swallow the contents of the phial. Within two or four minutes he suddenly sprang up, uttered the words "happy moment," and plunged head-first into the river. He was observed to rise once about 250 yards below the boat, and was then seen no more. Mr. Nicholson was a young gentleman of bright literary attainments, and has left in the possession of a friend manuscripts evincing great labor and genius. He had spent a handsome fortune, but his reverses on his interests were extensive. —*Cour. & Eng.*

#### SALE OF A PRINCIPALITY.

The Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfurt gives the following extract of a letter of the 22d ult. from St. Wendel, principality of Liechtenstein, announcing its incorporation with the monarchy of Prussia. The inhabitants, amounting to six thousand, were handed over without the slightest notice like so many bollocks, to the tender care of a member of the "Holy" Alliance. Their "liberalism" was considered dangerous, and they are to be brought to reason by the judicious use of Prussian bayonets. "Yesterday our long painful state of uncertainty was brought to an end; we are definitely incorporated with the Prussian monarchy. To-day the principality did homage. The ceremony attracted an immense crowd. At half-past ten a detachment of Prussian soldiers entered the town, and drew up in parade order before the castle. After a short address, M. Symon, the president of the regency, delivered up the principality to the Prussian commissioner, the president of the Bodelschwing, and then did homage. The Prussian commissioner then, in the name of the King of Prussia, read aloud a long list of the King of Prussia, and salutes of artillery were fired. In the evening there was a banquet, at which all the authorities were present.

In reference to this subject the Courier Francis says:—"The occupation of the principality of St. Wendel and its dependencies by Prussia, took place in virtue of a concession made to that power by the Prince of Saxe-Coburg. The inhabitants amount to about six thousand. They went to bed the night of the 21st of September subjects of Saxe-Coburg, and rose on the morning of the 22d subjects of Prussia. Nothing was heard of the arrangement till it was carried into effect. The inhabitants have been sold with the soil in the good old times of the feudal system. No person of note in the place were consulted upon the occasion. All was done by the high contracting parties themselves. The functionaries and soldiers added derision to oppression in celebrating the events by banquets, and ordered the astonished inhabitants to illuminate their houses. The patriots, who are numerous in St. Wendel, say that this transfer is the result of an order of the last Congress. The inhabitants of this small town have always been considered dangerous liberals, and as the Prince of Saxe-Coburg was not in a condition to bring them to reason, the task has been entrusted to King William. Already M. Fusch, a clergyman, has been ordered to leave the country within eight days; from this order may be formed of what awaits the patriots of St. Wendel.

Abraham Dugout writes in the St. Augustine Herald that he has seen under cultivation in Florida a species of coffee which grows wild in Cuba. He supposes it will grow in any of the cotton growing states, and recommends it as another staple of our country. It also grows wild on the banks of the Mississippi around New Orleans, where it is collected by the French people and made use of as coffee. Mr. D. says it improves from age, and in three months after being gathered is equal to the best Java coffee. It is an annual plant and does not require much culture, and will grow in any kind of land.

The Long Island Star states that the farm of Jacob Barren, at Red Hook, two miles from Brooklyn, has been sold for \$500,000. It consists of 100 acres of land, built and cultivated. The farm of John Killman, at the Wal-labout, comprising 60 acres, was sold from the Brooklyn Farmer, has been sold at \$1500 per acre.

#### LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

##### From the Baltimore Gazette.

By the packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdridge, at New York, we have received London papers to Nov. 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive. There had been a rise in cotton, to full three farthings per pound. A Tory Ministry has in part been formed in England, with Lord Wellington at its head. A new French Ministry has been formed, with the Duke de Treviso (Marshal Mortier) at its head, and embracing most of the members of the Cabinet as it existed previous to the appointment of the Duke of Bassano. The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th of Nov. to the 13th of Dec.

It is stated in a Liverpool paper, that on the news of the formation of the Bassano Ministry reaching Tullyrand, he immediately sent in his resignation as Ambassador to the Court of London.

There is no news of importance either from Spain or Portugal.

The plague continued its ravages at Constantinople.

##### THE WELLINGTON MINISTRY.

From the London Spectator.

On Monday the King came to St. James' Palace and received the formal resignations of his late servants; the Duke of Wellington, who was sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department, and was also commissioned by the King to conduct the business of the State, with the assistance of the Under-Secretaries, until the definite arrangements are entered into. On Friday he further received the seals of the Secretary of War, Paymaster of the Forces, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Duke is, therefore, *pro tempore*, First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary at War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests. He will continue to act in these manifold capacities, and in any other, we presume, that may be deemed necessary, until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns. The choice of any office in the Government, including the Premiership, is reserved for that all important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then at least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible Minister of the Empire. This state of things is, we believe, unprecedented.

But it is doubtful what arrangements will finally be made. Conjecture has been busy with the names of those who are likely to take the place of the Duke. The Duke of Devonshire is known, we may mention that it is rumored, almost expected, that Lord Lyndhurst will be Lord Chancellor; Sir James Scarlett, Lord Chief Baron (with a Peerage); Sir Charles M. Suttell, Home Secretary; Sir Robert Peel, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons; Lord Ellenborough, Foreign Secretary; Marquis of Chandos, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Cowley, President of the Board of Control; Earl of Roselyn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Henry Arding, Secretary of Ireland; Sir C. Wetherell, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Earl of Aberdeen, Ambassador to France; Lord Stuart de Rothesay, Lord Munster, Governor of India; Lord Maryborough, Master of the Horse; Sir Edward Sugden, Attorney General; Mr. Follett or Mr. Pollock, Solicitor General.

Mr. Goulburn is to be the candidate for the Speaker's Chair; and the Standard intimates, that if the returned House of Commons should refuse to install him, at the Duke's word of command, an immediate dissolution will be the consequence. Until Sir Robert Peel shall return, the most important question, however, as to when the dissolution shall take place, it is at all, will not be determined.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 13.

At the Court of St. James's the 17th of November, 1834, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, to be one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, his Grace was this day, by His Majesty's command, sworn one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette of November 21.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honorable John Lubbock, whereupon the Earl of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was by His Majesty's command, administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

Our city correspondent notices, with proper distrust, the rumors that are about the Duke of Wellington. We certainly share his distrust about the authenticity of the alleged letter to Sir R. Peel—not that it contains anything which his Grace may not have written, but because it is extremely improbable that his private letter to Sir R. Peel should become so publicly known on the Royal Exchange.—*Times*.

We understand that the seals will not be put in commission, but that Lord Lyndhurst will hold them *pro tempore* in conjunction with his present office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, as Lord Eldon did formerly, when Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—*Standard*.

Lord Melbourne still continues to discharge the Melbourne official duties of First Lord of the Treasury, by subscribing such documents as are indispensably requisite. This extraordinary state of matters must, we presume, continue until a new commission be issued.—*Courier*.

The Lords Justices will be appointed to execute the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we understand, will be the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Chief Justice of the Irish Court of King's Bench, and the Commander of the Forces in Ireland.—*Courier*.

The cause of the wreck of the Melbourne Ministry is still left in some mystery, but one thing seems to be generally admitted by all parties, viz: that the Queen had no hand in bringing about the dissolution. The *Times*, which first gave propagation to the statement, retracted it the moment it discovered its error. It would be vain to speculate on what will be the probable policy of the Wellington administration; the materials of which administration is to be formed, have not yet, it appears, been collected, but we think the present temper of the party attached to the Duke, evidently shows that the reforming policy, which was formerly adhered to by the Premier with such tenacity, will be realized at the present epoch. That the portion of the press which is understood to speak the sentiments of the members of the new administration is indeed violent in its exertions over their fallen enemy; but, ever and anon a sonnet creeps in, as if from authority, which shows, that however much

they may abuse the men, their measures are not to be despised.

Sir Henry Smith, admitted the Colchester Blue Dinner, that he thought the Duke must go to the stream and none, we think, will accuse Sir Henry of advocating or even tolerating reform when he does not see that it is absolutely impossible to avoid it. Indeed, it would be a work of irreparable ruin to endeavour to stem the waves of useful reform, and enchain the billows of popular will. Not that we would advocate the dictation of demagogues, and resign the work of legislation to the varying breath of the public voice; which would go to anathematizing to-day what it deified yesterday. No; if that were the case, our property, our liberties, and our lives, would be at the mercy of every reckless leader who could fire the passions and mislead the judgment of the crowd. There are moments when the statesman who has judgment to decide, and firmness to bear the momentary obloquy, may save his country, by stepping in to check the public will; but it is the abuse of this which leads to angry political collisions and delay of public justice.

Some men would have all reform, and others would have all abuses, and thus between the two extremes the country is left to suffer. If, however, the Duke goes on with the work of reform, and at the same time maintains the confidence of his party, he may possibly hit the happy medium, and confer real benefits on the country. That something will be done for the agriculturists, there appears no doubt; the Conservatives have talked so long and so loudly on this subject since they have been in opposition, that something, and that on an extended scale, must be attempted to save their credit, even if they were not disposed to do so from any other fallen interest in raising that position, he will deserve well of his grateful countrymen, and throw fresh life-blood into the veins of a national policy.—*Chesham Chronicle*.

##### THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Paris papers of the 19th have reached us, and at length we receive the official announcement of the New Ministry. The following appointments appeared in a Royal Ordinance published in the *Moniteur* of that day:

President of the Council and Minister of War: The Duke of Treviso, (Marshal Mortier).

Minister of Interior, M. Thiers.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Rigny.

Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guizot.

Minister of Commerce, M. Dupleix.

Minister of Justice, M. Persil.

Minister of Finance, M. Humann.

From the above list it will be seen, that the Cabinet is in fact a restoration of the old Ministry with the substitution of the Duke of Treviso for M. Guizot. The struggle between Guizot and Thiers for supremacy will therefore, we do not doubt, be renewed, and may, and indeed probably will, at no very distant period, again produce a dissolution of the Cabinet. M. Humann has, as it is asserted, written to the Duke of Treviso, and has been appointed Minister of Finance. The office of Minister of Marine still remains vacant. The new Cabinet does not at present possess the full confidence of the people, and the public journals have commenced commenting upon its merits and prophecying its dissolution even before the day of its appointment to office had time to cool.

The announcement of their own Ministry, does not, however, appear to engage so much attention, or so deeply to interest the people of Paris, as the dissolution and reconstruction of the French Ministry. The general impression, however, is favorable to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, whom the veteran Tallyrand has designated as the "most capable man of the present day."

##### GREAT FIRE AT WIENER NEUSTADT, NEAR VIENNA.

It would be impossible to give a correct description of the dreadful fire which has entirely destroyed the town of Wiener Neustadt, a town of 30,000 inhabitants. Of 500 dwelling houses, only five remain standing, besides the Military Academy, the Prison, two Barracks, the Sugar Refinery, the principal Church, and the convent, both of which, however, have had the steeples and roof burnt, and the bells melted. So terrific was the fire, that the people could not stay in the street, or give any succor. The fire engines were deserted in the streets and burnt. All the houses were there entirely destroyed by the fire, with every thing they contained. There were besides 400 barns, into which the harvest of the surrounding district was just collected, totally destroyed. The Custom House, which was a large quantity of goods was deposited, this town being a place of entrepot, was entirely destroyed, with every thing it contained. Of 10,000 persons, the greatest part are reduced to extreme want and poverty; and are without shelter, and are partly encamped in the fields, and part have sought temporary shelter in neighboring villages; many were killed, and a still greater number were wounded, or have lost their sight by the intensity of the fire. The general distress is beyond description.

##### FRANCE.

The extract given below is a literal translation of a paragraph of a letter from a person who is well informed, through a direct source, of the state of things which led to the dissolution of the French Cabinet. The facts given may, therefore, be implicitly relied on. The letter is from Paris, under date of 15th November.

"In consequence of intestine discussions, the old Ministry was dismembered, and after 10 days' efforts, could not re-compose themselves. The new Ministry, the chief of which was the Duke de Bassano, formerly Imperial Minister, there were very honorable men in that Ministry; but they had not come to an understanding on the most important questions. In consequence, there was disagreement amongst them at the first debate. The first question brought up was the American debt, and it so happened there were three of the new Ministers who had voted against the law last year. They consequently declared, that even if they were not to pledge themselves to present the project of a law. The King insisted, and declared it was a necessity, under pain of a war, in which he would not involve himself. They resigned at the end of three days; so that there were without a Ministry; but what is certain is, that the old Cabinet will come back, with some modifications. It is the only combination possible, and it is a fortunate one for the indemnity of 25,000,000."

The last London papers contain the following anecdote of the Duke of Wellington and the banker Rothschild.—*Balt. Amer.*

A report is current in the moneyed circles of the following effect:—that the Duke of Wellington had scarcely received his new appointment from his royal master than he was waited upon by the levitation of the Stock Exchange, who without ceremony, required his grace to inform him whether any and what changes were likely to take place in the foreign policy of the country, on which the duke is

said to have assumed an air of reserve, and to have replied that he could give no answer to such an inquiry. The questioner, nothing daunted, is represented as having immediately said that he should take his grace's refusal as a tacit acknowledgment that some important changes were contemplated; and should take his own measures accordingly. The duke, the report goes on to state, feeling somewhat alarmed at this intelligible threat from so influential a visitor, that he was by no means an unwilling to draw any such inference from the answer which he had given; that in fact, the cabinet was formed, no notice of its general policy could be known or ascertained; but that, as far as he could at present perceive, no material change in the present foreign policy was likely to take place."

##### HOG KILLING AND PORK SALTING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE.

The extent to which the business of Pork packing is carried on at Cincinnati, is thus minutely described in a letter from that city, under date of 15th ult., published in the *Baltimore Patriot*:

Cincinnati is the greatest "Pork market," in the known world. The number of hogs slaughtered annually, and the perfection and cleanliness to which the art of "hog killing" has been brought, is indeed astonishing. The business of butchering, is carried on distinct from that of packing, and by different persons. The most extensive establishment of the kind is the one on Deer Creek, owned and conducted by John W. Coleman. At this place, last year, 100,864 hogs were slaughtered. There are four houses situated at different points on the ground occupied, which is a lot of eight acres—the ground is divided into pens, some forty or fifty in number, where the hogs of each owner are put by themselves preparatory to the massacre. About 40 men are employed in each house, and each has his separate and allotted duty to perform, and receive an average of about \$1.25 per day. Each house has two scalding tubs, one at each end, so that the work of "death and destruction" goes on double in each building. At each end of the house is a small pen, into which they crowd 40 or 50 hogs, or as many as can possibly be got in; then walks in on their backs the dark and bloody executioner, holding in his hand a large sludge hammer, with which he deals death to the offending victim—after which they are dragged inside the house, a knife passed into the throat, and after bleeding a few seconds, thrown into a kettle of hot water, from thence to a block, where the bristles are scraped off with iron scrapers, made expressly for the purpose, then strung up by their hind feet, and directed thence to another room, where they remain to cool until morning, and then taken on wagons to the packing houses. It is but a little over one minute from the time the executioner enters the pen and kills the hog, until he is strung up and dressed. The bleeding, scalding, scraping, stringing up, and inside dressing, is all accomplished in a out a minute. This will be thought marvellous, but it is no more strange than true. I have frequently witnessed with astonishment the operation. At one of Mr. Coleman's slaughter houses, he has a man that opens, removes, and kills, and completes the dressing of three hogs in a minute; to this man (who is a sort of King among the hog killers) he pays \$2.50 per day.

They are slaughtered at each of the houses, and have their completely dressed and strung up (preparatory to removal in the morning to the packing houses) six hundred and fifty in a day, which is altogether, at this one establishment, twenty-six hundred—and this done from eight o'clock in the morning till dark, say at this time about eleven hours, allowing 33 minutes for each hog. Mr. Coleman informs me that he has already killed this fall over 33 and 1/2, 000, and has been at work but 3 or 4 weeks; the only pay he receives is the odd, consisting of rough fat, soup grease, and tripe;—this is generally worth net 22 to 25 cents each hog. It is supposed that he cleared at this business last season (and the season lasts but a few months) some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The whole number of hogs killed last year, in the city and vicinity is ascertained to be a little rising one hundred and twenty thousand. Deer Creek is a stream running into the Ohio river on the eastern side of the city—about half a mile from the stream, these slaughter houses of Mr. Coleman's are situated—in the morning the whole "hog season" this stream from the houses to the river is running blood, and generally goes by the name of "bloody river."

Others are engaged in the slaughtering business, but not on so large a scale as Mr. Coleman, who is what Yankees call a "smart man."

From the slaughtering houses, the hogs are conveyed in large wagons that hold from 25 to 40, the various packing houses, which are situated in almost every part of the city, and there weighed, cut up, packed &c. The packers pay for them as per the weight, after being dressed. These packing houses are employed every year in the "hog business" is immense, probably about two millions of dollars. One of the most extensive packing houses in the city, is owned and conducted by Miller & Leach—their building is of brick, three stories high, 120 feet long, 60 wide, without buildings, sheds, &c. that cover, for aught I know, an acre of ground. These men, who are very enterprising, have a high reputation for the uniform excellence of their Pork, as also for their superior Hams; their "cutter hands" are said to be as good as any cured in any part of the Union. There are other "Pork houses" equally large, and on as extensive a scale. At one of these large Pork Houses they can pack and have ready for shipment two hundred and fifty barrels of pork in one day, and I am informed, upon a pinch, three hundred barrels could be turned out, and that with thirty men, in about fourteen or fifteen hours. It is indeed, astonishing, the rapidity with which they put a hog out of sight, when they once get fair hold of him. As at the slaughter houses, a perfect system is kept up, every man has his duty to perform, and there is consequently no interference with each other; every thing goes on like "clock work"—when the hogs are received they are first weighed by the weigher, then passed to the "blocking men," who place them on the several blocks, (two are generally used) when they are received by the "cutters," and are very quickly dispatched; the various qualities separated and thrown into their respective places. One man weighs for the barrels (200 pounds) and throws the meat in the "salt box," and at the slaughter house, the "cutter" receives it, the barrel is packed in a tierced over to the "comer" who heads it, it is then boxed, filled with strong brine, plugged, branded, and ready for shipment. Fifty pounds of Turkeys, Island, or other coarse salt are allowed to each barrel of Pork.

The Lard is cut into small pieces before going into the kettles—the lard fall goes into one kettle, and the rough lard into another—there are generally eight or ten men employed in the lard department, when an average of two hundred kegs, or about nine thousand pounds are turned out daily.

I am informed, the largest quantity of Pork packed last year, by one house, was by Burnell & Davis, for the Messrs. Winchester, of

Boston, the number of barrels being between seven and eight thousand. No one establishment will pack as much this year. Many of our merchants are engaged largely in the packing business, at various points in the vicinity of the city. At Russellville, Hamilton, Middletown, Lawrenceburg, &c. It is estimated that the quantity of Pork exported last year from Cincinnati—which includes that packed in the above towns—fell very little, short of forty five thousand barrels, about eighty five thousand kegs of Lard, two hundred and seventy thousand Hams, besides Shoulders, Sides, bulk meat, &c. One of our enterprising citizens purchased, I am told, last year, thirty-five thousand kegs Lard, and fortunately, it proved a profitable investment. There are altogether in the city, about 26 or 27 Pork Houses, and they now employ about ten or twelve hundred men, at an average of a dollar per day. At the commencement of the season Hogs appeared plentiful, and were purchased at a fraction lower than last year—say 23 per hundred for those averaging 280 pounds. I am informed that they are now becoming more scarce, and that the price is advancing. There will not be as many packed this year as last. Some that were engaged in it last year lost more or less money, owing to the distress in the country, and the impossibility of effecting sales at fair prices; so that there are, probably, not as many engaged in the business as formerly. Money is more plenty than last year, and a general demand existing for the article, already sales at fair prices will be made. The demand now in this market for Pork and Lard is good, and a gradual advance in price has and will continue to take place. Most of our Pork packers are men of wealth and consequently "hold out;" there will be no necessity of forcing sales. However, they cannot pack enough before the season closes to supply the demand, which is much increased by many of the army contractors being in the market, and wishing to purchase to fill their contracts.

The following are about the present prices: clear Pork, \$12; Mess 10; Prime to 8 to 850; Lard \$5 to 6; Hams 6 to 7; bulk meat 41.

The Hogs are driven in from the interior of Ohio, and also from Indiana and Kentucky.

The spare ribs and feet of hogs, (and they are about the sweetest of the hog meat) are generally given away—hundreds of them about the city, for poor, get their entire living from the Pork houses;—travellers through the whole country. Formerly, they threw the ribs and feet into the Ohio, by cart loads; they were not taken away as fast as they were accumulated.

From the Farmer & Gardener, & Live-Stock Breeder and Manager.

##### CATTLE.

Improved Durham short horned breed.—Cattle of this breed are large and handsome, generally white or pink. They require in less abundance, and when thus treated they are very fine stock both for the dairy and the shambles, but on poor or common keep they are apt to disappoint purchasers.

Ageing prices.—Calves, either male or female, under one year old about \$100. From one year to two years old, \$150 to \$300. Bulls that are very good are often sold at \$400 to \$500, and even higher. Half-blood, and up wards, sell at from one-third to one-half these prices.

Devons, or Devonshire Breed.—This is a beautiful race of cattle. Their color is uniformly dark red, and their hair very short and glossy. Their forms are exceedingly neat; horns long and handsome; limbs very delicate; and their manners gentle and docile. They are of small size, weighing from 400 to 700 pounds. The cows are remarkable rather for the rich quality than the great quantity of their milk. The oxen are the most agile and the handsomest that are known. But the most remarkable quality of these cattle is that they are hardy and very easily kept, thriving upon common and even poor pastures. They are easily fattened and make excellent beef.

Ageing Prices.—Calves under one year old, \$50 to \$75. From one year old to two, \$75 to \$100. Older Bulls often sell higher, even to \$200, but good cows can generally be had for \$100 each.

Cattle of the Holstein, the Bakewell, the Alderney, and some other breeds of less note, can sometimes be obtained (scarcely of pure blood however) at lower prices than those of the Devons—but the two breeds first named are those most required for.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Interesting from Boston.—The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored by Robert E. Hinson, Esq. with the following letter from Mr. Briggs, of the Boston Mechanics' Reading Room, dated.

Boston, Monday Evening, Dec. 22, 1834.

Another opportunity of whipping "my team" ahead of the steamers, and so "I go ahead."

The following Rioters were placed at the bar at the opening of the Court at East Cambridge, this morning, viz:—Prescott P. Pond, Marvin Marcy, Jr. (the same on whom the last Jury were unable to agree, and whose father is an owner of the Governor of your State.) Isaac Parker, and Alvah Kelly, a brick-maker, residing near the Court, and from whose house a brand is said to have been taken to light the bonfire.

The Court then appointed Edward G. Prescott, and Edward Farley Esquires, as Counsel for the prisoners, and after challenging a great number, a Jury was empanelled to try the cause.

The Attorney General then opened the case on the part of the Government, and stated that the prisoners were arraigned on the charge of Arson only, all other counts in the indictment having been withdrawn; and he admitted that no person was present in the building at the time of its destruction. He closed his remarks at a quarter past 1 o'clock, when the States' testimony, Henry Buck, was introduced. His testimony is, with but few variations, a repetition of former statements made by him, and his examination did not closed when the Court adjourned. A motion was made by the Attorney General, that the ladies of the Court be excused from any further attendance during the trials, and urged as a reason, that their habits of life were such that they were not provided with suitable clothing for leaving their residence and appearing in the open air at this inclement season of the year; and further remarked, that should any evidence be required, reference might be made to the Chief Justice's notes.

Mr. Farley objected to this motion, as this case presented an entire new aspect, and was totally different from those which had preceded it. As to the ladies being short of clothing, he would himself be responsible that they should be suitably supplied.

The Motion was over-ruled by the Court, and the ladies will probably appear on the stand during the early part of to-morrow.

A report is abroad, that a riot is to be expected at the Nuns' new residence in Roxbury, this evening. A hand-bill was found this morning of a villainous character, on several of the corners in that village. The Norfolk militia have been informed, have their arms loaded with ball,—and the members are ready at

moment's warning. Forty shots of arms are said to have been sent there from this city. I am also informed that a crowd of Irish have gathered this evening around the Catholic Church in Franklin street. A meeting of the citizens of Roxbury has been called for to-morrow evening.

##### From the Richmond Engineer.

##### THE WHIG PLÉNIPOTENTIARY.

The "Whig" in the name of the whig party of Virginia, challenged on Saturday last, the friends of the Administration in the Senate, "to postpone the election of U. S. Senator till the next winter." Does the Whig seriously make this a proposition from the Whig party? If it does, we call for the "patent power," by which it assumes to speak in the name of the whig party of Virginia. But the Whig ought to know that its party did not wish to put off the election—but that they actually attempted to force it on, during the second week of the session. The Whig knows another thing, although it affects to disguise or deny it, that its cause is a losing one in Virginia; that the People are one way, and their Delegates are another. The Whigs are in this unpleasant dilemma. If delegates obey the People, Mr. Leigh cannot be elected. If he is elected, the People will surely punish their disobedient servants, and the result of the April elections will show Mr. Leigh that upon his own principles he ought not to take his seat in the Senate. As a party measure, we might wish, as the Whig says, that the delegates should disobey, & Mr. Leigh be elected. But we wish the will of the People should now be done. We wish that a principle held sacred in Virginia should never be violated, as it will be by Mr. L's election. If the whigs choose to do the election, and take another appeal to the polls, we presume (though certainly we cannot afford to speak "in the name of the Republican party of Virginia") they will meet with very little opposition from the other side of the House.

It has been whispered about that some of the instructed members mean to obey, but so many others mean to disobey, as well as Mr. L's election by a very small vote. These last members, these mod. in Curtiss, who are willing to throw themselves into the gulf for the sake of their party, are either gentlemen who do not wish to come back to the legislature, or who think they cannot. A word to them: Are they willing to sacrifice themselves for any man in all time to come? And what ought to be more dear to them, the rights of their constituents, and the principles of the State? But if they do, what then? Of what ultimate use will it be to their party? Let the People see that Mr. L. is elected, even by one vote, in the very face of their sacred rights, by a disobedience to their instructions, and his friends place him in a most embarrassing situation, and their whole party in an awful responsibility to the People of Virginia.

##### COMMITTEES.

When the Antislavery in the Senate rejected Mr. Stevens's nomination to London, one of the spurious grounds on which they professed to act, was that Mr. S. had packed the Committee of the House. But compare his record with that of the Antislavery at the present session: They have placed Mr. Clay at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations—Mr. Webster, on Finance (Bank and all)—Mr. St. John, on Commerce—Mr. Frelinghuysen, of Manufactures—Mr. Southard, on the great and agitating subject of Public Lands—Mr. Black, on Public Land Claims—Mr. Clayton, on the Judiciary—Mr. Ewing on the Post Office, &c. &c. leaving Judge White only at the head of the Indian Affairs, with a majority of the Committees against him. And what is more remarkable, they have not only made men of their own party the Champions of their Committee, but they have secured the majority in all. Still these men complain of the packing of committees. The most extraordinary circumstance is, too, that they have placed Mr. Clay at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who has had no sort of intercourse with the President for years, and scarcely any with the Secretary of State. Not so did Mr. Speaker Stevenson treat Mr. Adams's Administration. He left their confidential friend, Mr. Everett, at the head of that committee in the House of Representatives. Mr. Canby said the principle was right—but what says Mr. Clay now.—*Rich. Eng.*

##### New Trial in a capital case.

The New Hampshire Statesman contains a notice of a case which came before the Superior Court of that state at Concord on Thursday last. Abraham Prescott, on a trial before the court of common pleas, had been found guilty of the murder of Mrs. S. & Co., and this was an application for a new trial. It was shown in support of the motion, that during the trial, the jury were repeatedly separated; several of the jurors went into the post office; one went to a shop, and another to a hotel for a bundle of clothes; several times during the trial persons not sworn were admitted into the room where the jury were; that ardent spirits were kept in the jury room, and that one of the jurors was seen drinking at the bar of a public house.

On Friday, Mr. Justice Parker delivered the opinion of the Court. It condemned the irregularities of jurors in leaving their fellows to attend to business of their own, although accompanied by officers, several instances of which were proved, and did not deem such sufficient reasons for granting the motion for a new trial. But it having been proved in one or more instances, that a juror had separated from his fellows, unattended by an officer, and that one had been seen at the bar of a public house drinking ardent spirits, and, moreover, that ardent spirits were introduced into the jury room, the Court, for these reasons, set aside the verdict, and ordered a new trial.

We find the following in a late Irish paper:—

Extraordinary Match against Time.—A letter from Spa, of the 30th October, says:—"The wager between Mr. Hoy, an English gentleman, and Count de Cornouillon, has just been gained by the latter. Mr. Hoy was to ride 40 English miles (133 leagues) in three days and three nights, without taking a moment's sleep. He had performed the greater part of the journey, but the privation of sleep would not permit him to proceed. He had only 20 leagues further to go, and had 30 hours left to do so; but the physicians declare that he could not continue without hazarding his life." Another account says he left off within two hours of the time fixed. The wager was for 25,000 francs.

A person by the name of Shephard at Leeds, England, has a wager of fifty pounds, to run a mile within the hour. This may serve as a stimulus to such of our paleontologists as are about to contend for the \$600 offered by Col. Stevens to any person who may perform the same task in this country.</



# EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1835.

With Tuesday morning's impression will commence the new series of this paper, to be continued semi-weekly through the year.

In this change of the time and terms of publication, the editor has aimed to adapt the journal to the convenience and wishes of every subscriber, and hopes to be able to impart to it a character, which will entitle him to a liberal share of public patronage. To the citizens of Talbot, and the adjoining counties, Caroline, Queen Anne and Dorchester, especially, he feels a paal for support, to enable him to issue a paper creditable to the Eastern Shore.

While, by a temperate expression of his opinion, he expects to secure the respect of liberal political opponents, and to merit their support, he appeals, with still more confidence, to those who feel that they have a stake in the maintenance and support of the great principles of Democracy, and calls upon them to aid in the work. The editor does not expect more than a bare compensation for the labor bestowed and money expended in the publication. With this he will feel himself richly rewarded, provided he can render his labor useful to the community, and promotive of the great political principles on which, in his opinion, the stability of our institutions depends.

We see nothing of special interest before Congress. The Bill regulating the pay of the officers of the Navy, is still depending before the House of Representatives.

On the 31st December, the day appointed by the joint resolution of both houses, Mr. Adams delivered his oration on the life and character of General Lafayette. The National Intelligencer thus speaks of it:

"The Oration, on the life and character of Gen. LAFAYETTE, was announced yesterday, by Mr. ADAMS, agreeably to appointment, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, the President of the United States, and all the principal officers of the Government, and an immense concourse of citizens and strangers, including some of the representatives of foreign Governments, who attended in accordance with special invitation. It occupied in the delivery, nearly three hours, and well it might, for who was the ground it covered, being no narrower than the history of the last half century, and numerous and various were the topics which it embraced."

The Oration will undoubtedly be published, when we hope to be able to lay it before our readers.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Monday 29th December.—This being the day designated in the Constitution for the meeting of the Legislature, a quorum of each House appeared and were qualified. The Senate went into an election of a presiding officer, when it appeared that B. S. Forrest, Esq., was unanimously re-elected.

Tuesday, Dec. 30th.—In the Senate a letter was received from B. S. Forrest, Esq. declining the appointment of President of the Senate, in consequence of ill health.

The House of Representatives went into the election of its officers. W. J. Blackstone was elected Speaker, without opposition, G. G. Brewer, chief Clerk, Eli Davall Assistant Clerk, G. Bowles, Jesse D. Rial, Benjamin Seegar, Joseph Brownell and Joseph C. Talbot committee Clerks; G. L. Grammer Sergeant at Arms, and John Quinn, Door-keeper.

On Wednesday a new election was had in the Senate for a presiding officer, which resulted in the choice of Thomas Sappington, Esq. of Frederick county. All the former subordinate officers were re-elected.

It is thought the election of U. S. Senator will not be gone into until after the elections of Governor and Council, which will take place on Monday and Tuesday next.

## From the New York American.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.—The complexion upon the whole of the accounts by the Charlestown, seems to be looked upon as favorable to the fulfillment of the American Treaty; that the King is in good faith can not be doubted, since the necessity of presenting an early day, seems to have been made by the King a condition of accepting a place in the Ministry.

The annexed extracts of letters from Havre, written by one who has good opportunities of knowing what is passing, lead us to hope, that all may yet be well.—The explanatory memoir referred to, is a further evidence of good faith and earnestness of purpose on the part of the King and his Minister.

Extract of letters from Havre, Nov. 30. To-morrow the Chambers will meet. Dupin, and some members of what is called the *Tiers parti*, may perhaps, join the opposition, in order to annoy Ministers and vent their own humor. That might have an untoward influence upon the vote on the American indemnity.—It that be rejected, I should not be surprised if the King should dissolve the Chambers.

I await this trial with some uneasiness: yet as there is about to be distributed to each Deputy an explanatory memoir relative to the treaty, which is drawing up in the Foreign Office, it is to be hoped that reason and justice will be its touchstone.

HAVRE, Dec. 4. Our Chamber of Deputies has made a good beginning. It is thought ministers have a majority, notwithstanding the opposition of the *Tiers parti*.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of ROBERT OGDEN, at his residence in Dryden street Sunday night, after a short but painful illness, in his 77th year. In the demise of Mr. O. Baltimore realizes the loss of one of her most patriotic citizens. Distinguished alike for his great wealth and enlarged liberality, his demise will be a cause of deep regret, not only to the community in which he lived, but to every man, elsewhere, who can bear testimony to the generous qualities of his heart.—*Daily Amer.*

Small Bank Notes.—South Carolina is the only State, we believe, in the Union, in which bank notes of less denomination than one dollar are allowed to circulate.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

## A NOVEL CASE.

A young girl by the name of Catharine Dingwall, was tried before the Quarter Sessions in New Brunswick, on Saturday last, for stealing a horse. The history of the transaction is briefly as follows. The girl is from Yorkshire, Eng. where she became attached to a young man named Charles Stewart, who was driven from the house by her father. She absconded, in search of her lover, assumed men's clothes, and arrived at New York as a common sailor—from thence she travelled to Boston, then back to Philadelphia, and away to New Orleans. She again returned to New York, came over to New Jersey—being wearied, heart-broken, and dejected, she stopped at a barn with the intention of committing suicide; but the appearance of a horse suggested to her the idea of stealing it, that she might thereby incur the penalty of death, which was the law for that offence in her own country. She was taken up with the horse near N. Brunswick. When put upon her trial she pleaded guilty, and refused to retract it, but her counsel was permitted by the court to enter a plea of *not guilty*, and the case went to a jury, who brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. Such was the sympathy excited in her case, and so strong was the belief that the act was one of phrensy and not of deliberate intention, that no one appeared against her.—*Newark Eagle.*

MURDER AT LONG-ISLAND.—The Hempstead Inquirer of this morning, gives the following account of a barbarous murder, recently committed at Huntington.

On Monday afternoon, the 15th inst. Miss ELIZABETH CONKLIN, a young lady aged 23 years, set out from her mother's house situated at the Half Hollow Hill, in the town of Huntington, on a visit to the house of Mr. Bodell, about one and a half miles distant. She was met on her way by an acquaintance, about dark—and nothing more was seen or heard of her till the Tuesday evening following, when she was discovered by three neighbours who were travelling the road where she was last seen the night before, and near the dwelling house of James Nostrand, lying dead in the path, her head and face shockingly mangled, and her bonnet and dress covered with blood.

Her reticule was upon her arm, and her clothes not disordered—her limbs frozen, the weather being exceedingly cold. A Cornet's request was summoned, who found that she ceased had been murdered by some person to them unknown. Owing to the public excitement upon the subject, another jury was summoned on a subsequent day, but, owing to a difference of opinion among them, no decision was made, although it is understood that fourteen of the jury concurred with the former jury. The body was then buried.

The public being still dissatisfied, and particularly on the ground that the physician in attendance with the jury, had not sufficiently examined the condition of the skull by removing the scalp, and thus ascertained the extent of the injury to the head and face; on Sunday last the body was disinterred and a thorough post mortem investigation of the case was made by Doct. Edwin Webb. He accordingly removed the integuments from the head and face, and exhibited to the view of those present, the skull fractured in several directions and to a great extent, some part of the bone depressed below the rest and the bones of the face broken and crushed to pieces, in a most horrible manner. One of the fractures of the skull, bone was more than four inches long, and extended down the face to the upper jaw, which was only in its place by the ligaments and flesh—several of the teeth were loosened and could be taken out with the fingers. There was not the least discoloration of the neck of face, which shows that the girl did not die in a fit of any kind. In short the case is an instance of savage and brutal murder, by some demon incarnate, and must from the nature of the wounds and fractures, have been executed with a large stone, an axe, or some other heavy instrument.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of January, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A	Wm Hussey
B	Caroline Hammond
C	Thos. H. Jenkins
D	Charlotte Jackson
E	Wm. H. Jones
F	Samuel H. Kinney
G	Ann C. Kirby
H	J. M. Lloyd 2
I	Edward Lloyd 2
J	Daniel Lloyd
K	M. Al
L	Samuel T. Banning
M	John W. Battoe
N	James Neall, Jr.
O	Dwight Needham
P	Thos. W. Overly
Q	Wm. Price
R	Mrs. Pierce, (widow)
S	Daniel Pices
T	John H. Pennington
U	Commissary Price
V	Coats Lodge, No. 76, 2
W	Chas. L. Ruelles
X	Mrs. Rodgers 3
Y	Sarah Riles
Z	Thos. Robinson
A	Robert Ross
B	Dr. John Rodgers
C	Wm. Ridgway
D	Elizabeth Spencer
E	John Stevens
F	Almira Scull
G	P. Sackett 27
H	Wm. S. Sherwood
I	Turbot K. Slaughter
J	Edward Stuart
K	William Shaw
L	W. G. Tilghman
M	Dr. T. Thomas
N	M. R. Galsborough
O	Wm. H. Tilghman
P	Wm. Townsend
Q	Peter Todd
R	Dorothy Turner
S	Henrietta Todd
T	Rebecca Wheatley
U	W. Walworth
V	James Weston
W	Lydia A. Wright
X	Wm. Wood 2
Y	Maria Williams
Z	Gabriel Human

Persons indebted for postage are reminded that their quarterly bills are now due. Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. Jan 3

## A CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1835.

### MOON'S PHASES.

JANUARY—31 days—  
First qr. 6 4 36 A  
Full m. 14 4 12 A  
Last qr. 21 3 52 A  
New m. 28 4 7 A

FEBRUARY—28 days—  
First qr. 5 2 31 A  
Full m. 13 5 6 M  
Last qr. 19 11 47 A  
New m. 27 0 24 A

MARCH—31 days—  
First qr. 7 11 8 M  
Full m. 14 5 3 A  
Last qr. 21 8 22 M  
New m. 28 11 38 A

APRIL—30 days—  
First qr. 6 4 27 M  
Full m. 13 2 12 M  
Last qr. 19 6 9 A  
New m. 27 4 16 A

MAY—31 days—  
First qr. 5 5 39 A  
Full m. 12 10 8 M  
Last qr. 19 5 34 M  
New m. 27 8 32 M

JUNE—30 days—  
First qr. 4 3 1 M  
Full m. 10 5 41 A  
Last qr. 17 7 4 A  
New m. 25 11 16 A

JULY—31 days—  
First qr. 4 3 37 M  
Full m. 10 1 32 M  
Last qr. 17 10 40 M  
New m. 25 0 10 A

AUGUST—31 days—  
First qr. 1 2 45 A  
Full m. 8 10 25 M  
Last qr. 16 4 11 M  
New m. 23 11 18 A

SEPTEMBER—30 days—  
First qr. 6 9 46 A  
Full m. 14 10 49 A  
Last qr. 21 10 22 M  
New m. 29 2 3 M

OCTOBER—31 days—  
First qr. 6 11 45 M  
Full m. 14 4 35 A  
Last qr. 21 7 13 A  
New m. 29 10 32 M

NOVEMBER—30 days—  
First qr. 5 9 11 M  
Full m. 13 9 24 M  
Last qr. 20 5 25 M  
New m. 28 10 41 M

DECEMBER—31 days—  
First qr. 5 0 31 M  
Full m. 12 11 41 A  
Last qr. 19 4 40 A  
New m. 26 2 30 A

### JANUARY.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

S.	R.	S.	M.
7	22	4	38
7	18	4	42
7	13	4	47
7	7	7	53
7	0	0	0

S.	R.	S.	M.
6	52	5	8
6	44	5	6
6	35	5	24
6	26	5	34
6	18	5	42

S.	R.	S.	M.
5	41	6	19
5	32	6	28
5	23	6	37
5	14	6	45
5	6	6	54

S.	R.	S.	M.
4	50	7	1
4	41	7	8
4	32	7	14
4	23	7	21
4	14	7	28

S.	R.	S.	M.
3	39	6	54
3	30	6	61
3	21	6	68
3	12	6	75
3	3	6	82

S.	R.	S.	M.
2	28	5	25
2	19	5	32
2	10	5	39
2	1	5	46
2	24	5	53

S.	R.	S.	M.
1	27	4	23
1	18	4	30
1	9	4	37
1	0	4	44
1	22	4	51

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	26	3	20
0	17	3	27
0	8	3	34
0	29	3	41
0	20	3	48

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	25	3	23
0	16	3	30
0	7	3	37
0	28	3	44
0	19	3	51

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	24	2	16
0	15	2	23
0	6	2	30
0	27	2	37
0	18	2	44

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	23	2	19
0	14	2	26
0	5	2	33
0	26	2	40
0	17	2	47

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	22	2	22
0	13	2	29
0	4	2	36
0	25	2	43
0	16	2	50

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	21	1	13
0	12	1	20
0	3	1	27
0	24	1	34
0	15	1	41

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	20	1	16
0	11	1	23
0	2	1	30
0	23	1	37
0	14	1	44

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	19	1	19
0	10	1	26
0	1	1	33
0	22	1	40
0	13	1	47

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	18	1	22
0	9	1	29
0	20	1	36
0	11	1	43
0	2	1	50

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	17	1	15
0	8	1	22
0	19	1	29
0	10	1	36
0	21	1	43

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	16	1	12
0	7	1	19
0	18	1	26
0	9	1	33
0	20	1	40

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	15	1	9
0	6	1	16
0	17	1	23
0	8	1	30
0	19	1	37

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	14	1	2
0	5	1	9
0	16	1	16
0	7	1	23
0	18	1	30

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	13	1	29
0	4	1	36
0	15	1	43
0	6	1	50
0	17	1	57

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	12	1	26
0	3	1	33
0	14	1	40
0	5	1	47
0	16	1	54

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	11	1	23
0	2	1	30
0	13	1	37
0	4	1	44
0	15	1	51

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	10	1	20
0	1	1	27
0	12	1	34
0	3	1	41
0	14	1	48

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	9	1	17
0	0	1	24
0	11	1	31
0	2	1	38
0	13	1	45

S.	R.	S.	M.
0	8	1	14
0	21	1	21
0	12	1	28
0	23	1	35
0	14	1	42

### Sun's rising and setting for every Saturday.

S.	R.	S.	M.
7	22	4	38
7	18	4	42
7	13	4	47
7	7	7	53
7	0	0	0

S.	R.	S.	M.
6	52	5	8
6	44	5	6
6	35	5	24
6	26	5	34
6	18	5	42

S.	R.	S.	M.
5	41	6	19
5	32	6	28
5	23	6	37
5	14	6	45
5	6	6	54

S.	R.	S.	M.
4	50	7	1
4	41	7	8
4	32	7	14
4	23		



## Great Literary Enterprise. PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY, FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once more efficient. The objects of the Library have been, to disseminate good books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

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

The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

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

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

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

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

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

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for five dollars.

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

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need not dread introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

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

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

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 418 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Reed's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a title-page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. *30¢ Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$25, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of

five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances. Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

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

ADAM WALDIE,  
No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of  
Mrs. Sisson's Philadelphia House,  
Philadelphia, December, 1834.

### THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.

A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio," Companion to the select Circulating Library, in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine.

50 Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

PROSPECTUS  
For Publishing in the City of Baltimore a  
Weekly Paper under the title of  
THE

### Weekly Baltimore Republican.

At the solicitation of several of our Friends in this City, and applications of others from the different Counties of the State, we have concluded on issuing a Weekly Edition of our Paper, on or before the first of February next, or as much sooner as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our political opinions, as they are well known to our friends throughout the State; but as it is usual to make some pledges on commencing a new Publication, we will merely state, that as we have always been strictly Republican, so shall we continue, in despite of the machinations of wily politicians who have exerted every energy to break us down; and so long as the principles of the present National Administration continue to receive the support of the People—the yeomanry of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by every artful and aspiring demagogue.

We are not disposed to eulogize the characters or conduct of men in this prospectus, but make these few remarks that our friends may know that our principles are unchangeable, and that we shall never desert them in the time of need,—when the cause of our common country calls every man to action.

It is unnecessary to extend a prospectus for a Newspaper, as every citizen is acquainted with their utility in diffusing intelligence on all subjects of a local or foreign nature; and the influence exerted within their power, to be exerted over the public mind, if properly conducted, by giving the general spring to those principles upon which our liberal institutions are founded, or in correcting those derogatory theories, by exposing their objects, and holding up to view the individual who may be disposed, either from a personal disaffection, or private interest, to sport with the liberties of his country, or trifle with the inalienable rights of FREEDOM.

It will, no doubt, be conceded on all hands, that the result of the late election in this State, was owing, in a great measure, to the want of a more general dissemination of information among the People. Our opponents have had every advantage in this respect. More than two-thirds of the papers in this State, and in this City, two of them open and avowed enemies, and two others while professing neutrality, were evidently hostile to the principles of the Administration, were arrayed against us. Still we battled with them all, and it was not without victory, it was owing to the want of a more general circulation of information among the People, than to the want of energy on our part. With these few remarks, we shall submit our sheet to the good sense and liberality of the public, hoping that they will see the necessity of encouraging us in our undertaking, as well for the interest of the party generally, as for ourselves.

TERMS.  
THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN will be printed on the same size sheet as our Daily and Country Edition, and will contain most of the reading matter which may appear in those papers in the course of the week. Good paper and fair type will be used, and every improvement in its mechanical arrangement shall be adopted of which the encouragement we shall receive will admit. It will be issued every Saturday morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. Two Dollars monthly, or Three Dollars if not paid till the end of the year. *30¢ These terms must be strictly adhered to.*

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favour by giving this prospectus a few gratuitous insertions in their papers; and by sending a copy containing it, marked, they will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year; and those friends to whom we send it, will please procure as many subscribers as practicable, and return their names to this office about the time the publication is to be commenced.

Post Masters and others, who will exert themselves in procuring subscribers, and forward the amount of their subscriptions, will be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per cent, and a copy of the paper for one year for their trouble. They will also forward their names immediately, in order that we may place them among our list of Agents. Address, postage paid, S. & J. N. HARKER, South Gay street, opposite the Exchange, BALTIMORE, Md., December, 1834.

### The Farmer and Gardener.

#### AND Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by L. I. HICKCOCK, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. *30¢* When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note, and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When

once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct; but the \$5 must in all these cases, be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming, and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussion being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense of tax, this item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. *30¢* If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office, and comply with the terms; and at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

### HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year: but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, look, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore), free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication.

In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary.

Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with their contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received commendation and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first vol-

ume, the editor is making preparations to enlarge and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in this course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with a Western agricultural publication as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication; descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

*30¢* A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

TERMS.  
The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 5th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their names, with the usual exchange, Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834—dec 27

### GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

#### AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Bewick Company.

THE SEWICK has this attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines. Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17—dec 13

### Supplement to the Globe.

#### PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session.

When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

### TERMS.

1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

*30¢* No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason Gerald Courney, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hemley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Anne's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md.

THOMAS R. PERKINS, Centerville, Queen Anne's co. Md. Oct. 14 2m

### TO TRAVELLERS.



HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

ROBERT COOPER.

dec 30  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

### STRAY COLTS.



THE subscriber, in removing his stock to his present residence a few miles from Easton, on the Dover road, on Wednesday the 24th inst., lost

### THREE COLTS;

one three years old the coming spring; one two years old; and the other a yearling male (brown.) The two first are bright sorrel—Any person giving information where they can be found shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JONATHAN EVITTS.

dec 30 3t

### MARYLAND.

#### Talbot County, Orphans' Court,

12th December, Anno Domini, 1834.

ON application of Ann Fountain, Administratrix of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ANN FOUNTAIN, Adm'x of William P. Fountain, deceased.

dec 13 3w

### TO BE RENTED



### THE UNION TAVERN

IN EASTON.

A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been built and finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, of Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

### Boot & Shoe making & repairing

DONE BY



### SOLOMON MERRICK.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the shop of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON MERRICK.

nov 4

### Valuable Property for sale

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to

JAMES C. WHELEHAN, of Easton Point.

### WOOL.

#### LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, Apr 126, 1834—may 9

### OFFICERS' FEES.

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

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff.

July 22

### STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



### THE STEAM BOAT

#### GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Firdin.

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhill, Corvica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corvica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhill at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

### Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Haywood,



### GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new copper and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour. This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point, May 6

### Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE







*Handwritten signature or note at the top of the page.*

# Governor's Message.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates:*

Prompted alike by duty and inclination, to render to you in your high character of immediate representatives of the people, an account of the manner in which we have discharged the duties of the important trusts confided to us, as well as to make such suggestions as reflection and experience may have dictated, it may be permitted us first to offer you individually and collectively, our sincere congratulations upon your safe arrival, in good health, at the Seat of Government, and to felicitate both you and ourselves upon the generally prosperous and happy condition of our fellow citizens throughout the State.

Although there is much to admire in the annual accounting of those who have been entrusted with the chief Executive power, with the more immediate representatives of the people, and through them with the people themselves, as a beautiful practical commentary upon the theory and principles of our happy form of government, yet continued as we are, chiefly to the circle of our domestic relations, it is not to be expected, nor indeed desired, that there should often be much that is new or of awakening interest in this or similar communications.

Based as our government is upon written constitutions and laws, carefully protecting the rights of every citizen, and wisely distributing and clearly defining the powers, rights and duties of the several public functionaries to whom the sovereign people have confided the management of their affairs, it would seem that peace, order, and harmonious action, in all its internal operations, should ever attend its progress. Such has hitherto been eminently the case upon our own State, and with few exceptions it has, so far, been no less the happy fortune of our sister States, and of the Union. Time may now be said to have demonstrated to these U. States, the inestimable value of the form of government devised by the enlightened patriots, and brought into successful operation by the patriotic virtues of our ancestors; but it has equally shown that human wisdom can devise nothing, however excellent, which may not by human ingenuity, be perverted. It is in vain to hope to be entirely freed, by any forms of government, from the workings of those adverse principles, between the governing and the governed, which have marked the history of mankind through all time; and whilst our admirable Constitution may be found to have done, and be still capable of doing, much towards preserving the just balance of our political system, it must ultimately prove to be a weak barrier against the insidious ambition and power, unless strengthened by the constant devotion, and guarded by the watchful vigilance of the free people, to whom it is the chief anchor of hope. Whenever the people of this country shall become indifferent to this subject; whenever they shall fail to rally with alacrity and zeal to the repair of any breach which may have been made in the palladium of their liberties, then shall we have passed our meridian as a confederated Republic, and be rapidly descending to servility and despotism.

We transmitted (as was made our duty) to His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, two reports of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, and sundry resolutions of the General Assembly, at its last session, on the subject of our Southern and Western boundaries, and the long pending controversy with Virginia in relation thereto. And in further compliance with the directions of the General Assembly, we selected and engaged the services of two additional counsel, Bene S. Pignum and Joseph J. Merrick, Esquires, to assist the Attorney General in conducting a representation to be directed to be instituted for "procuring a final legal adjustment, and settlement of said boundaries."

A copy of our communication to His Excellency, Governor Tazewell, and of his reply, acknowledging the receipt of the report and resolutions, being the only correspondence, since your last session upon this interesting and delicate subject, are herewith submitted, which it will be seen, on both parts, couched in the terms of courtesy and respect which ought ever to be observed between sister States.

Under the resolutions directing us to contract for the building of a Gun-House, and to have the out-buildings within, and wall around, the public circle repaired, we advertised for proposals for said work, and several drawings, estimates and proposals having been submitted to us, it appeared so manifest that the interests of the State would be promoted by the erection of a Gun-House upon a plan and of dimensions which required a large sum of money than had been appropriated for that purpose, that we could not doubt that you would approve of the small additional expenditure which it required; and Mr. Elijah Wells, who had proposed to contract for building it, according to the drawing which we approved, for \$750, having expressed a willingness to proceed with the work by our paying him the sum appropriated, and to look to you for the additional amount of his cost, we closed a contract with him for its erection, which he has completed; and the guns and other public property intended to be kept therein, have been removed to it. The erection of this building will require the annual expenditure of \$95, the amount long paid for rent of a Gun-House and Magazine, besides being a much more suitable and secure place of keeping the public property there deposited. The out-houses within the circle have been repaired, but we declined accepting any of the proposals received for repair or covering of the wall around it; the sum appropriated for the purpose being wholly inadequate to repair and cover it in a suitable and substantial manner.

The full length painting of the likeness of the late venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, by Mr. Sully, which had been contracted for in the summer of 1833, has been received and placed in the Senate Chamber.

At December session 1835, a resolution was passed authorizing the Governor "to procure a portrait of the late Col. John Eager Howard, a native of this State, one of the most distinguished officers of the war of the Revolution—all time one of the most honorable and virtuous of our citizens." Our attention having been called to this resolution by the letter of William Stewart, Esq. (who was then a member of the Executive Council) herewith submitted, and which satisfactorily accounts for the delay in carrying it into effect, we engaged Mr. Sully to paint said portrait; which has been received and placed in the House of Delegates as required by said resolution.

We herewith lay before you a report, with several accompanying statements, of the Directors of the Penitentiary, showing the progress of profit and loss of its operations, its present and prospective state, with a detail of facts and many interesting speculations and suggestions in relation to the Penitentiary System & the general subject of criminal punishment, which appears to us to be made with much ability and in a candid and liberal spirit. This subject being one of great importance will, of course, engage the serious attention of you which it justly merits.

The communication from John C. Derickson Esquire, the commissioner and John H. Alexander Esquire, the engineer, on the part of this State, for surveying the coast between Cape Charles and Lewitown creek, on the Bay of Delaware, will afford you all the information in our possession in relation to that survey.

All the other minor matters of business committed to our charge by the Legislature, have received our attention, and been executed, or the necessary steps taken, to carry into effect the wishes of the General Assembly.

A vacancy having occurred in the Representation of this State in the Senate of the U. S., occasioned by the resignation of the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers, we invite your attention to the subject with a view to prompt action on your part. There seeming to be no imperious necessity for filling the vacancy by the Executive, and the Legislature being soon to convene, we deemed it advisable and respectful to leave the selection to you, on whom under any circumstance, the appointment would ultimately devolve.

It gives us much pleasure to announce to you the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, as far as Harper's Ferry, for travel and transportation.

This great work, now the most extensive of the kind on this side the Atlantic, long prosecuted with untiring zeal and signal ability and fidelity on the part of those immediately charged with its construction, has at length reached a point which justifies the expectation that it will cease to be burdensome to the treasury of the State, or the individual citizens who have embarked their capital in the enterprise; indeed it is believed we may calculate with confidence on receiving into the treasury, in future, from that source, a fair return for the large capital expended in its construction. Should this anticipation be realized, we shall have to acknowledge ourselves indebted to the projectors of the scheme for the possession of a work of incalculable advantage to the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the State, and the work itself will stand a lasting monument to the liberal and enlightened policy of the State, and a perpetual blessing to ourselves and to posterity.

In immediate connection with this work, and not less interesting to this State, is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, but we regret to say that its prospects, for early completion, are not at this time, so flattering as could be desired. This magnificent enterprise has been prosecuted to completion through more than an hundred miles of its course, with talents and zeal never surpassed, and in a manner to command admiration; but it has not yet reached the first source of the immense trade destined ultimately to be borne upon its bosom—the Coal mines of Allegheny; and now the available funds of the company being nearly, if not quite exhausted, this truly great work languishes for want of pecuniary means for its further prosecution, and the millions, which have been already expended upon it, must remain unproductive, and the inexhaustible mineral wealth, which awaits its further construction, lie dormant in this earth, unless means are devised of extending to it further pecuniary aid. The hope, however, long cherished that the powerful and able hands of the Federal Government would be extended to this enterprise; the which there is certainly none more national in its character, or more interesting to the District over which Congress exercises exclusive jurisdiction. And when it is considered that this improvement originally projected to terminate at the Coal Banks within our borders, was at the suggestion of the Federal Government, and under its auspices, enlarged to a work of indisputable national character, extending beyond our limits, and terminating upon the navigable waters of the west; that upon the faith of this promise, the favour and patronage of the General Government, individuals as well as the District Citizens, were induced to embark their capital to the amount of millions, it should not be doubted that further aid will be granted. With equal confidence we may indulge the hope that liberal contributions will be made to accomplish this great undertaking, by the other States concerned.

The course to be pursued by Maryland in reference to the deep interest which she has in this work, and especially as now connected with the prosperity of her great Emporium, the City of Baltimore—is left entirely to your discretion, in perfect confidence that it will be regulated by a just and liberal regard to the wants and interests of your common constituents.

The lateral Rail Road from Baltimore to the City of Washington, is rapidly advancing to completion, and promises at an early day to be a prolific source of revenue to the State, as well as eminently promotive of the general convenience and public prosperity. It is deeply to be regretted that scenes of riot and lawless outrage should so frequently occur among the laborers on this Road, and also on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, making it necessary, on more than one occasion, during the past season to call out a portion of the Military of the State, to quell the riots and restore the supremacy of the Laws. These calls have been obeyed with a promptitude and alacrity worthy of all praise.

The accompanying interesting Reports of Brigadier General Charles Sterrett, Kingdely, who commanded the forces employed in quelling the most formidable and alarming of these riots, are submitted for your information, and affords indubitable evidence of the zeal, fidelity and ability with which his own duties and those of the officers and men generally, under his command, were discharged.

We regret that the means of paying the expenses of these and other similar services were not at our disposal, and now invite your attention to the subject in the hope that you will promptly provide for that object. We would further suggest the propriety of placing permanently, at the disposal of the Executive, such funds as may be deemed sufficient to meet contingencies of this sort for the future.

While on this subject, we will call your attention to the organization and discipline of the Militia of the State, generally. We suggested in our last annual communication the propriety of "providing more effectually for the enrollment of all the citizens of the State subject to militia duty, and the exercise and instruction of the commissioned officers in camp and field service;" a plan which, it is yet believed, might be carried out in such manner as to afford all the advantages of a well organized and well disciplined Militia, without a sacrifice of any portion of the time of convenience of the citizens generally, or requiring more of the commissioned officers than they would most willingly yield. Out of the City of Baltimore, with few exceptions, we may now be said to have no organized Militia. There is scarcely a portion of the State, in the greater portion of which, our Militia is or should be, our chief reliance for protection against foreign and domestic violence, and unless they be kept in a state of at least partial organization, we must become dependent upon the Federal Government, to a degree utterly incompatible with our character or dignity. Those, who hold the greatest stake in the community, should themselves always, not only be willing, but prepared to defend it.

Freemen should ever rely upon themselves alone for protection and defence, and there would be no fear that the defenders of the land will become its oppressors. We submit this subject to your consideration, again expressing the earnest hope that your present session will not be permitted to pass without its receiving that deliberate attention its importance seems to demand.

We also endeavored to press upon the consideration of the Legislature, at its last session, the great importance of providing more effectually for extending to the children of every citizen the blessings of education; and we cannot but regret that the Legislature, at its last session, did not take any action upon this subject. It would seem to us that the very first object of the establishment of a government, instituted for the good of the whole people, and depending for its permanency, and ability to answer the ends of its institution, upon the intelligence, virtue, and attachment of the great body of its constituents, should be the improvement of their moral and intellectual condition; yet but little, comparatively, has been done for this object by the constituted authorities of our State, although in every other respect there has been constantly exhibited a most commendable liberality in endeavoring to provide for the general welfare. It cannot be that there exists an apprehension that any reasonable expenditure, which the Legislature, in its wisdom, might think proper to incur, for so desirable a purpose, would not meet the approbation of our fellow citizens generally; for there is none among them who would not derive from a judicious and well regulated system of Public instruction, directly, or indirectly, benefits more than equivalent to any portion of the expenditure, which he might be required to pay. Institutions founded like ours, in wisdom and virtue, require for their guardianship and preservation, knowledge and intelligence. With these we shall always be safe; without them dangers immediately threaten, but this knowledge and intelligence, be it said, must not be confined to the few—it must be generally diffused. The sovereign power—the right to judge and control, resides equally in all; let all then be furnished with the lights to guide that judgment, and regulate the exercise of that power.

The State of our Finances will be found to be such as to require your early and serious attention. A considerable amount of the stocks heretofore issued in payment of the State subscription to the different works of internal improvement, is now bearing interest, and this amount is progressively increasing, as the periods, to which it was deferred by the laws directing its issue, successively expire. The demands upon the Treasury will be considerably increased from this cause during the coming year, rendering it indispensably necessary, that you should provide for a corresponding increase of its resources.

The national debt being extinguished, and the national Treasury abundantly supplied with revenue by the existing tariff, which none seems disposed to disturb, the future disposal of the public lands, or the revenue arising therefrom, becomes a question of deep concern; especially to the older members of the confederacy. Various propositions have been made in relation to this subject, at different times and from different sources, some of them being conflicting with the interests and just rights of this State, it has appeared to us proper to present the question to your consideration for such action on your part, under all the circumstances, shall seem meet and expedient. That this domain is the common property of the Union, cannot, with propriety, be denied. A very large portion of it was acquired by the blood and treasure of the original States, and the residue purchased by funds equally contributed by all. What balance of justice then there can be found for bestowing it, gratuitously, upon one State, is difficult, if not impossible, to perceive. Reducing the price at which these Lands shall be sold to a mere nominal sum, or at all below the rate now fixed, appears to be no less, if not more, objectionable; for this would equally deprive us of our rightful claim to a participation of their fair value. The abundance and cheapness of the Public Lands have long been serious obstacles to the growth and prosperity of most of the Atlantic States, and to few, if any, more so than to Maryland. We would not be understood, as wishing, in any manner, to invade the rights of such of our fellow citizens, as may choose to emigrate, with the hope of bettering their conditions; and there are we are actuated by the least feelings of unkindness towards our younger Sister of the West; but it would be unnatural and unjust to all the old States, not to insist upon our indisputable right, at least, to a fair proportion of the proper avails of this common property; to be applied to such objects within our own borders as the wants and interests of the community may dictate.

Whilst the National Debt existed no claim was advanced for participation in the avails of these lands, because, for the most part, they were pledged for its redemption; but now that the extinguished, the propriety of urging such claim upon the justice of the Federal Government, must be admitted. Far from complaining of the liberal grants of this property, heretofore made to the new States for purposes of Education and Internal Improvements, Maryland has witnessed them with pleasure; but while she exists in her prosperity, she must not be ungrateful of her own. How severely the want of adequate means for the furtherance of these great objects is felt by all know and admit; and how rapidly works and institutions of these kinds, dear to the people, and vital to the interests of our State, might be advanced, had we at our command our just portion of the redundant resources of the Federal Government, derived from the Public Lands, will be at once perceived. It cannot therefore be expected, that we should be passive or indifferent to any schemes of policy calculated to cut off this source of revenue, by disposing of the public domain in any manner in the benefits and advantages of which, we would not be admitted to a full and fair participation.

Perfectly assured of your ability and disposition, to discharge, with honor to yourselves and advantage to our common constituents, the high trusts confided to you,

We have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration, and Most perfect respect, your Obedient servant,

JAMES THOMAS.

*A Novel Wager*—The following ingenious improvement in the present system of boat navigation, was formed by a counterpart to the Parisian attempt to boat it across the channel through the air. Two "ladies" (we believe of Weymouth) made a bet that they would go from Weymouth to Bristol in an open boat in a given number of days. The amount of the bet was £50. The person who betted against them fell (as they say) "the chink of the coin already in his pocket," being fully persuaded that no woman would venture through the terrors of so dangerous a navigation. But in this pleasing expectation he was deceived. The ladies had before settled the question, and had his up on a plan which set winds and waves at defiance. They completed their undertaking by arriving in Thomas street in an open boat, having made the passage in three days and two

rights. Being partial, however, to dry land, they had placed their boat in a Bristol wagon, and in this manner performed the voyage. The wagoner's charge was £6, so that if the bet were paid, they netted £44 by their ingenious exploit. By way of relaxation from their fatigues, they immediately set off per coach to Bath.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

On Saturday the President of the United States sent to the House of Representatives, in answer to a call made for it by that body, a mass of Correspondence between the Representatives of France and the United States, in this city and at Paris, concerning the delay on the part of France to provide for the payment of the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, with the United States.—The papers are voluminous; and though the paramount importance of the subject in the aspect in which it has been presented to Congress, will justify the publication of the whole of them as early as practicable, we cannot promise them entire for some days. Meantime, we have thought we should perform an acceptable service to our readers, by selecting from the mass those letters which serve to show the actual position occupied by the town Governments, at the moment the Annual Message of the President of the United States was transmitted to Congress; and we have therefore, placed in our columns, the last letters transmitted by our Minister in France, having passed between him and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the reply of the Secretary of State of the U. States, expressing the views of the Executive on the subject.

We submit it to the judgment of every honest reader, after the perusal of these documents, whether there has been such a demonstration of bad faith, on the part of the French Government, as to call for the extreme measures of legislation recommended to Congress, in reference to this question, by the President of the United States. If we had room, also, to publish the debates in the French Chamber of Deputies on the subject, we think that scarcely a doubt could rest upon the minds of any of our readers.

### THE UNITED STATES & FRANCE.

*Extracts from Correspondence between the Ministers of the United States and France, communicated by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, Dec. 27th, 1834.*

#### MR. LIVINGSTON TO COUNT DE RIGNY.

*LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, AUG. 31, 1834.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 31st July, in answer to mine of the 25th and 29th of the same month. When this communication shall be submitted to the President, he will doubtless be gratified at the renewed assurance it contains of a sincere desire to procure a speedy and faithful execution, on the part of France, of the stipulations contained in the Treaty. But I cannot, and ought not in candor to conceal my persuasion, that he will feel great surprise and regret, when he looks in vain in them for communications which would be so assuringly given by Mr. Serurier, as to the time at which the law for executing the treaty will be submitted to the Chambers. This delay of the 29th, I drew the attention of your Excellency to that subject, by a quotation from the letter of Mr. Serurier to the Secretary of State, which, the President will naturally think, required particular notice. As the extent of this engagement of His Majesty's Minister at Washington does not seem to be duly appreciated, and the effects it produced may be more than counterbalanced by the delay, it should enter into some development of both. Your Excellency is doubtless aware of the circumstances, that my despatches announcing the rejection of the law arrived in the United States in the first week in May, but those despatches also stated, that a fast sailing vessel would be sent with instructions to Mr. Serurier, to make some explanations on the subject. In order, I repeat, it would have been deemed a duty in this President, to have informed Congress of the change which this refusal of the Chamber was calculated to produce in the relations between the two countries. But he was anxious to prevent any measure that might increase irritation naturally felt by the nation, and the Minister of France was assured no message would be sent to Congress until the arrival of his instructions. By an unusually long passage, these did not arrive until a month after the rejection of the law had been known in the United States, and finally, the 3d of June, Mr. Serurier made the promised explanation, and gave the assurance that I once more pray your Excellency's particular attention, "Le Gouvernement du Roi" (he says) "fera, Monsieur, tout son loyal et constitutionnel effort, de faire que la Convention Nationale de la justice et des avantages mutuels d'un traité autoriserait de lui. Son intention est, en outre, de faire tout ce que notre Constitution permet pour rapprocher ce que possible l'époque de la présentation nouvelle de la loi réjetée." It cannot have escaped your attention, sir, that the only limitation designated for the presentation of the law, is that prescribed by the Constitution. The words are express: "Every thing permitted by the Constitution is to be done to hasten the period of presenting the law." Now, whatever doubts might exist as to the presentation of the law, the preparatory season, none, it would appear, are entertained that the Charter would permit the convocation of the Chambers, at a day early enough to convey the result of their deliberation to the President before the meeting of Congress. It was thus that the promise of Mr. Serurier was understood at Washington, and the President acted upon this understanding of it, when he made it the basis of his resolution to forbear any communication to Congress at the then session. This resolution, and this motive for it, are unequivocally expressed in Mr. McLane's answer to Mr. Serurier's note.

I am directed by my instructions to be candid and explicit in all my communications. This course cannot, I am sure, but be agreeable to His Majesty's Government, as it is to my own inclinations. I am bound, therefore, in this spirit of frankness, to declare that, not a doubt is entertained of the sincerity of their desire to procure the means of executing the treaty, yet it does not appear that they appreciate the importance of the subject at its just value. The obligation of the treaty is acknowledged; it is confessed that the public faith is pledged for the payment of the sums of money due now for nearly three years; it is not denied that the French Government has promptly executed their part of the treaty, and that they have shown the utmost forbearance and moderation, under circumstances of a nature to create great excitement. In this state of things something more would seem to be required than the general assurances, that the earliest day would be taken to satisfy the demands of justice, and redeem the pledged faith of the nation. It might be expected that the personal convenience of the members of the Legislature, or even some degree of national interest, ought to give way to the strong exigen-

cies of such a case. It cannot escape the observation of your Excellency, that, in a certain point of view of the question, ulterior considerations may arise, which will give additional gravity to the subject.

I have submitted these reflections, in order that nothing may be omitted on my part, to show the light in which this matter is viewed by my Government; and in the hope that a consideration of the circumstances may produce a different result, and enable me to inform the President, that His Majesty's Government have decided that the importance of this case will justify them in making an exception in its favour to the ordinary course of proceeding, and that it will be submitted to the Legislature, at such an early day, as may enable the President to announce, that his confidence in the justice of the French nation has been justified by the event.

I pray your Excellency to receive the renewed assurances, &c.

ED. LIVINGSTON.

*[TRANSLATION.]*

Count de Rigny to Mr. Livingston.

*PARIS, August 7th, 1834.*

Sir: I have received the letter with which you honored me on the 4th instant, in reply to mine of July 31st. Whilst you acknowledge (appreciate) the sincere assurances which I had the happiness again to express to you, that it was the intention of the King's Government to spare no efforts towards producing an entire and satisfactory conclusion of the affair of the Treaty signed on the 4th of July, 1831, you seem, sir, to fear that the President of the U. S. might not find in these same assurances confirmation of that which His Majesty's Minister in Washington made, in his note of the 5th of June, respecting the period at which the Convention would be presented to the Chambers. On reading over Mr. Serurier's note, I am unable, I confess, to find in it any engagement or expression on which is at variance with what I have had the honor to communicate to you myself.

The King's Minister at Washington has certainly said nothing inconsistent with truth, when he spoke of our disposition to do all that the Constitution would permit, in order to hasten the period for the presentation of the rejected bill. But you are aware that the execution of this plan is subordinate to considerations not to be lost sight of for the sake of the very end, which both Governments are anxious to attain; and Mr. Serurier cannot have meant any thing when he said that the part of his note which has been particularly regarded at Washington (don't on a cru voir prendre care a Washington). You know, sir, the motives which would prevent the presentation to the Chambers of the *projet de loi* respecting the Convention of 1831, during the Session which will be immediately prorogued. Reasons equally peremptory, and equally clear, would forbid assembling the Chambers before Winter, for the special purpose of voting on this question, and it is with regret I repeat, that we find ourselves unable to accede to the desire of the President of the United States on this point. But besides the impossibility of keeping the Chambers together at a time of year, during which parliamentary labors are habitually suspended, and when the Deputies already appear impatient to return to their homes, there is another consideration more particularly applying to the Treaty of 1831, the importance of which cannot have escaped your attention. Placed as you are in a situation to judge of every thing here which could have relation to the question, you must have been convinced with what circumspection (menagements) it has to be treated before the Legislature, and the public opinion your own observation on this point must have enabled you to appreciate the system of prudence and procrastination (*ajournement*) which the King's Government has adopted.

These precautions are equally necessary, and proper at present, and without entering here into details, the wait of which your own penetration may easily supply, it is to be doubted, I must say, whether in the actual state of things an untimely (anticipée) assembling of the Chambers for the purpose of securing by their assent the execution of the Treaty of 1831, would produce those advantages which are at Washington expected from such a course. After these explanations, in which your government will, I flatter myself, discern as much frankness as there is in the communications which I have instructed you to make (*présenter*). I repeat that, as soon as the Chambers are assembled, the *projet de loi* which they discuss in their last Session will be one of the first subjects presented to them; and this new delay, I hope, will be far from injuring the prospect of success of an affair in which the assistance of time has already been usefully invoked.

The King's government, which has just received, with Mr. Serurier's despatches, the note of the First Secretary of State of the Union in reply to the communications of that Envoy, is sincerely affected by the confidence of the President in the loyalty of his promises.—The moderation of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of the United States is a new testimonial of the nobleness of his character, and of the enlightened principles by which his policy is guided. He will continue, we doubt not, to display in this business a spirit of wisdom, and reconciliation, well calculated to second our efforts, for a successful termination of the affair, and he must be well persuaded that the French Government, as it comprehends the extent of its engagements, will fulfil them with that good faith which presides over all its actions.

I have the honor to be, sir, With high consideration, Your most humble and ob't. servant,

DE RIGNY.

*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston.*

*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,*

*Washington, 6th Nov. 1834.*

Sir: Your despatches and those of Mr. Barton, to No. 56, inclusive, have been received, with copies of your correspondence with the Government of France to the 7th of August, on the subject of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. I have the President's directions to express his approbation of your conduct, his regret at indisposition that has rendered a temporary absence from Paris necessary, and his hope that a speedy restoration to health will have enabled you to resume your post before this communication reaches France. It is especially desirable that you should be in Paris, that the government of the United States may be apprised, at the earliest possible hour, not only of the final determination of the question of appropriating the funds for the execution of the treaty, but of every indication of opinion relative thereto in the administration, or in the Legislative Chambers.

It is not a wish of the President that you should urge again the propriety of a called session of the Chambers. His just expectations have been made known and disregarded. He has been disappointed. The causes assigned by the Count de Rigny are not satisfactory to him. The President did not rely on Mr. Serurier's assurances of the disposition of the administration of France to hasten, by all constitutional means, the presentation of the law to the new Chambers,—he relied upon the solemn assurances of the Minister of France, that it was the intention of the administration to use all constitutional efforts for that object.

an intention, it seems, not to be executed, until the exercise of the constitutional power of the King, in that regard, is entirely compatible with the personal convenience of the individuals composing the Legislative branch of the Government. Personal convenience public functionaries must disregard, when duty requires the performance of an act of justice. In consulting Mr. Serurier's note of the 5th of June last, it is by substituting disposition for intention that the Count de Rigny is enabled to persuade himself that there is nothing in the course prescribed to itself by the Government of France inconsistent with those declarations contained in it, upon which the President took upon himself the high responsibility of omitting immediately to communicate to Congress the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the law appropriating funds for the execution of the treaty, and to recommend at the same time to that body the measures, in his judgment, proper to be adopted on that most unexpected event. It may not be inexpedient, before the assembling of the next Legislature, to make the Count de Rigny sensible of the source of the error into which he has fallen; and that the President could not, without disregarding the plain import of simple language, have anticipated the course that has been decided upon.

Leaving the whole matter to the increased responsibility of France, the President will place the subject in its just light before Congress at the opening of the session, and await with tranquil confidence the result of the action of the Legislative functionaries of France, and of the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

### [From the New York Mirror.]

*A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.*—A circumstance occurred in this city, some four or five years ago, the details of which are remarkable, so far as they are known, and have given rise to a multitude of conjectures and hypothetical explanations of a still more startling and wonderful character. But a few of the leading facts in the case have transpired, and these it must be confessed, are of such a nature, as to lead irresistibly to the belief that much yet remains untold. The circumstances, so far as they have come to our knowledge, are briefly these: about the time mentioned, a young Englishman, of singularly elegant appearance and manners, arrived at New York by one of the Liverpool packets. His appointments indicated the possession of wealth, and his deportment and language were highly accomplished. A few weeks after his arrival he was arrested for debt, the amount laid in the writ being exceedingly large and committed to prison, where, being unable to give security for his appearance, he remained in custody until within a few months. The plaintiff, at whose suit the action was brought, is said to have been the father of the defendant, and it is averred that no steps were taken on behalf of the prisoner to reduce the amount of the required security, or to obtain his release in the usual manner, or, if such steps were taken, a veil of secrecy was carefully thrown over the whole transaction. The deportment of the prisoner, during his long incarceration, was cheerful, and he submitted to the privations of his lot with unshaken fortitude.

In the course of the past summer, several gentlemen of wealth and standing voluntarily came forward and made the required arrangements for his liberation, upon the promise, and the captive emerged from his imprisonment of more than four years. How his wants were supplied in prison is not known, except perhaps to one or two individuals; but whatever his means of support may have been, while there, it would seem that they were withdrawn on his liberation, for after vainly attempting to procure a subsistence by the exercise of his literary attainments, the young Englishman embarked in a humble branch of mechanical industry, in the prosecution of which he was more successful. A few weeks since, while busily employed at his trade, he received a letter informing him of the death of his father, by which event he became entitled to a baronetcy, and an estate of ten thousand pounds sterling per annum. At the moment when this intelligence reached him, he was engaged in fulfilling a large order in his line of business for a country merchant, and it is said that without displaying any excitement at his unexpected good fortune, he quietly put the letter in his pocket, went on with his work, and until the matter was completed made no change in his habits or arrangements. That done, however, he closed his shop, wound up his concerns methodically, called in all his debts, and we are informed, is now on his way to England, to possess himself of his inheritance. These are the facts of the case, so far as they have become known even to the few who are at all acquainted with the matter. Other circumstances of a still more extraordinary character, are suggested in explanation of the mystery, but as these, however plausible, appear to rest only in conjecture, we do not feel authorized to repeat them.

The cause of temperance has zealous friends in New York. We learn from the New York American that the "following gentlemen have agreed to contribute the sums set opposite to their respective names, towards the support of the press, the efficient agent under Divine Providence, in the great cause of temperance. The leading object of this munificent subscription is to enable the friends of Temperance to disseminate more and more widely through the land their admirable exhortations and rebukes:

Stephen Van Rensselaer, Albany,	\$1,000
Henry Dwight, Geneva,	1,000
A. Champlin, Rochester,	1,000
E. Conant, Albany,	1,000
Samuel Ward, New York,	1,000
Brown, Brothers & Co, do,	1,000
Peter Remsen, do,	1,000
Boorman & Johnston, do,	1,000
John Jacob Astor, do,	1,000
P. G. Stuyvesant, do,	1,000
J. W. Leavitt, do,	1,000
Charles Hoyt, Brooklyn,	1,000
Anson Blake, New York,	1,000
A. Friend,	1,000
E. C. Delavan, Albany,	1,000
	\$15,000

CONSTITUTION.—No doubt is now entertained by any friends of the Administration, at all acquainted with this State, of its active regeneration at the election in the spring. The Legislature, Governor, and entire Congress ticket, will be carried in April by the friends of the Administration. The question in some parts of the State are looking to admit it. There can be no doubt that this State will give her electoral vote to the candidates for President and Vice President, who may be selected at the Baltimore Convention.—*Washington.*

MANUFACTURE OF CLOCKS.—We are informed by a man engaged in the manufacture, that not less than 100,000 clocks are made in three towns in Connecticut, viz. Bristol, Plymouth, and Farmington. Part of these are wood and part brass. A large number of women are employed about the manufacture, particularly in painting and ornamenting the faces.



EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1835.

**A HORRID MURDER.**—An inquest was held yesterday morning over the body of Edward Bramble, the verdict of the jury was "that he came to his death from a wound inflicted by Jonathan Clash, with a knife, or some other sharp instrument."

The facts as we have heard them, are as follows:—Clash was at the house of James Underwood, the father-in-law of the deceased, during a considerable portion of the day on Sunday last, apparently under the excitement of liquor. During the day some altercation took place between Clash and Underwood. In the evening Edward Bramble, who lived with Underwood, came home, and in a very short time a difference arose between him and Clash. Clash dared Bramble to go out into the yard and fight him. The challenge was accepted. At the second blow Clash inflicted the wound which terminated the life of Bramble in about half an hour. Bramble was unarmed.

The physician (Dr. Spencer) who was called in, says, that Bramble died before he reached the house. That on introducing a probe, he found that the knife had passed through the chest, between the ribs, and from the quantity of blood discharged, must have entered the heart, or the aorta; one of the large vessels leading from the heart. We forbear to give further particulars, lest we should do injustice to the perpetrator of this horrid deed, now, probably, more an object of commiseration than the deceased.

By the promptitude and vigilance of our excellent officer, Wm. C. Ridgway, the offender was allowed no time for reflection, before he was apprehended and lodged in jail, there to await an investigation into the nature and turpitude of his offence, by a jury of his country.

We offer to our readers in this morning's Whig, the Message of Governor Thomas. It is a plain paper, meriting neither praise nor condemnation. No man can read it, however, without seeing the Governor's leaning to old Democracy, and the rights of the States.

We take exception to but point in the message. It is where the Governor, after speaking of the exhausted condition of the Treasury of our State, makes an appeal, through the Legislature, to the pecuniary interests of the citizens of the State on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The Governor cannot be so blinded as not to see that this project of Mr. Clay is a mere lure to the old states, as contradictory to the principles of policy on which the compromise act of 1832 was adopted, as it would, eventually, be destructive to the true interests and independence of the States themselves. That the public domain is the joint property of all the States, we are ready to admit; and now, that the public debt is extinguished, that the general government can get on in its operations without the aid of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, may also be admitted; but can Governor Thomas say what is to be the result of the compromise act before the expiration of ten years from its passage, at which time the last reduction in the Tariff will take effect? Is he prepared to say, we shall then have an overflowing Treasury? or would he disturb the tranquility of the country, by reviving the Tariff of 1828, and embarking again in all the wild schemes of internal improvement, which to his origin under the administration of Mr. Adams. We should think the citizens of Maryland would question the wisdom and patriotism of the act, which would renew this great source of discord among the States.

Mr. Clay's American System, with almost every other prominent measure which he has recommended, originated in corruption. He has sought the favor of the people by corrupting appeals to their pecuniary interests, their passions or their prejudices, without looking to their ultimate and permanent welfare and happiness. Would Gov. Thomas follow in his footsteps? Our State Treasury is exhausted, why does he hold out the vain and delusive hope of aid from the Treasury of the Union? Does he expect the public creditors to wait a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands? Is the State credit to be placed on no more certain basis? Or is the education of our children to be postponed until funds are received from this source? The people in this and many other counties of the State, tired of these distant prospects, have taken the subject of education under their own protection, and intend to educate their children with their own means, until other means are provided. Let Governor Thomas take the bull by the horns, and recommend a direct tax to sustain the sinking credit of the State, & to pay the interest on loans obtained to carry on the works of internal improvement, for which he feels such solicitude, and which his friends have carried to such an alarming extent. To hold up the hope of aid from the national treasury is a mockery; it is trifling with the good sense of the people.

From the Baltimore Republican.

**MR. MOORE.**  
The resolutions offered some time since in the Legislature of Alabama, proposing to invite Gabriel Moore to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, on account of his opposition to the measures of the administration, have been adopted in the House of Representatives by a vote of 57 to 23, and in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 9; being more than a majority of two-thirds in each branch. What effect it may have upon Mr. Moore remains to be seen. We do not presume he will resign; but he will probably feel inclined, in some measure, to change his course, and instead of acting with the opposition, and aiding them in endeavouring to thwart the measures of the administration, it is perhaps probable that he will give to those measures a fair and honest support.

The following resolution, introduced by Gen. Hamilton, has been unanimously adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina, and does a gratifying justice to a gallant son of South Carolina.

**Resolved,** That the Governor be authorized to purchase, and cause to be presented to Captain Wm. B. Shubrick, of the United States Navy, and a native of South Carolina, a sword, with suitable emblematic devices and inscriptions, in the name and in behalf of this State, in testimony of the high sense of this Legislature of his distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the memorable engagement of the United States frigate Constitution, with his Britannic Majesty's two ships, the Cyane and Levenant, which resulted in their capture, on the 10th of February, 1815, and for the admirable skill and coolness displayed by him, as first Lieutenant of the Constitution, during the subsequent chase of that ship by the whole British squadron, off the Island of St. Jago, as well as for his devoted and valiant services during the whole war, which were so well calculated to reflect lustre upon his native State.

From the Baltimore American.

It will be recollected that previous to the news received of the dissolution of the late French Ministry of three days, a statement was given in this paper of the military despotism, to which, through at least the whole of the past year, that hapless nation has been subjected. We stated that corrupt influence in the elections and the Chambers, and the sword in the streets, had alone retained Louis Philippe on the throne of France; that the breeders now borne by the tax-paying inhabitants were beyond precedent, unless perhaps during the first few years of the Restoration; that the standing army was increased, & increasing beyond example in time of peace; and we hazarded some corollaries as to the present state of the finances under this government. This picture was thought by some to be too highly coloured. It will be seen however that we are fully supported, both in our statements and deductions, by the annexed extract from Bell's Weekly Messenger, received by the late arrival. The enormous annual expenditure below stated, will not surprise our readers, if they believe as has been confidently asserted, that that government maintains four hundred thousand troops of the line; that the 5 millions of the National guard, or militia, the greater part are equipped at the public expense; and that to their immense navy, large accessions are continually being made.

[From Bell's London Messenger.]

In our last paper we gave a brief sketch of the French Government, which, instead of being what it was intended to be, a monarchy with republican institutions, is a pure military tyranny, with such institutions only as are best available to blend the forms of popular and civil government, with the concurrent, but predominant, despotism of the crown. This alliance of the money broker and the monarch, the camp and the purse, is about as disgusting an exhibition as was ever seen in Europe. The people have been cheated of their liberty, to secure the predominance of the army and the corruption of the Stock Exchange, and to put upon the throne an able and crafty Prince, who cares as little for the lectures of the philosophers and the principles of the doctrinaires as Mr. Rothschild himself. France, at this moment, is taxed nearly to double the amount at which she was assessed under the Bourbons. The French annual expenditure now amounts to forty-two millions, which is more than the annual expenditure of Great Britain, including all the interests of the National Debt, funded and unfunded. At the present time whilst the disposable revenue of England, that not appropriated to the public creditor—amounts to little more than ten millions yearly, at least thirty millions are expended in France upon the naval and military departments, the civil government, and other branches of the public service. We ask, are not here plentiful means of corruption, and for continuing that despotic power which the government appears to have so successfully established?

The New York Star furnishes the following sketch of the career of Mortier:

**Eliezer Adolphus Casimir Joseph Mortier, Duke of Treviso, now Premier of France,** Marshal and Peer of the Realm, was raised to these honors by Napoleon, being one of the youngest of that illustrious body of men on whom he conferred the *baton de maréchal*, and therefore, one of the few who have survived to serve under the dynasties who have succeeded the empire. He was born at Cambrai, 1758; entered the military service in 1781 as lieutenant of carabiniers; was with Louis Philippe at the battle of Jemappes, being then a captain. In 1791 he was conspicuous at the battle of Austerlitz. In 1793 he was general of brigade, and soon after general of division. March 5, 1800, he received the command of Paris, and evinced his attachment to the First Consul during the attempt upon the life of the latter. He was afterwards made one of the four generals of the consular guard; and in 1801, marshal of the empire. He was afterwards in the battle of Friedland, and with Lannes took Moscow, and assisted Soult at Badajos. In 1812 he commanded in Russia, and was left in the Kremlin by Napoleon when he marched out of Moscow, with orders to blow it up. At the re-opening of the campaign in 1813, he commanded the *grand guard* and fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden and Hanau, and in 1814, in the different battles in France. April 8, the same year, he accepted Napoleon's second throne. Louis XVIII. made him peer of France. During the 100 days, Mortier, grateful to his benefactor, Napoleon, entered his service. In the second restoration he lost his peerage, but was given the command of Rouen. In 1816 he was in the chamber of deputies, and in 1819 again made peer.

**"Kings have feelings too!"**—The studied and insinuating manner in which William IV. received the resignation of the chancellor Brougham, proves that the king of England has not enough greatness of mind to forget the injuries done to the duke of Clarence. It may be remembered that sundry of the British peers loudly lauded William for forgetting the scorching sarcasm with which the queen's advocate, during her trial, attacked him, because the weal of the empire demanded the appointment of his assailant to the most responsible office of the realm. But, now, it would appear that vengeance was not dead, but slept, and that the king but awaited the safest hour of repaying contempt with contempt.—Brougham may now brood over the lines of Byron:

"There never yet was human power  
Which could evade, if unforfeited—  
The patient search and vigil long,  
Of him who treasures up a wrong."  
N. Y. Star.

**Anecdote.**—A young man and female stopped at a country tavern to pass a day or two. Their awkward appearance excited the curiosity of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had travelled that day.—"Farwell," replied the stranger somewhat indignantly—"we didn't travel, we rid."—Boston Post.

**The Navies of France and England.**—We gave the other day from an official French journal of last year an account of the French Navy. We now translate from the same periodical for January of this year, a comparative statement of the English and French Navy, as to the number of ships and officers.—N. Y. Amr.

**Comparison between the Navy of France and England.**—According to the official documents, the officers of the English Navy are, 44 Admirals, 62 Vice Admirals, 64 Rear Admirals, 43 Rear Admirals on half pay, 785 Captains, 877 Commanders, 279 Lieutenant Commanders, 3172 Lieutenants, 487 Masters, 625 Quartermasters 1088 Medical officers, 63 Chaplains.

There are 22 ships of 100 guns and over, 99 seventy-four gun ships and over, 104 frigates of and above 42 guns, 22 steam vessels, and 310 ships ranging from 40 to 36 guns—in all 657 vessels.

The officers of the French Navy are, 3 Admirals, 12 Vice Admirals, twenty-two Rear Admirals, seventy Captains of line of battle ships, 70 captains of frigates, 80 captains of corvettes, 452 Lieutenants, of line of battle ships, 550 of frigates, 316 Medical officers, 12,500 Masters, Seamen and boys.

There are 40 line of battle ships from 74 to 80 guns, 52 frigates of 1st, 2d and 3d rate, 25 corvettes, 17 steam ships, 300 brigs, schooners, gun boats, &c.

England with three times as many ships and officers as we, spends only 125 millions of francs annually, [25 millions dollars] on its Navy.—Our costs 70 millions francs, [14 millions dollars]

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. James M. Seth to Miss Louisa Farland, both of Talbot County.

**DIED.**

At Col. Hughlett's Mill, in this county, on Wednesday the 31st ult., after an illness of one day, Mrs. Louisa Whitty, consort of Augustus E. Whitty, in the 24th year of her age.

At the same place, on Sunday night last, after an illness of eight days, Jason Whitty, in the 19th year of his age.

At her residence in Easton, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. Maria Thomas, wife of Dr. Crisman Thomas.

**BLACKSMITHING.**

**THE** subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them that he still carries on the above business in all its variety, at his old stand on Dover street. He has now in his employ a

**FIRST RATE WORKMAN,**

and, in addition to the other branches of the business, he is prepared to make and repair all kinds of cast steel edge tools, and repair

**Common and Persian Gun Locks,**

**OF MODERATE TERMS.**

He is also prepared for Horse-shoeing, to which strict attention will be paid, and in this line of his business he feels assured that he is excellently known. He has now on hand an excellent assortment of

**MATERIALS,**

and every effort will be made to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

The public's obedient servant,  
**WM. VANDERFORD.**

Jan 6

**GENERAL AGENCY.**

**THE** subscriber, having more leisure than he wishes, has consented to undertake the adjustment and collection of accounts, generally, against persons residing in Talbot county. He will give particular and strict attention to all business confided to him, with as little delay as possible.

To his brethren of the type—the publishers of newspapers and periodicals—he offers his services; and hopes such as feel disposed to entrust him with their business, will give this advertisement two or three insertions, by which they will acknowledge him as their agent.

Being Post Master, the subscriber will possess facilities for the collection of accounts, especially those of publishers, not enjoyed by others; and all communications to him, by mail, will be without cost.

Persons residing in this county, also, who have accounts and business which they cannot conveniently attend to in person, and which they do not wish to place in the hands of officers, may find their advantage in employing the subscriber.

**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
Post Master.  
Easton, Jan. 6th, 1835.

**BOARDING.**

**THE** subscriber having removed to the large three story dwelling on Washington street opposite the residence of Floss. L. Dawson, would take three or four boarders by the month or year.

**LAMBERT W. SPENCER.**

L. W. S. wishes to employ a sober and industrious man as a ferryman at Miles River.

Jan 6

**Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon Wright.**

**THE** subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

**BEST MATERIALS,**

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

**JOHN B. FIRBANK.**  
(G cow3w)

**P. F. THOMAS,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,** has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

Jan 3

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**

**THE** Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq. in Easton, on Thursday the 8th of January. Punctual attendance is requested.

**MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.**  
dec 30 (G)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of January, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A  
Catharine Arringdale  
B  
Eliza E. Banning  
Samuel H. Benny  
Agnes Battee  
John Burgin  
Margaret Benny  
Frederick Bryan  
Joseph Bantun  
Robert Brown  
Henry Blanchard  
Rachel Bruff  
Samuel Banning  
John W. Battee  
John Ball  
Mrs. S. C. Coddie  
Jos. K. Carey  
J. B. Cottman  
John A. Clough  
Rev. John B. Carey  
Olin Clark  
Wm. Corkrell  
Henry Cheers  
Goats' Lodge, No. 76, 2  
D  
Anna Denny  
Stephen Denny  
Wm. Dablin  
Robt. A. Dawson  
John Dawson  
E  
H. L. Edmundson  
Wm. Edmundson  
John Edmundson, Esq.  
Thos. Erickson  
J. M. G. Emory  
F  
Margaret Farland  
Ariel Foot  
Richard Feldman  
G  
G. H. Goldsborough  
Mrs. Gibbs  
H. M. Goldsborough  
John Griffith  
Wm. F. Goe  
H  
Rev. J. Humphries  
A. B. Harrison  
Susan Hamilton  
Ann Hendley  
Margaret Hudnall  
George Hale  
Clara Jane Hopkins  
James Hull  
Gabriel Haman  
Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.

Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.

**EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.**

Jan 3

**HISTORY OF THE HORSE.**

**First American, from the London Edition.**  
**A HISTORY OF THE HORSE,** in all its varieties and uses, together with complete directions for their breeding, rearing, and management, and for the cure of all diseases to which he is liable.

Also, a concise treatise on DRAUGHT, with a copious Index to the whole.

Price \$1.50.  
May be had of the Booksellers in the District, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union.

Booksellers at a distance will be supplied with the work at a reduced price; as our terms, in such cases, will be for cash only.

**DUFF GREEN.**

dec 30

**FOR RENT.**

A small HOUSE and GARDEN near Easton, to rent for the next year.

Enquire of the Editor.

dec 6

**PAGE'S HOTEL,**

**BALTIMORE.**

**THIS** is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called **PAGE'S HOTEL**, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

**J. H. PAGE.**  
Baltimore, dec 2 6m

**TAILORING.**

**THE** undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. He is combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.

**D. M. SMITH.**

sept 30

**THE STEAM BOAT**

**MARYLAND**

**WILL** make her last trip for the season, to the Eastern Shore on Tuesday next, the 6th of January, inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be engaged up to under the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the Spring, of which due notice will be given.

**L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.**

Jan 3

**A House-keeper Wanted.**

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to

**MATTHEW SPENCER.**  
Parsonage, Talbot co, Nov. 4

NEW GROCERY

**AND VARIETY STORE.**

**Thos. Oldson & Wm. H. Hopkins**

**BEG** leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of

**OLDSON & HOPKINS,**

and have opened in the store room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets, a

**GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.**

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of articles in their line, such as

**GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.**

which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission.

dec 20 1m

**NEW FALL GOODS.**

**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**

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

A very handsome and general assortment of

**Fall and Winter Goods.**

Among which are,

**A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSIMERES.**

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

sept 30

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, &c.**

**JUST** received and for sale by the subscribers,

Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.

**ALSO,**

**CAST STEEL AXES,**

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

**WM. H. & P. GROOME.**  
dec 2 cow6t

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

**JOHN STEVENS.**

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

A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Fall and Winter Goods,**

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low.

His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

oct 21 Sweet3t

**NEW FALL GOODS.**

**WM. H. & P. GROOME.**

**HAVE** just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store their usual supply of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS;**

and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

Feathers, Linens and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.

nov 11

**NEW GOODS.**

**THE** subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the various and many favors conferred, and wishes to inform them that he is recently from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a supply of new goods suitable for the season, such as

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Castings, Queens'-Ware, Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, and Window Glass, of various sizes and qualities.

**ALSO**  
He has on hand a quantity of White & Yellow Pine Plank, Cypress and Oak Shingles, all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

A word to those of my customers whose accounts and notes are of long standing.—It is agreeable that the same should be paid, and those whose custom has been discontinued in consequence of their delinquency, cannot expect further indulgence. It is desired that those who take newspapers, who have no other account, will pay their newspaper postage in advance, as the law directs, as it is troublesome keeping postage accounts only; and, not only that, I have to pay the postage quarterly, whether I get it or not. I think when an enlightened public comes to understand the law, they will have no cause to think hard of the above request.

The public's obedient servant,  
**WM. TURNER.**

Greenboro, 10th Dec. 1834.

P. S. Also for sale, 2 new and 1 second hand Gig, one new Sulky, two new Carls, with a parcel of new Carl, Gig, Dearborn Wheels, seasoned Gig and Carl Spokes, and timber for follows.

**W. T.**

dec 16

PROSPECTUS

For publishing the **EASTERN SHORE WHIG** AND **PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE**, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will interest them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change.

In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.



## Great Literary Enterprise.

### PROSPECTUS

## OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF

# WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

### FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation, procured, when the price is considered, its currency, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once more extensive and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

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

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

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

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

Extracts from the original Prospectus.

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

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

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

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the *Waverley Novels* for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for five dollars!

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth perusal of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of *Roos's Cyclopaedia*. Each volume is accompanied with a title-page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall receive a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$25, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of

five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittance.

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

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

ADAM WALDIE,  
No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Snodgrass's Philadelphia House.  
Philadelphia, December, 1834.

THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.

A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio Companion to the Select Circulating Library," in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Poets, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine.

35 Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$2.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

PROSPECTUS  
For Publishing in the City of Baltimore a Weekly Paper under the title of

THE  
Weekly Baltimore Republican.

At the solicitation of several of our Friends in this City, and applications of others from the different Counties of the State, we have concluded on issuing a Weekly Edition of our Paper, on or before the first of February next, or as much sooner as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our political opinions, as they are well known to our friends throughout the State; but as it is usual to make some pledges on commencing a new Publication, we will merely state, that as we have always been strictly Republican, so shall we continue, in despite of the machinations of any politician who may endeavor every energy to break us down; and so long as the principles of the present National Administration continue to receive the support of the People—the youth of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambitious and aspiring demagogues.

We are not disposed to eulogize the characters or conduct of men in this prospectus, but make these few remarks that our friends may know that our principles are unchangeable, and that we shall never desert them in the time of need.—When the cause of our common country calls every man to action.

It is unnecessary to extend a prospectus for a Newspaper, as every citizen is acquainted with their utility in diffusing intelligence on all subjects of a local or foreign nature; and the influence placed within their power, to be exerted over the public mind, if properly conducted, by giving the general spring to those principles upon which our liberal institutions are founded, or in correcting those derogatory thereto, by exposing their objects, and holding up to view the individual who may be disposed, either from a personal disaffection, or private interest, to sport with the liberties of his country, or trifle with the inalienable rights of FREEMEN.

It will, no doubt, be conceded on all hands, that the result of the late election in this State, was owing, in a great measure, to the want of a more general dissemination of information among the People. Our opponents have had every advantage in this respect. More than two-thirds of the papers in this State, and in this City, two of them open and avowed enemies, and two others, while professing neutrality, were evidently hostile to the principles of the Administration, were arrayed against us. Still we battled with them all, and it was not without victory, it was owing to the want of a more general circulation of information among the People, than to the want of energy on our part. With these few remarks, we shall submit our sheet to the good sense and liberality of the public, hoping that they will see the necessity of encouraging us in our undertaking, as well for the interest of the party generally, as for ourselves.

TERMS.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN will be printed on the same size sheet as our Daily and Country Edition, and will contain most of the reading matter which may appear in those papers in the course of the week. Good paper and fair type will be used, and every improvement in its mechanical arrangement shall be adopted of which the encouragement we shall receive will admit. It will be issued every Saturday morning, at the low price of two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars if not paid till the end of the year. 35 These terms must be strictly adhered to.

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favour by giving this prospectus a few gratuitous insertions in their papers; and by sending a copy containing it, marked, they will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year; and those friends to whom we send it, will please procure as many subscribers as practicable, and return their names to this office about the time the publication is to be commenced.

Post Masters and others, who will exert themselves in procuring subscribers, and forward the amount of their subscriptions, will be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and a copy of the paper for one year for their trouble. They will also forward their names immediately, in order that we may place them among our list of Agents.

S. & J. N. HARKER,  
South Gay street, opposite the Exchange.  
BALTIMORE, Md., December, 1834.

THE FARMER AND GARDENER.  
AND  
Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 35 When this is done, a copy of worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When

sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May, annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct; but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing, and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. 35 If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to his cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the No. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the same amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a larger sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year; but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication.

In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unpretending terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE  
Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Melroy.

Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agriculture and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live-stock—dissemination of garden and agricultural literature in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from both original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to enliven and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with a Western agricultural publication, as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, or for a list of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

35 A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

TERMS.

The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month, at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Those obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

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GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of useful and entertaining knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings. By the Boston Book Company.

The success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines. Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise:

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent,  
of the Boston Book Company, 47 Court st.  
Boston, July 17—dec 13

Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE  
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS.

1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

35 No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lamberti W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

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

References, Perry Wilmer, W. Grason, Gerald Courney, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county. Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county. Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md.

THOMAS R. PERKINS,  
Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 14 3m

TO TRAVELLERS.



HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

ROBERT COOPER.

dec 30  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

STRAY COLTS.



THE subscriber, in removing his stock to his present residence a few miles from Easton, on the Dover road, on Wednesday the 24th inst., lost

THREE COLTS:  
one three years old the coming spring; one two years old; and the other a yearling mule (brown.) The two first are bright sorrell—Any person giving information where they can be found shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JONATHAN EVITTS.

dec 30 3t

MARYLAND.  
Talbot County, Orphans' Court,  
12th December, Anno Domini, 1834.

ON application of Ann Fountain, Administratrix of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.


JAS. PRICE, Register  
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,  
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 William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons, having claims against the said deceased's estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
ANN FOUNTAIN, Adm'r.  
of William P. Fountain, deceased.

dec 13 3v

TO BE RENTED



THE UNION TAVERN  
IN EASTON.

A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased, and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the tables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

Boot & Shoe making & repairing  
DONE BY



SOLOMON MERRICK.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON MERRICK.

Valuable Property for sale

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton Point.  
oct 14 4f

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,  
South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

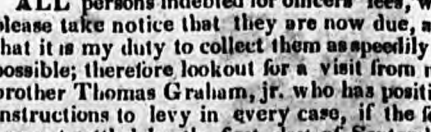
Baltimore, Apr. 126, 1834—may 6

OFFICERS' FEES.

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

JOSEPH GRAHAM, SHERIFF.  
July 22 1f

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT  
GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,  
Captain William Virdin.


WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhill, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock; Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhill at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

march

Easton and Baltimore Packet  
Sloop Thomas Hayward,



GEORGE W. PARROT, Master.

THIS splendid new copper and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Easton Point, may 6

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut facing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.

GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.  
Easton, July 8

Collector's Notice.

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

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector  
of Talbot county.

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been