

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1832.

NO. 9.

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TERMS

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

LIST OF LAWS

Passed at December Session, 1831.

No 1 An act for the benefit of Joseph Wood,
former heriff of alvert county.

2 An act for the relief of William B. Burke,
of the city of Baltimore.

3 A supplement to an act, entitled, 'an act
for the benefit of Asahel Tussy and others.'

4 An act to revive and continue in full force
an act, entitled, 'an act to preserve the side-
walks in Uniontown, Frederick county,' passed
December session, 1830, chapter 2.

5 An act to confirm the proceedings of certain
commissioners, and extend the time for making
a road in Baltimore county.

6 An act to provide for the cession of ter-
ritorial jurisdiction to Cooper's or Barren
Island, Dorchester county, and at Shap's Is-
land, Talbot county, for the erection of Light
Houses thereon by the Government of the U-
nited States.

7 A supplement to an act, entitled an act for
the benefit of M. A. Figgold and children.

8 An act to erect a new bridge over Great
Choptank River, at Greensborough, in Caroline
county.

9 An act to extend the time for taking the
bond of the Sheriff of Calver county.

10 An act to authorise Dr. William J. Ar-
Elhenny, of Harford county to hire out cer-
tain negroes.

11 An act to authorise John Kinzer, Henry
Herrick and Solomon Sallor, trustees, named
in a certain deed from John Wampler, or their
successors, to build a suitable house on the
Lot therein conveyed, for the residence and
accommodation of a teacher.

12 An act for the relief of John Norris and
Caleb Poe, of Harford county.

13 A supplement to the act, entitled 'an act
relating to Cromwell's bridge in Baltimore
county.'

14 An act for the benefit of Reuben Worthing-
ton of Allegany county.

15 An act supplementary to the act, entitled,
'an act for the despatch of business in Bal-
timore county county.'

16 An act extending the time for taking the
bond of the Sheriff of Somerset county.

17 An additional supplement to the act en-
titled, 'an act to incorporate a company for ex-
cavating a bridge over Choptank river, at or near
Dover Ferry.'

18 An act to make valid and confirm the pro-
ceedings of Job Allen as a justice of the peace
for Somerset county.

19 An act to make valid and confirm the pro-
ceedings of Elijah Nelson, as a justice of the
peace of Worcester county.

20 An act to amend the charter of the City
of Annapolis, and to exempt the property in
the said city belonging to the corporation
thereof, from the payment of county taxes.

21 A supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act
for electing commissioners for Harford county
and prescribing their powers and duties, passed
at December session, 1827.'

22 An act supplementary to an act to provide
for the payment of Jurors of Harford county,
passed at December session 1826, chapter 103.

23 An act for the relief of Sarah Fosnot, of
Frederick county.

24 A supplement to an act, entitled, 'an act
to incorporate the Fredericktown savings In-
stitution, passed December session 1827, chap-
ter 142.'

25 An act for the shutting up of a certain
part of Forrest street extended, in the city of
Baltimore.

26 An act to authorise the clerk of Dorches-
ter county court to record a deed from Hugh
Neild and James Neild, to William Dorsey.

27 An act to provide for building a bridge
over the Patapsco Falls, at or near the Thistle
Factory.

28 An act to incorporate the Carmelite Sis-
ters of Baltimore.

29 A supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act
to establish a bank and incorporate a com-
pany under the name of the Frederick County
Bank.'

30 An act to establish the width of that part
of Orleans street, lying east of Canal street in
the city of Baltimore.

31 A supplement to an act, entitled, 'an act
for the widening of certain streets near the
Washington Monument in the city of Baltimore
and for other purposes therein mentioned.'

32 An act to authorise the mayor and city
council of Baltimore, to alter the grade of Cal-
vert street in said city.

33 An act to amend the constitution and form
of government as it relates to the division of
Somerset county into election districts.

34 An act to authorise the commissioners of
Washington county to raise a sum of money for
the purpose therein mentioned.

35 An act to provide for the erection of a
building for the accommodation of Somerset
county.

36 An act for the revaluation and reassess-
ment of the real and personal property in Wor-
cester county.

37 An additional supplement to the act, en-
titled, 'an act authorising gates to be kept on
the public roads in Queen Anne's county, passed
at December session 1823, chapter 107.'

38 An act to provide for the erection of a
bridge over Antietam creek, on the road lead-
ing from Williamsport to Boonsborough, in
Washington county.

39 An act to lay out and open a road in
Montgomery and Frederick counties.

40 An act to alter and change the location of
the second and third election districts in Dor-
chester county.

41 A supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act
to enable purchasers to obtain possession of
lands and premises sold by sheriffs, coroners
and clerks, at public auction, passed Decem-
ber session 1825, chapter 103.'

42 An act to repeal an act, entitled, 'an act
to authorise the governor and council to appoint
an inspector of Lumber for the village of Ark-
haven in Cecil county, passed at December
session 1829, chapter 141.'

43 An act to authorise the clerk of Anne
Arundel county to record a deed therein men-
tioned.

44 An act to authorise the guardian of the
heirs of Isaac Mitchell, to convey to Mary P.
Mitchell, their right, title and interest in a piece
of land therein mentioned.

45 An act to incorporate the Washington
Hose Company of Baltimore.

46 An act to authorise the clerk of Harford
county court to record the deeds therein men-
tioned.

47 An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of
Washington county.

48 An act for the relief of David Bostetter of
Washington county.

49 An act appointing commissioners to fix
on a site for building a bridge over Deer creek
in Harford county, at Deton's Ford or Wilson's
Mill, or at some site between said places, and
to authorise a levy not exceeding one thousand
dollars for the purpose of erecting the same.

50 An act to authorise the commissioners of
Baltimore county to appoint collectors in the
case therein mentioned.

51 An act relating to a certain road in Bal-
timore county therein mentioned.

52 An act to alter and change the place of
holding the election in the second election dis-
trict of Anne Arundel county.

53 An act for the benefit of James Hendrix-
son, Senr. of Allegany county.

54 An act to incorporate the Frederick and
Woodborough Turnpike Road Company.

55 An act to authorise the levy court of St.
Mary's county to levy a sum of money to build
a court house and offices for said county.

56 An act to authorise and empower the
commissioners of Baltimore county, to levy a
sum of money and rebuild a bridge over Her-
ring Run, on the road leading from Baltimore
to Belle-Air, on what is called the Belle-Air
road.

57 An act to divorce Ann H. Drake, of the
city of Baltimore, from her husband Matthew
Drake.

58 An act relating to the jail of Baltimore
city and county.

59 An act to incorporate the Baltimore and
Wheeling transportation company.

60 A supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act
to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering
public roads in Baltimore county, passed at
December session 1825, chapter 219.'

61 An act to provide for the payment of ju-
rors in Baltimore county, without the limits of
the city, and for the payment of the judges of
the orphan's court of Baltimore county.

62 An act to open and extend Pleasant street
in the city of Baltimore.

63 A further supplement to the act to in-
corporate a company to make a turnpike road
near Ellicott's Lower Mills, toward
Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

64 A further supplement to the act, entitled,
'an act for the despatch of business in Baltimore
county county.'

65 An act to authorise the levy court of
Frederick county, at their discretion, to levy a
sum of money to erect a bridge over Bush
creek in said county.

66 A supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act
for the benefit of the children of Robert J.
Henry, late of Worcester county, deceased.'

67 An act to continue in force the acts or
assembly which would expire with the present
session.

68 A supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act
to provide for the collection of the public re-
venue, passed at December session, 1829, chap-
ter 90.'

69 A supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act
to allow Adam Robb, executor of Upton Beall
late clerk of Montgomery county court, further
time to complete certain records, passed at De-
cember session, 1828, chapter 2.'

70 An act for the benefit of Joseph Fogle, of
the state of Kentucky, a lunatic.

71 An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Dol-
son Hopkins, Theodore Denny Hopkins and
Hester Maria Hopkins of Talbot county, chil-
dren of Eliza Hopkins, of said county.

72 A supplement to an act, entitled, 'an act
to provide for electing commissioners for Al-
legany county, and prescribing their powers and
duties, passed at December session, 1829, chap-
ter 25.'

73 An act to authorise the rebuilding of a
bridge over Conowingo creek, at or near Abi-
jah Penns, in Cecil county.

74 An act supplementary to the act, entitled,
'an act to lay out and open a road from Har-
rard field, in Baltimore county, to Lisbon, in
Anne-Arundel county, passed at December
session, 1829.'

75 An act for the relief of heirs and rep-
resentatives of the late Nicholas Snowden.

76 An act for the benefit of the Lower West
Nottingham Presbyterian church.

77 An act to provide more effectually for
the preparing and rebuilding of bridges in
Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

78 An act authorising the levy court of Fre-
derick county, at their discretion, to levy a sum
of money to erect a bridge over Linadore
creek.

79 An additional supplement to an act to
amend the lottery system.

80 An act to confirm the proceedings of
certain commissioners, and extend the time for
making the roads therein mentioned, in Bal-
timore county.

81 An act for the relief of the widow, heirs
and devisees of Stephen Raphael the Elder.

82 A further additional supplement to an
act, entitled, 'an act for the revaluation and re-
assessment of the real and personal property
within this state, so far as the same relates to
Caroline county, passed at December session
1812, chapter 191.'

83 An act to authorise Samuel Patterson,
collector and administrator of Nathaniel Apple-
garth, deceased, late sheriff of Dorchester coun-
ty, to complete his collections.

84 An act for the benefit of Wm. Houch, of
Baltimore county.

85 An act for the preservation and repair
of that part of the United States road within
the limits of the state of Maryland.

86 An act to authorise the making a general
Alphabetical Index of the land records of Bal-
timore county from the year 1799 inclusive,
and to keep up such index henceforth.

87 A further supplement to the act, en-
titled, 'an act to incorporate the Baltimore and
Pittston Coal Company.'

88 An act to authorise the clerk of Freder-
ick county court, to record a deed from Moses
Eury to Wm. Eury.

89 An act for the benefit of the heirs and
creditors of George Tilghman, late of Washing-
ton county, deceased, and for other purposes.

90 A further supplement to an act, entitled
'An act to authorise the governor and Council
of Maryland, to appoint the inspectors of flour
for this state, passed at December session 1825
chapter 174.'

91 A supplement to an act, entitled, 'an act re-
lating to certain books and records in the Or-
phan's court of Baltimore county, passed at De-
cember session 1830, chapter 70.'

92 An act supplementary to an act, passed
at December session 1831, entitled, 'an act to
authorise the re-building of a bridge over Con-
owingo creek, at or near Abiiah Penns in Ce-
cil county.'

93 An act for the relief of James Williams,
Jr. of the city of Baltimore.

94 A supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act
to incorporate companies to make several
turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and
for other purposes, passed on the twelfth
day of January 1830, chapter 51.'

95 An act for the relief of Allen Thomas.
[To be concluded.]

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. Nicols, from the select committee, to
which was referred so much of the executive
communication as relates to communications
from the executive of the several states of
Maine New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Con-
necticut, Delaware and Virginia; delivered the
following reports:

The select committee to which was referred
so much of the executive communication as
relates to a report and resolutions respecting
the tariff and internal improvements of the
legislature of Maine, have had the same under
consideration, and respectfully submit the fol-
lowing resolutions:

Resolved, That the tariff of duties on imports
ought to be so modified, as having regard to the
protection of the labor and industry of the
country, that the receipts from them and all
other sources of public income, should not
greatly exceed the ordinary charges of the
government, and the means of executing the
most essential lines of internal communication
throughout the Union.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor
be requested to transmit a copy of the fore-
going resolutions to each of the senators and
representatives of this state in the congress of
the United States, and to the executives of each
of the states, with a request that the same may
be laid before their respective legislatures.

The select committee to which was referred
so much of the executive communication, as
relates to certain resolutions of the common-
wealth of Massachusetts, in relation to certain
proceedings of the government of the state of
Georgia, deeply and extensively affecting the
integrity and stability of our civil institutions,
have carefully considered the importance of
the same, and respectfully submit the following
report:

The committee believe that it is not only
the right but the duty of the legislature in the
exercise of their conservative functions, while
they would carefully avoid any effort improper-
ly to influence the judicial tribunals of a sister
state to express their views and opinions, with
freedom on national questions involv-
ing a common interest. The committee hold
it an undeniable proposition, that the federal
constitution, the laws of the United States cor-
respondent therewith, and all treaties made by
competent powers, are of importance, and au-
thority paramount to the constitution and laws
of any state; and that the judiciary of any state
is concluded by the same; although at variance
with the constitution and laws of any com-
ponent part of the union—Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Mary-
land, That no state can constitutionally enjoin
on its executive officers, to disregard or resist
any process, or mandate, served by the author-
ity of the United States courts, acting in their
legitimate sphere.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President
of the United States to take care that the consti-
tution, the laws of the United States, and the
treaties made under their authority, are faith-
fully executed.

Resolved, That the senator and representa-
tives of the State of Maryland in congress, be,
and they hereby are requested and instructed
to use all the means in their power to preserve
invulnerable the public faith of the country, and
to sustain the rightful authority of the govern-
ment of the United States, in all its departments.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor
be and he is hereby requested, to transmit a copy
of these resolutions to the governors of all the
other states, to the end that they may be sub-
mitted to the legislatures of the same for their
consideration, and also to the senators and rep-
resentatives of this state in congress.

The select committee, to which was referred
so much of the Executive communication, as
relates to a report adopted and resolutions
passed by the Legislature of the state of Con-
necticut, have had the same under considera-
tion, and submit the following resolutions, and
recommend their adoption:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Mary-
land, That it is expedient at this time, to
amend the constitution of the United States, in
relation to the term of service of the President
and Vice President of the United States, so as
to elect the President for term of six years,
and to render him forever ineligible after the
expiration of the term of service.

Resolved, That the general government does
possess the power to appropriate money in aid
of the colonization of the free negroes and mu-
lattoes residing within the United States, and
territories thereof. And, that in the opinion of
this general assembly, it is expedient to make
an appropriation for that purpose.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor
be requested to forward a copy of the fore-
going resolutions to each of the senators and
representatives of this state, in the congress of
the United States, and that they severally be re-
quested to use their exertions to procure such
an appropriation of money, in aid of the coloni-
zation of the free people of color, residing
within the United States, as may seem to be
adequate for that purpose. And also, that his
Excellency be requested to forward a like copy
to the executive of each of the states, with a
request that the same may be laid before their
respective legislatures.

All which is respectfully submitted.

The select committee, to which was referred
so much of the Executive communication, as
relates to a report and resolution of the General
Assembly of the state of Delaware, relative to
the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution-
ary army who are not under the existing law
entitled to pensions, have had the same under
consideration and submit the following report:

That the committee have also examined the
memorial referred to in said report, signed on
behalf of the surviving officers and soldiers of
the revolutionary army, from the commence-
ment of hostilities in 1775, to the first day of
October 1780, when the new organization of
the army took place. Your committee is sensi-
bly impressed with the very important serv-
ices rendered by the memorialists; and would
recommend the adoption of the following resolu-
tion.

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the State
of Maryland, That at the Legislature of this state
concur in the sentiments expressed by the Leg-
islature of Delaware. That not only a debt of
gratitude and respect is due to those venerable
patriots of the revolution, but that liberal and
ample compensation should be made them, and
that our Senators in Congress be instructed,
and our representatives requested to use their
best efforts for obtaining an object so reason-
able, so laudable, and so just.

2. Resolved, That his Excellency the Govern-
or be, and he is hereby requested, to forward
a copy of the above report and resolution, to
each of our Senators and representatives in
Congress.

The select committee to whom was referred
so much of the Executive communication, as
relates to the resolutions of the General Assem-
bly of the state of Delaware, relative to the
election of President and Vice President of
the United States, have had the same under
consideration, and beg leave to submit the fol-
lowing resolutions.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That this General Assembly does not concur
with the General Assembly of the State of De-
laware, and believes that it is expedient at this
time to amend the constitution of the United
States, so as to extend the term of office of the
President and Vice President to six years, and
to render the President, after one term of ser-
vice, ineligible.

Resolved, That this General Assembly does
concur with the state of Delaware, that it is in-
expedient at this time, to amend the constitu-
tion of the United States, so as to provide a
uniform mode of electing the President and
Vice President, without the intervention of elec-
tors, and that the election of President and
Vice President, should, on the failure of the
electors to elect, be submitted to the decision
of the House of Representatives of the United
States, as is now provided for by the constitu-
tion.

Resolved That his Excellency the Governor,
be requested to forward copies of the foregoing
resolutions, to the executives of the several
states, with a request that they be laid before
their respective Legislatures.

The select committee to which was referred
so much of the Executive communication as
relates to a resolution of the General Assem-
bly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have
had the same under consideration, and submit
the following report:

Whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia,
in reply to a proposition of this state, in re-
lation to the opening a safe and direct naviga-
tion through the sounds which run parallel with
the east coast, by the construction of such
Canals as may be requisite for the purpose, be-
tween the Chesapeake bay, at or near cape
Charles, and Lewinstown creek, on the bay of
Delaware, has passed a resolution authorising
the Governor of the Commonwealth to appoint

a commissioner or to direct an Engineer of the
state to meet any commissioners or engineers,
who may be appointed by the states of Mary-
land & Delaware, to make a survey of the said
sounds, and an estimate of the probable ex-
pense of opening the navigation proposed to be
submitted to the General Assembly for its con-
sideration hereafter—therefore;

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That the Executive of this state, be, and he
is hereby authorised and required to appoint
a commissioner to meet any commissioners or
engineers, who may be appointed by the Com-
monwealth of Virginia, and the state of Dela-
ware, to co-operate in the proposed surveys
and estimates, and to submit the same to the
General Assembly of this state, for consid-
eration th reafter.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor,
be requested to communicate a copy of this re-
port and resolutions to the Governor of the
Commonwealth of Virginia, and to the Gov-
ernor of the state of Delaware.

The select committee to which was referred
so much of the Executive communication as
relates to a resolution adopted by the Legisla-
ture of the State of New Hampshire, have had
the same under consideration, and concurring
in the proposition therein contained, submit the
following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That the senators of this state, in the congress
of the United States, be instructed, and the
representatives requested, to use their exertions
to procure the passage of a law for the
more perfect organization of the militia of the
several states.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor
be requested to transmit copies of these resolu-
tions to the senators and representatives of this
state, in congress; and also to the governors of
other states, with a request that the same may
be laid before their respective legislatures, for
their consideration.

Which were severally read.

The report and resolution submitted by Mr.
Johnson, chairman of the committee on inter-
nal improvement, on the 15th inst. relative to
removing certain obstructions in the head wa-
ters of Chester river, was taken up for consid-
eration, read the second time, the report con-
curred in, and the resolution therein contained
assented to.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill
entitled, 'an act to provide for the appoint-
ment of wood-wards in the town of Princess
Anne, in Somerset county, endorsed 'will pass.'
Ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill entitled 'an act to extend the ju-
risdiction of justices of the peace, endorsed
'will not pass.'

And delivered a bill, originated in and pas-
sed by the senate, entitled, 'an additional sup-
plement to the act, entitled, 'an act for erecting
a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Dover
Ferry.'

Which was read and referred to Messrs.
Dudley, Bruff and Stevens.

The house then considered the consideration
of the bill, entitled, 'an act to alter the time of
the meeting of the general assembly of this
state, and for other purposes.'

Mr. Teackle moved to lay the bill on the ta-
ble, and make it the order of the day for Wed-
nesday week next, the 29th instant.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Nicols moved to amend said bill by strik-
ing out in the first section, third line, the word
'January,' and insert in lieu thereof, the word
'November.'

Mr. Teackle then moved that the bill be re-
jected.

Resolved in the affirmative.

NO. 9.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

Mr. Hood presented the petition of the Me-
thodist Episcopal Church of the Severn circuit
praying for an act to authorise them to dispose
of their parsonage property. Which was read.

The speaker laid before the house a
communication from Philip E. Thomas, Presi-
dent of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road
Company, transmitting the report of the esti-
mates and surveys of the contemplated Rail
Road from Baltimore to Washington, and ask-
ing the favorable consideration of the legisla-
ture on that subject; which was read.

And on motion by Mr. Willson, of Montgom-
ery,

Referred to the committee on internal im-
provements, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Moores submitted the following order,
Ordered, That the introduction of new bills
and resolutions into this house, after Saturday
the 25th inst. be prohibited, unless upon peti-
tions presented after that day or reported by
committees previously appointed. And be it
further ordered, that when this house adjourns
it shall stand adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock A.
M. for the residue of the session, and no motion
for an adjournment shall be received before 3
o'clock P. M.

Mr. Hunt moved to amend said order, by
striking out in the second line thereof, the
words 'Saturday the 25th inst.' and insert in
lieu thereof, the words, 'Wednesday next.'

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Nicols, from the select committee, deliv-
ered the following report:

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, March 3.

We learn from Annapolis that the Legislature, in anticipation of the change of the ratio of representation in this state, think it advisable to adopt some mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, before its adjournment, otherwise a summer session will be indispensable.

A bill is now before the Legislature offered by Mr. Hunt to elect the President and Vice President by the people—Mr. Brawner offered as a substitute a proposition to elect a college comprising one member from each county, one from the city of Baltimore, and one from the city of Annapolis, to be elected at the October election—such primary college to meet on the first Monday in November at the city of Annapolis to elect such number of Electors as Maryland may be entitled to. Various other modes are spoken of—one of them is to lay the state off into three districts, the Eastern Shore to be one, Baltimore city and county to be one and the remainder of the Western Shore to be the other.—The district system the county election system, the general ticket system, all have their advocates, but it is impossible to form the most distant idea which plan will be adopted.

The Bill relative to the black population of this state has again been sent to the Committee who first reported it, for amendment. It is thought the Legislature will adjourn on Thursday next.

Mr. Clay's speech in defence of the American System against the British colonial system, has been published in pamphlet form—it occupies, including the appendix, 43 octavo pages.

Scarlet Fever.—The scarlet fever, says the Delaware Gazette, is raging to a great extent, in this section of our State. Numerous deaths occur almost daily. The principal part of which, are children. In some cases two or three have been lying dead in the same house, at one time.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Thursday last, the bill relative to the removal of the free coloured population of that State was passed by a vote of 79 to 41. Its leading features, according to the Richmond Whig, are as follows:—

The bill excludes coercion, except as to those Free Negroes who remain in the State contrary to the law of 1806 (a numerous class.) It makes an appropriation of \$35,000 for 1832—and of \$90,000 for 1833, for the deportation of Free Negroes willing to go, of the class above mentioned who are compelled to go, and of such as may be emancipated the owners not providing the means—to some place beyond the limits of the U States, left to the discretion of the Central Board. This board is to consist of the Governor, Treasurer, and Auditor, ex-officio, who are clothed with the power of appointing agencies at Norfolk, Petersburg or other places!

Messrs. Bines and Wilson, editors of the Baltimore Republican, have retired from the management of that journal, which is hereafter to be conducted by Mr. S. Harker, editor of the Delaware Gazette and American Watchman.

From the Elkton Press of Feb. 25.
WRECK.—A man calling himself Thomas Benson, came into our office on Thursday last, and made the following statement, viz: That the schooner *Flash* of which vessel he was master, from Vienna bound to Philadelphia, was cast away on the Saturday night previous, between Wirten Point & Howell's Point by running foul of a large log of wood which split her completely open. Benson, and another man, who were the only persons on board at the time of the accident, escaped in the boat, in which they arrived here on Wednesday evening.

We last week gave an account of a duel said to have been fought at Port Tobacco, in this state, recently, between Lieut. Matthews and Dr. Jewson. We now learn that no such duel was fought—that the whole story is a fabrication. The fabricator of this story should be exposed. It first appeared in the *Globe*.
Torch Light, Feb. 23.

Medical College of Baltimore.—There has been an animated debate in the Senate upon the applications of the new Medical College for a charter, which resulted in the rejection of the bill.
Annapolis Repub.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We understand the trade has opened very briskly between this city and the Southern States, through the Canal. Two hundred and thirty-eight packets and other vessels have passed through since the breaking up of the ice. Another line of steamboats between Philadelphia and Baltimore is also in contemplation, which will give the public the choice of conveyance by the rail road or canal.
Nat. Gaz.

Charleston Race.—The great match race for \$5000 a side, between the "Clara Fisher" of Col. Singleton, and the "Bonnets of Blue," of Col. Johnson, of Virginia, was run over the Washington Course, at Charleston, (S. C.) on the 23d inst. The first heat was won by Clara in handsome style. Three rounds of the second heat were run, closely contested—but on entering the fourth round, Clara gave out, much to the disappointment of, probably, the largest collection of persons ever assembled upon the Washington Course.

We have read within a few days several recent letters from Paris. They have all been addressed to commercial gentlemen, and on affairs of commerce, but the writers, nevertheless, concurred in opinion that the government of Louis Philippe could not much longer continue. All France is dissatisfied, and the spirit that now finds a vent in murmurings and angry discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, will before long take bolder ground and precipitate another revolution. We shall rejoice at such an event on one account, and lament it on another. We shall rejoice because it is apparent that the French nation have been deceived and betrayed by those they elevated to power through the revolution of July—we shall lament it because another change in France will hasten a general war in Europe, and thus millions of human beings will be sacrificed in the struggles which must ensue between liberalism and despotism.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

Tribute of respect.—A meeting of the members of the Centreville bar was held on the afternoon of the 10th inst. to express to the Honorable L. Purnell, the regret felt on his retirement from the office of associate Judge of the second judicial district. Kensey Harrison, Esq. was called to the chair and Thos. Wright 3d, appointed secretary, when the following address was offered by William Carmichael, Esq. and unanimously adopted: To the Honorable Lemuel Purnell.

Sir,—Your resignation of the office of associate Judge of this judicial district is to us a cause of deep regret and we should be unmindful of the obligations we owe you, for the upright and faithful discharge of your duties and your personal kindness towards us, if we omitted to offer you at parting the testimony of our respect.

We speak in the language of our hearts and not of compliment when we say your retirement from office, is a serious loss to ourselves, and the district at large. The scales of justice in your hands have been even and steady, neither suitor nor advocate has ever had cause to complain of injury sustained by prejudice towards him or partiality to his adversary, in the discharge of your high duties, to the dignity of a Judge, you have always added the delicacy and courtesy of a gentleman. In your retirement you carry with you our high respect—we offer you our best wishes for the restoration of your health, and we trust, that in the tranquil scenes of retired life, the rest of your days may be unclouded and serene.

By Order,
K. HARRISON, Chairman.
Thos. Wright 3d, Sec'y.
Feb. 10th, 1832.

And upon motion, Messrs. Thomas Wright, Junr. Thomas C. Browne, D. C. H. Emory and Wm. A. Spencer were appointed to present the same.—The following was received by the chairman.

Kensey Harrison, Esq.
Sir, I am truly grateful for the kind feelings and sentiments which you and the gentlemen you represent, have been pleased to express towards me, on retiring from public life.

During a long course of judicial life, I feel a proud consciousness of having endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully and honestly, and it is highly gratifying to me to know, that my official conduct meets with the approbation of so respectable and enlightened a portion of my fellow citizens, as the members of the Centreville bar. Your manifestations of esteem have made a grateful impression on my heart, and will pass with me into the shades of retirement and mingle with the most pleasant of my reminiscences.

I pray you to communicate to the gentlemen you represent, my profound acknowledgements for the testimonials of their esteem and good wishes, and that you and they may enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness, is the sincere wish of your Obedt Serv't
LEMUEL PURNELL.

Feb. 10th, 1832.
Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman attested by the Secretary and forwarded to the editor of the Centreville Times for publication, with the request that the other editors in the district will copy the same.

KENSEY HARRISON, Ch'mn.
Test.—Thos. Wright, Sec'y.

From the N. Y. Eve. Post of Feb. 25.

From the Seat of War.—The Journal of Commerce of this morning states that it was reported last evening on good authority, that a letter had been received by a gentleman in this city from Mr. Bergen requesting him to repair to Washington to act as his second in an affair with Mr. Moore. We understand from another source that Mr. Bergen never entertained any design of refusing to meet Mr. Moore, had the latter challenged him, or of waiving his right in favor of the friend whom he first selected to act for him in the matter.

Apportionment of Representatives.—The bill on this subject, has at length been ordered, to an engrossment for a third reading, and the ratio, from the numerous votes that have been taken, by yeas and nays, on this question, may now be considered as finally decided by the House at 47,700. We subjoin a statement, showing the present number of representatives of the several states, the number of each on the new ratio, and the fractions of unrepresented population which will remain on the final adoption of that ratio:

Present Number	Number New Ratio	Fractions
Maine,	7	8
N. Hampshire	6	5
Massachusetts	13	12
Rhode Island,	2	2
Connecticut,	6	6
Vermont,	5	5
New York,	34	40
New Jersey	6	6
Pennsylvania,	26	28
Delaware,	1	1
Maryland,	9	8
Virginia,	23	21
N. Carolina	13	13
S. Carolina,	9	9
Georgia	7	9
Kentucky,	12	13
Tennessee,	9	13
Ohio,	14	19
Indiana,	3	7
Mississippi,	1	2
Illinois,	1	3
Louisiana,	3	3
Missouri,	1	2
Alabama,	3	5
	213	240
		475,478

Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail-road.—This road is expected to be put into operation on Monday next, the 5th March, at and after which time the steamboat passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia will be conveyed on it. A letter from New Castle to the editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, under date of 23d inst. says:—

The rail-road from this place to Frenchtown, or at least a single track, with turn outs, &c. is notwithstanding the inclement and unusually severe winter, at length about being completed. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the present directors, for their indefatigable exertions and unwearied diligence, in prosecuting the work; not allowing frost or rain, or indeed any thing, to retard them in their operations. As one instance, among many that might be adduced, of their not allowing even the elements to delay them, I will mention that during the winter, wood has been burned throughout the night, enabling the workmen to graduate the ground and lay the rails, where thus thawed. This, together with their personal exertions and constant attendance, has been the means, in a great measure, of bringing to completion this really splendid and durable work.

The Company wish every thing perfect prior to opening the road, which there is little doubt will be effected by the 1st of March, when passengers, to and from Baltimore, will be taken over the Peninsula in some handsome cars that are now here. A locomotive is on its way from the city, made by Stevenson, of England. By the way, it is high time some of our enterprising machinists were able to supply, or at least take orders, for any and all engines that might be required, for at least our own roads.

From the Universal Traveller.
BIRTH PLACE OF WASHINGTON
(Visited by the Editor, D. HAZEN, in 1831.)

Washington was born on the North side and about 300 yards from Pope's Creek, (which runs easterly,) half a mile from its entrance to the Potomac river, Westmoreland county Virginia in that district of the State designated as the Northern Neck.

This memorable spot is 36 miles N. E. from Fredericksburg, 59 N. W. from the mouth of Rappahannock river, 80 miles S. S. E. from Washington City, District of Columbia and 66 miles in the same direction from Mount Vernon the seat of Washington's home residence and now that of his Tomb.

The name of the Plantation where he was born is called Wakefield. The old house of his birth has long since mouldered to nilibility. The cellar over which it stood now mostly filled up, is about 50 feet in length from east to west, having what seems to have been a wine vault in the S. E. corner.

Pope's creek passing by the site of the house suddenly expanding into an Estuary spreads before it on the East, while another small creek coming down on the North side forms this tastefully selected spot into a gently elevated promontory, fringed on the East with sapplings and wild shrubbery through which is seen the Potomac rolling majestically on, with a width from 10 to 15 miles. Beyond this are seen the looming shores of St. Mary's county, Maryland. An orchard of apple trees of modern growth interspersed with other fruit trees, surrounds the old cellar, westerly of which are scattering some apple trees of a very ancient growth with fruit, of a delicious flavor. These trees are monuments of olden times; contemporaries probably with the childhood of the Great Statesman.

Mr. Custis of the District of Columbia a connexion of Washington, within a few years past caused to be laid horizontally on the green sod of the old cellar, a granite Slab 3 feet in length and 1½ in breadth with this inscription:
"HERE THE 11th OF FEBRUARY 1733 WAS BORN."
Considering this spot with the association of its being where one of the greatest and best men that ever appeared on this earth, first drew breath and saw the light of Heaven; its being independent of such association a beautiful one; and with its proximity to the Potomac river where Steamboats in the season of them are daily passing from Washington to Baltimore, Norfolk &c. it is surprising that it should be so little known and visited. Not one in a thousand of the passengers in Steamboats has any knowledge that this "solum natale," of him whom the whole world honors, is remote but a mile over the water's surface; and hid from his view only by a fringe of wild shrubbery. The verdure is as beautiful and the flowers as brilliant and numerous around Washington's birth place as his Tomb. Though there is now no stated landing place for Steamboats on this side the Potomac within 12 miles, yet one might anchor in the stream, and barge of ladies and gentlemen from it, reach Wakefield's shores in a few minutes.

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*Old Style.

The legislature of Tennessee, has passed a law prohibiting free blacks from coming into that state.

Senator Moore has published in the Washington Telegraph a long Card directed against Mr. J. T. Bergen, a member of the House of Representatives from New York. He concludes thus:

"By retreating behind Webb he (Bergen) has placed himself without the pale of honor, and below animadversion. I am restrained by self-respect, by respect for the body of which he is a member, and a regard for the feelings of those who would participate in the consequent degradation, from inflicting upon him that personal chastisement which a calumny so base, and which, but for his skulking cowardice, his accidental relation to society would seem to demand. But, degraded as he is, if he can prevail upon any one of the thirty-eight Representatives of New York to bear his answer, (and he surely can if he has any claims to be considered a gentleman,) it will receive the proper notice by me."

We perceive from the Washington papers, that the case of the United States vs. Joseph Nourse, Esq. late Register of the Treasury, which was argued some days ago in the Supreme Court of the United States by Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Coxe for Mr. Nourse, and by the Attorney General and Mr. Swann, for the United States, was decided by the Court on Saturday last, in favor of Mr. Nourse.

This decision, it is understood, will be conclusive also in the case of General P. B. Porter, of New York state, against whom, it will be remembered, as well as against Mr. Nourse, a treasury warrant was issued in the nature of an execution against person and property.

Thus it appears, that Mr. Nourse, instead of being a debtor of the U. States, is, as he always alleged, a creditor to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars. Gen. Porter is also a creditor; to what amount we do not know.

Yet, these two citizens, the one a venerable civil officer, first appointed by Washington, and continued by all his successors until removed by the now President of the U. States, the other, a gallant military officer, who served his country during the last war, with distinguished reputation, have, without any just cause whatever, had their houses visited by a process intended only for the most flagrant delinquents!
U. S. Gazette.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—The following Mathematical question recently appeared in the Eastern Shore Whig, and Easton Gazette: "By what proposition in Euclid's Elements was the circumference of the globe ascertained; and how is it solved?"

In reply to your Baltimore correspondent we would state, that it was by the twenty seventh proposition of the First Book. But says the writer how is it solved?

As a geometrical construction of this figure cannot be inserted in your columns we would say, find the Sun's altitude at any two places on the same meridian; ascertain the difference of altitude in degrees, and the distance between the two places in miles; and say as the number of degrees, or difference of the sun's altitude, between the two places, is to the number of miles, or distance between the two places; so is one degree, to the number of miles in a degree.

In order however to render this question perfectly clear, it may be stated here, that Ptolemy in the time of Julius Caesar found that the difference of the sun's altitude between Syene and Alexandria in Egypt, both nearly on the same meridian, was 7 degrees and a fifth; and the distance between these places was about five hundred miles. He then said, As 7 1-5 degrees, is to 500 miles :: so is 1 degree : to 69 4-9 miles, the true number of miles in a degree. And on the same principles As 7 1-5 degrees : is to 500 miles :: so are 800 degrees : to 25000 miles the circumference of the globe.
Easton, March 2, 1832.

PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat Red	Baltimore Feb. 24, 1832,
do White	30 a 35
Corn yellow	36 a 37
do White	35 a 36
Rye	70 a 73
Cloverseed	6 25
Corn	Philadelphia Feb. 24,
	46 a 47
Wheat (Virginia)	New York Feb. 25,
Corn (Jersey)	1 01 a 1 03
	60
Corn (Northern)	Boston Feb. 26,
do (Southern yellow)	60
	50 a 51

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Saturday morning the 25th ult. in the sixty third year of his age, Capt. Daniel Feddemann of this county, leaving a widow, and a large family of children and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances who will long mourn his irreparable loss, he was an affectionate husband and parent, a sincere friend and an indulgent master, the winner of this knew him intimately for many years and can truly say he was honorable and honest in all his dealings and as he lived respected he has died regretted, we hope our loss is his eternal gain.

Died on Sunday morning the 26th ult. at her father's residence in the Trappe, Amanda, daughter of James Chaplain, Esq. aged two years and nine months.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Talbot generally are hereby informed that there will be a Public Meeting of the Friends of the cause of Temperance, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th of March inst. at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. One of more addresses may be expected on the occasion.
March 3 (S & W)

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY the 6th March 1832—at 10 o'clock, A. M. by order
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. Dawson and Son
Have just received an assortment of fresh and genuine SEEDS.
Easton, March 3 St

Bakery, Grocery, Confectionary, &c

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the

BAKING BUSINESS

In all its various branches, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their custom.

He would likewise notify them, that he has very recently returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of

Groceries & fancy Articles

SUCH AS,
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate
Sugar, Molasses,
Flour, Cheese, Bacon,
Lard, Dried Beef,
Beeves Tongues and
Bologna sausage,
Soap Candles
Tobacco, Spanish and
American Segars,
Rappes and Scotch
Whisky,
Blacking, Dye Stuffs,
Ginger, Pearl Ash,
Nutmegs, Mace,
Cinnamon, Pimento &
Pepper.
Saxors Shaving boxes
Brushes and Soap,
Scissors Tailors and
other Thimbles,
Knitting and Sewing
Need es,
Pins, Hooks and Eyes
Buttons Taps, Cord,
Braid, Ribbon,
Sewing Silk
Colored and other Cotton
and Thread,
Green & common shoe
Thread,
Suspenders,
nuff-boxes, Flutes,
Pipes & Harmoniums,
Leadern headed Canes
and Rattan Switches
Magic Lanterns,
Percussion Pistols and
Caps
Court Plaster,
Writing and Letter
Paper,
Ink Quills Slates,
late & Lead Pencils,
Need es,
And a variety of School and other Books
for children. Also,
A fresh supply of FRUITS, NUTS and CONFECTIONARY, with a handsome assortment of COMBS, TOYS and PEANUTS, &c. PORTER, ALE and STRONG BEER in their seasons—CIDER and PICKLING VINEGAR.

The subscriber feels grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuation of the same.
FREDERICK F. NINDE.

Orders for Pound or other Cakes will be promptly attended to.
Easton, March 3 sows 3t [S]

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they still continue to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand, and have made arrangements to keep constantly, a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

together with PRIME SEASONED TIMBER, which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen (being resolved to keep no others) to furnish

Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees,

Gigs &c.

at the shortest notice, and of the most superior workmanship, not inferior even to the celebrated Ogles of Philadelphia. Gentlemen disposed to try us with their custom, will find us ever punctual to our engagements, to finish work exactly to order. We return sincere thanks for the encouragement received, thus far from a generous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patronage. We will exchange new work for old, (the difference to be paid in cash,) or if the money is not convenient had, will take country produce when it can be brought to us at market prices. On hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with several second hand Carriages, of good quality, among them a good Gig Sulky.
JAMES P. ANDERSON, & Co.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bill, as we must have money to keep up our stock.
March, 3 3w

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Anecdote connected with the appointment of General Washington to the command of the army, June 16, 1775.

In a manuscript Journal, under date of Nov. 4, 1825, I find a record of a conversation had with the venerable John Adams, at that time relative to the appointment of General Washington. It was in substance as follows:—

The army was assembled at Cambridge Mass. under Gen. Ward, and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia. Every day arrived new applications in behalf of the army. The country were urgent that Congress should adopt the army; for until they did, it must be considered and was in law considered only as a mob of armed rebels. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger. The struggle had begun and yet every thing was at loose ends. The great trial now seemed to be in this question—who should be commander in chief? It was exceedingly important, and was felt to be the hinge on which the whole might turn for or against us. The Southern and Middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal, for the most part, were jealous of New England, because they felt that the real physical force was here. What, then, was to be done? All New England adored General Ward; he had been in the French war, and had come out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman. All the qualifications seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed the army could not receive any commander over him. What, then, was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step. The struggle was to be long and bloody. With our union all was lost. Union was strength. The country and the whole country must come in. One pulsation must break through all hearts. The cause was one and the army must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered and guessed, and yet the decision had not been taken. At length Mr. Adams came to his conclusion, and the manner of developing it was nearly as follows. He was walking one deep thought, when his cousin Samuel Adams came up to him and said, "What is the topic with you this morning, Cousin?"

"Oh the army, the army," he replied. "I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge," he continued—"I am determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the Colonies, in order to show the absolute need of taking some decisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North America; and then to hint my election of commander in chief." "Well," said Sam'l Adams, "I like that cousin John! but on whom have you fixed as this commander?" "I'll tell you, George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this house." "Oh," replied S. A. quickly, "that will never do, never! He must do it, it shall do it," said John, "and for these reasons; the Southern and Middle States are both to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are patently they see that New England holds the physical power in her hands, and they fear the result. A New England army, a New England commander, with New England perseverance, all united, appeal them. For this cause they hang back. Now, the only way is, to allay their fears, and give them nothing to complain of; and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern Chief over this force. Then all will feel secure, then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend in one mass, and that mass will be irresistible." At this Sam. A. seemed greatly moved. They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second his motion. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength in the delineations he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption of the army. He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies and proceed to business. After his speech some doubts, some objections, and some feared: His warmth mounted with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations he replied, "Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt this army before ten months have set, New England will have a Congress of her own which will adopt it, and she will undertake the struggle alone, yes, with a strong arm and a clear conscience will fight the battle." This had the desired effect. They saw N. E. was not playing and was not to be played with; they agreed to appoint a day. The day was fixed. It came—Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after debate it passed. The next thing was to get a lawful commander for this lawful army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on this occasion; and he was ready. He took the floor, and went into a minute delineation of the character of General Ward, bestowing on him the epithets which, then, belonged to no one else. At the end of this eulogy he said, "but this is not the man I have chosen." He then went into a delineation of the character of a commander in chief such as was required by the peculiar situation of the colonies at that juncture; and after he had presented the qualifications in his strongest language, and given the reasons for the nomination he was about to make, he said—"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needed at this crisis, in this chief. Does any one say they are not to be obtained in this country? I reply, they are, they reside in one of our own body, and he is the person whom I now nominate, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia."

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams' right hand, was looking him intently in the face to watch the name he was about to announce; and not suspecting it would be his own, he sprang from his seat the moment he heard it, and rushed into an adjoining room as quickly as though moved by a shock of electricity.

Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Sam to move for an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate in private. They did deliberate and the result is before the world.

I asked Mr. Adams, among other questions, the following: "Did you never doubt of the success of the conflict?" "No, no," said he, "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered, if I was caught; but no matter for that, my country would be free; I knew George III. could not forge chains long enough and strong enough to reach round these states."

PRECIOUS METALS.—At the request of Mr. Huxford, made a short time before his death Mr. Jacobs, of Liverpool, compiled a history of the Precious Metals, which has been recently published in two volumes. Mr. Jacobs announces that the consumption of the precious metals has exceeded the production by one sixth of the whole stock of gold and silver in existence in Europe. The world was enquiring where all the precious metals went to, little imagining how great the consumption was. Mr. Jacobs proves that the annual consumption in England alone, is about twelve millions of dollars. He states the production of all the mines in America and Europe at 108,736,000 pounds sterling for twenty years—that is from 1810 to 1829; and the consumption at 153,362,220 pounds sterling. This is believed to show that little, if any, hope of an adequate supply of the precious metals.

TIT FORTAT—Mr. A. is a merchant; does a considerable business. Farmer G. came into his store the other day—it was a cold one—he traded off a few bushels of wheat, which is very high just at this time. The bargain was in, and the farmer was to take his pay in kind, and the store is as elastic as some merchants' consciences. The bags of wheat were brought in, and the measure of the merchant's feet were insufferably cold. As the grain was emptied into the measure, the merchant stamped violently around it, to warm his feet. The poor farmer could not complain that the honest merchant should wish to promote circulation and get his feet warm but his grain settled perceptibly with every stamp from the merchant's feet and the six bushels he brought to the market held out but five and a half on a second measurement. Old farmers sometimes know a thing or two. Mr. G. said nothing; but proceeded to the measuring of the salt that he was to receive in pay for his wheat. The merchant's feet had got warm by this time; he was as light on the fantastic toe as if he were walking on eggs. Not so with the farmer. As the salt began to run into the half bushel his feet were suddenly seized with the cold. Being a heavy rustic, he stamped vehemently. "Tut, tut," says the merchant, "your jumping shakes down the salt too much!" "Not more than yours shook down my wheat," I guess," said the farmer. When the business was completed, there was about an even trade between merchant A. and farmer G. Verily justice is sometimes done in the North.

EASTON & BALTIMORE

PACKET.

THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 4th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during the season.

The **SALLY ANN WHITE** is a new vessel, substantially built, copper fastened, and is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and freight, and commanded by an experienced Captain. All orders will be punctually attended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on board.

JEREMIAH HARRISON, Feb. 18 31q

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short notice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he feels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN MCGONKIN, N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons indebted to him, will take an early opportunity to call and settle.

J. M. Easton, Feb. 25 31

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 8th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Jas. Cain, dec'd., at the Hotel in the Wall, all the personal estate of said dec'd. (except negro Charles) consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture, farming utensils, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Corn Blades, top fodder, Corn Caps, straw &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all such sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the removal of the property—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by ROBERT H. RHODES, Adm'r. of James Cain, dec'd. (S & W)

Feb. 25 2w

C. HAYDEN, DENTIST.

WILL visit Cambridge, Easton and Centerville, in a few weeks, and will offer his professional services.

Feb. 11 31

The Cambridge Chronicle and Centerville Times, will publish the above to the amount of one dollar.

A Gig and Harness for Sale.

WILL be sold at private Sale, on reasonable terms, for CASH only, an excellent

GIG AND HARNESS.

late property of Philemon Thomas, dec'd., of Queen Anne's county. Said Gig and Harness was made in Smyrna only a short time before the death of said Thomas, has only been used a few times, has been well taken care of, and is therefore believed to be as good as new.

For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R. W. Kennard.

Easton, Feb. 11 31

WANTED.

A single man of sober, regular habits, who is a faithful rough carpenter, can hear of good wages and good quarters by the month or year, by enquiring at this office.

Feb. 18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, & to me directed & delivered by the Clerk thereof at the suit of John Valliant against Henry Dillaway, will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder for cash at the residence of said Dillaway at the Trappe, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—2 houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse 1 one old cart one bureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 beds bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and officers fees placed in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Feb. 18 4w

JAMES COBURN

HAS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore Street, No. 23, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Space, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Conine's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and Domestic, Among which are

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.
Ladies' super brown Cloths
Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres
Do fancy valencia, marseilles and swansdown Vestings
Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.
Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.
Do white Welsh and extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.)
Do red and green Flannels, and green serge and frieze Cloths.
Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some extra size.)
Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers.
Do birds' eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns.
Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazines.
Do Carolina Plaids and Norwich Crape.
Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazines
Super black Italian Lustrings.
Heavy black sinews and sarasettas.
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps.
Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Indes.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins & Black Modes.
Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and Black Crape de Lyons.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian Crape and Crape Lisse.
Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics.
Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Cavaats.
Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.
Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackson Muslins.
Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tatting.
Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts.
Do Thread and Bobinet Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)
Do French needle work'd muslin do.
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.)
Do Lace and Muslin Collars.
Do Tippets and Collarettes.
Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantzie Capes.
Ladies' and infants rich lace caps
Milan Fur Tippets, rich striped crape Embroidered and cornered gauze Handkerchiefs
Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs and shawls
Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool)
Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Im. Merino long shawls
Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnet ribbons
Do gauze, satin and plain Taffeta do do Extra rich gauze cap, and wa't'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons
Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs
Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats
Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs
Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large supply)
Do American and rich London, Furnitures
Do plain striped and fancy check Gingham Ladies super English and French black and white silk Hose
Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose
Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Virginia cotton and silk half Hose
Ladies and misses super, fancy embroidered white black and colored horse silk gloves and mitts
Ladies and misses beaver and white and black English silk gloves
Gent super. buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves
Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves
Worsted curl cotton and Linnen Floss Clark's spool cotton
Super Italian sewings and a good supply of
Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and Neck Combs
Pearl and fancy buttons for boys
Kirby's patent pins
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes
Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles
Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery.
Ladies super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels
Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Pelisses
Super, black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass
Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas
Do Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts
Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style)
Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings
Apron and furniture checks
Dutchmen and Amoskeag Ticks
Super, 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts
Ilussia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Ticklenbergs
Super, heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths
Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting
Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs
Green and black Worsted Fringe
Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds
Super, English oil cloths, cotton Waddings
Do Whitney, Point and Duffle Blankets
Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.)

J. C. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Eastern Shore friends should visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment of DRY GOODS in his store as in any in the city and as cheap.

Baltimore, Feb. 4 got 3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above every other week for three weeks, and send their accounts to J. C.

An Overseer Wanted

IMMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A single man, to reside on the farm where the Subscriber lives, a middle aged man would be preferred. His good character in all respects, must be satisfactorily vouched for.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Jan. 14

PHILADELPHIA

HOTEL,

No. 85, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore.

Jan 21 3m

NOTICE.

THE commissioners named in a commission issued out of Caroline County Court, bearing date on the tenth day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view, value, or otherwise divide the real estate of Samuel Harrington (late of Kent county in the State of Delaware dec'd. among his several heirs) which lies in Caroline county in the State of Maryland. Will meet on the land mentioned in the said commission on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission, whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are desired to take notice.

GEOR. REED, WM. ORRELL, GEO. NEWLEE, WM. M. HARDCASTLE, SAM'L CRAWFORD.

Dec. 17

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive order to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obdt serv't

J. M. FAULKNER.

Dec 10

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

November 26

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkins' books and accounts; and gives notice, by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.

Dec. 24

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county in the state of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq., a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man

be the name of

"REUBEN LOWD."

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark mixed cassinet vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot county.

Easton Feb 4

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

EDMUND,

about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, about 18 or 19 years old of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, a domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout, and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he says he belongs to Mr. Richard Kinsey, 4 miles below Woodsville, Culpepper Co. Va. The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan 19, 1832.

Feb 4 3w

NAT TURNER.

THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Virginia, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentenced. For Sale at this Office.

Dec. 3

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r

Dec. 24

LIVERY STABLE.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms. He has good and careful ostlers in his employ, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the lowest terms.

Jan. 7 THOMAS PARROTT.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

Sinclair & Moore,

GRANT ST. ET, NEAR PRATT STREET WHARF, BALTIMORE.

Offer for sale a large and general assortment of the most approved

Agricultural Implements.

consisting of their new improved PLOUGHS, of sizes from 6 inch to 12 inch, cast and wrought shears, Wood's Patent Ploughs, of different sizes; Barshew, with wrought Shears and Coulters; Corn Shellers; improved Wheat Pens; Straw Cutters of various kinds, from \$5 to \$70—among them is the Cylindrical Straw Cutter, made after the model of the English Machine, with some improvements, and which can be furnished at about half the price at which they have been imported. THRASHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS; Cast Steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes; Picks; Shovels; Spades; Straw Knives; Steel, Hay and Manure Forks, &c.

Clover, Timothy, Tall Meadow Cut Grass and other FIELD SEEDS—together with an assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good.

Also expected in a few days from England, a further supply of first quality Early York, Early George, Wellington, Sugar Loaf, Ox Heart, Battersea and Green Savoy Cabbage Seed; Broccoli, genuine early frame short top scarlet Radish Seed, and various other kinds of seed, of last year's growth.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, and SHRUBS. Catalogues gratis at our store. Baltimore, Feb. 4. 31

FOR SALE, OR HIRE,

For the ensuing season, the high bred Stallion

SASSAFRAS,

He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1 page 316) his dam (Rosalia), by the imported horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Falloff whose stock are now running with great success at Natchez. His grand dam [Betsey Bell] by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand dam [Temptation] by Heath's Childers. His g. g. grand dam [Maggie Lauder] by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to Mr. Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello. His g. g. grand dam was presented to the first Governor Ogles, by Lord Baltimore. The Othello Mare was a good runner and was purchased from Colonel Tasker by Colonel Nicholson.

SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and full blooded horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay. His foals for size, figure and fashion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter. He is on the sire side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1. pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to

T. M. FOREMAN.

Cecilton Md. Feb. 4 31q

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.

Dec 3

The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to this office.

TO RENT,

THE House at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street, opposite the Market House as a Shoe Store & Dwelling for the remainder of the present year, to a punctual Tenant the Terms will be moderate. Enquire of John Camper or the Subscriber, THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Feb. 11 31

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first day of March next. T. S. C.

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1832.

NO. 10.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

Speech of Henry Clay,
IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM,
AGAINST THE BRITISH COLONIAL SYSTEM:
Delivered in the Senate of the United
States, Feb. 2d, 3d and 6th.

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate substantially as follows:—In one sentiment, Mr. President, expressed by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (General Hayne) though, perhaps, not in the sense intended by him, I concur. I agree with him that the decision on the system of policy embraced in this debate involves the future destiny of this growing country. One way, I verily believe, it would lead to deep and general distress; general bankruptcy and national ruin without benefit to any part of the Union: The other the existing prosperity will be preserved and augmented, and the nation will continue rapidly to advance in wealth, power and greatness, without prejudice to any section of the confederacy.

Thus viewing the question, I stand here as the humble but zealous advocate, not of the interests of one State or seven States only, but of the whole Union. An ever before have I felt, more intensely, the over-weighing weight of that share of responsibility which belongs to me in these deliberations. Never before have I had more occasion than I now have, to lament my want of intellectual powers, the possession of which might enable me to unfold to this Senate, and to illustrate to this People, great truths intimately connected with the lasting welfare of my country. I should, indeed, sink, overwhelmed and subdued beneath the appalling magnitude of the task which lies before me, if I did not feel myself sustained and fortified by a thorough consciousness of the justness of the cause which I have espoused, and by a persuasion, I hope a true presumption, that I have the approbation of that Providence who has so often smiled upon these "nited States."

Eight years ago, it was my painful duty to present to the other House of Congress, an exaggerated picture of the general distress pervading the whole land. We must all yet remember some of its frightful features. We all know that the people were then oppressed and borne down by an enormous load of debt, that the value of property was at the lowest point of depression; that the sales of real estate were few and the prices were low; that the people were impoverished and that the public revenue was exhausted; that a deficit in the public revenue existed which compelled Government to seize upon and divert from its legitimate object, the appropriation to the sinking fund, to redeem the national debt; and that our commerce and navigation were threatened with a complete paralysis. In short, sir, if I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present constitution which exhibited a scene of the most wide spread dismay and desolation it would be exactly that term of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment of the tariff of 1824.

I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey we behold cultivation extended the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenance exhibiting tranquility contentment and happiness. And if we descend into particulars we have the agreeable contemplation of a People out of debt; land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and salutary degree, a ready though not extravagant market for all the surplus productions of our industry; innumerable herds and herds browsing and gamboling on ten thousand hills and plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded, and whole villages springing up, as it were by enchantment; our exports and imports increased; our commerce and navigation increased; our tonnage increased; our coastwise, swelling and fully occupied; the rivers of our interior animated by the perpetual thunder and lightning of countless steam boats, the currency sound and abundant; the public debt of two years nearly redeemed, and to crown all, the public treasury overflowing, embarrassed Congress not to find subjects of taxation, but to select the objects which shall be liberated from the impost. If the term of seven years which this People have enjoyed since the establishment of their present constitution it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824.

This transformation of the condition of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity, has been mainly the work of American legislation fostering American industry instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign legislation, cherishing foreign industry. The foes of the American system, in 1824, with great boldness and confidence predicted, 1st, the ruin of the public revenue and the creation of a necessity to resort to direct taxation. The gentleman from South Carolina, (General Hayne,) I believe, thought that the tariff of 1824 would operate a reduction of revenue to the large amount of eight millions of dollars. 2d, The destruction of our navigation. 3d, The desolation of commercial cities. And 4th, The augmentation of the price of objects of consumption and further decline in that of the articles of our exports. Every prediction which they made has failed—utterly failed. Instead of the ruin of the public revenue, with which they then sought to deter us from the adoption of the American System, we are now threatened with its subversion, by the vast amount of the public revenue produced by that System. Every branch of our navigation has increased. As to the desolation of our cities, let us take as an example, the condition of the largest and most commercial of all of them, the great Northern capital. I have, in my hands,

the assessed value of real estate in the city of New York, from 1817 to 1831. This value is canvassed, contested, scrutinized, and adjudged by the proper sworn authorities. It is, therefore, entitled to full credence. During the first term, commencing with 1817, and ending in the year of the passage of the tariff of 1824, the amount of the value of real estate was the first year, \$57,799,435 and after various fluctuations in the intermediate period, it settled down at \$52,019,730, exhibiting a decrease, in seven years of \$5,779,705. During the first of the year 1825 after the passage of the tariff it rose & gradually ascending throughout the whole of the latter period of seven years, it finally, in 1831, reached the astonishing height of \$95,716,456! Now, if it be said that this rapid growth of the city of New York was the effect of foreign commerce, then it was not correctly predicted in 1824, that the tariff would destroy foreign commerce and desolate our commercial cities. If, on the contrary, it be the effect of internal trade, then internal trade cannot be justly chargeable with the evil consequences imputed to it. The truth is, it is the joint effect of both principles, the domestic industry nourishing the foreign trade, and the foreign commerce, in turn nourishing the domestic industry. No where, more than in New York, is the combination of both principles, so completely developed. In the progress of my argument, I will consider the effect upon the price of commodities, produced by the American system, and show that the very reverse of the prediction of its foes, in 1824, has actually happened.

Whilst we thus behold the entire failure of all that was foretold against the System, it is a subject of just felicitation to its friends, that all their anticipations of its benefits have been fulfilled, or are in progress of fulfillment. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina has made an allusion to a speech made by me, in 1824, in the other House in support of the tariff and to which otherwise, I should not have particularly referred. But I would ask any one, who could now command the courage to pursue that long production, what principle there laid down is not true? what prediction then made has been falsified by practical experience?

It is now proposed to abolish this system, to which we owe so much of the public prosperity and it is urged that the arrival of the redemption of the public debt has been confidently looked to as presenting a suitable occasion to rid the country of the evils with which the system is alleged to be fraught. Not an inattentive observer of passing events, I have been aware, that among those who were most eagerly pressing the payment of the public debt and upon that ground were opposing appropriations to other great interests, there were some who cared less about the debt than the accomplishment of other objects. But the people of the United States have not coupled the payment of their public debt with the destruction of the protection of their industry, against foreign laws and foreign industries. They have not looked to the redemption of the public debt as relief from a burden, and not as the infliction of a curse. If it is to be attended or followed by the subversion of the American System, and an exposure of our establishments and our productions to the unguarded consequences of the selfish policy of foreign Powers the payment of the public debt will be the bitterest of curses. Its fruit will be like the fruit

"Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe."
"With loss of Eden."

If the system of protection be founded on principles erroneous in theory, pernicious in practice—above all if it be unconstitutional as is alleged, it ought to be forthwith abolished, and not a vestige of it suffered to remain. But, before we sanction this sweeping denunciation, let us look a little at this system, its magnitude, its ramifications, its duration, and the high authorities which have sustained it. We shall see that its foes will have accomplished comparatively nothing, after having achieved their present aim of breaking down our iron-foundries, our woolen, cotton and hemp manufactures, and our sugar plantations. The destruction of these would, undoubtedly lead to the sacrifice of immense capital, the ruin of many thousands of our fellow citizens and incalculable loss to the whole community. But their prostration would not disfigure, nor produce greater effect upon the whole system of protection in all its branches, than the destruction of the beautiful domes upon the Capitol would occasion to the magnificent edifice which they surmount. Why, sir, there is scarcely an interest, scarcely a vocation in society, which is not embraced by the beneficence of this system.

It comprehends our coasting tonnage and trade, from which all foreign tonnage is absolutely excluded. It includes all our foreign tonnage, with the inconsiderable exception made by treaties of reciprocity with a few foreign Powers.

It embraces our fisheries, and all our hardy and enterprising fishermen; and all our artful toilers, almost every mechanic art: to tanners, cordwainers, tailors, cabinet-makers, hatters, tinners, brass workers, clock-makers, coach-makers, tallow-chandlers, trace-makers, rope-makers, cork cutters, tobacco-smoke whippers, paper-makers, umbrella-makers, glass blowers, stocking-weavers, butter-makers, saddle and harness-makers, cutlers, brush-makers, book-binders, dairy-men, milk-farmers, blacksmiths, type-founders, musical instrument makers, basket-makers, milliners, potters, chocolate makers, floorcloth-makers, bonnet-makers, pocket-book-makers, cord-makers, glue-makers, mustard-makers, scythe-makers, wood-saw-makers, and many others. The mechanics enumerated enjoy a measure of protection adapted to their several conditions varying from twenty to fifty per cent. The extent and importance of some of these arts may be estimated by a few particulars. The tanners, curriers, boot and shoe-makers, and other workers of hides, skins and leather, produce an ultimate value per annum of forty millions of dollars; the manufacturers of hats and caps produce an annual value of fifteen millions; the cabinet-makers, twelve millions; the manufacturers of bounties and hats for the female sex, lace, artificial flowers, combs &c. seven millions; and the manufacturers of glass five millions.

It extends to all lower Louisiana the Delta of which might as well be submerged again in the Gulf of Mexico, from which it has been a gradual conquest as now to be deprived of the protecting duty upon its great staple.

†See Appendix B, for the document referred to.

It affects the cotton planter, himself, and the tobacco planter, both of whom enjoy protection.

The total amount of the estate vested in sheep, the land to sustain them, wool, woolen manufactures and woolen clothes, and the subsistence of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the growth and manufacture of the article of wool, is estimated at one hundred and sixty-seven millions of dollars and the number of persons at 10,000.

The value of iron, considered as a raw material, & of its manufactures, is estimated at twenty-six millions of dollars. Cotton-goods, exclusive of those invested in the manufacture, and of the raw material, are believed to amount annually, to about twenty millions of dollars.

These estimates have been carefully made, by practical men, of undoubted character, who have brought together and compared their information. Anxious to avoid exaggeration, they have estimated below what was the actual amount of business transacted. With regard to the quantity of business shown works themselves; and I know some of the States which they have omitted in this vast system of protection, which is now proposed to be abandoned. We might as well, therefore, as human imagination could conceive the extent of the mischief, to be wrought by the total overthrow, before we proceed to the work of destruction. Its effects, also, of serious consideration. Not to go beyond the constitution, its effects would be recorded in the 4th day of July—the 4th day of July, 1789. The second act which was recorded in the statute book, bearing the signature of George Washington, was the act to amend the constitution of the system. That act might be no mistake, but the matter, it is then solemnly proclaimed to the American People and to the world, that it was necessary for the "encouragement and protection of manufactures," that duties should be laid, in order to protect the small amount of the manufacturing industry then established by the fathers of the constitution, with the Father of his Country at their head. And it cannot now be questioned, that, if the Government had not then been new and the subject untended, a greater measure of protection would have been applied, if it had been supposed necessary. Shortly after the master minds of Jefferson and Hamilton were brought to act on this interesting subject. Taking views of its importance to the fortunes of the young nation, and of the rights which they respectively filled, they were led to their profound wisdom, & came to the conclusion of protection to American manufactures, foreign manufactures, and American manufactures, American manufactures, and American manufactures.

The wars of the French Revolution commenced about this period, and streams of gold poured into the United States through a thousand channels, opened or enlarged by the successful commerce which our neutrality enabled us to prosecute. We forgot or overlooked in the general prosperity, the necessity of encouraging our domestic manufactures. Then came the edicts of Napoleon, and the British orders in council, and our embargo, non-intercourse, and other measures, amounting to a total suspension, for the period of their duration, of our foreign commerce; and forced the most efficacious encouragement to American manufactures; and accordingly, they every where sprung up. Whilst these measures of restriction and of war continued, the manufactures were stimulated in their enterprises by every assurance of support, by public sentiment, and by legislative resources. It was about that period (1809) that South Carolina bore her high testimony to the wisdom of the policy in that Legislature, the 6th article of which, before me, reads, "Whereas the establishment and encouragement of domestic manufactures is conducive to the interest of the State, and a good means of disposing, to advantage, the surplus productions of the agriculturists; And whereas, in the present uncultivated state of the world, their establishment in our country is not only expedient, but public, in rendering us independent of foreign nations." The legislature, not being competent to afford the most efficacious aid, by imposing duties on foreign raw materials, proceeded to incorporate a company.

Peace under the treaty of Ghent, returned in 1815, but there did not return with it the golden days which preceded the edicts leveled at our commerce by Great Britain and France. It found all Europe tranquilly resuming the arts and the business of civil life. It found Europe no longer the consumer of our products, and the employer of our navigation, but excluding, or heavily burdening, almost all the productions of our agriculture; and our rivals in manufactures, in navigation, and in commerce. It found our country, in short in a situation totally different from all the past—new and untended. It became necessary to adopt our laws, and especially our laws of impost to the new circumstances in which we found ourselves. Accordingly, that eminent and lamented citizen, then at the head of the treasury (Mr. Dallas) was required, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, under date of the 23d day of February, 1815, to prepare and report to the succeeding session of Congress a system of revenue conformable with the actual condition of the country. He had the circle of a whole year to perform the work, consulted merchants, manufacturers, and other practical men, and opened an extensive correspondence. The report which he made, at the session of 1816, was the result of his inquiries and reflections, and embodies the principles which he thought applicable to the subject.

To say nothing of cotton produced in other foreign countries, the cultivation of this article of a very superior quality, is constantly extending in the adjacent Mexican provinces, and but for the duty, probably a large amount would be introduced into the United States, down the river and along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

†See report in Appendix, marked C.

It has been said that the tariff of 1816 was a measure of mere revenue; and that it only reduced the war duties to a peace standard. It is true, that the question then was how much, and in what way, should the double duties of the war be reduced? Now also, the question is, on what articles shall the duties be reduced so as to subject the amount of the future revenue to the wants of the Government? Then it was deemed an inquiry of the first importance, as it should be now, how the reduction should be made, so as to secure proper encouragement to our domestic industry. This was a leading object in the arrangement of the tariff of 1816. I will remember, and it is demonstrated by the language of Mr. Dallas. He says in his report, "There are few, if any Governments, which do not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures as a chief object of public policy. The United States have always so regarded it."

That the demands of the country, while the acquisition of supplies from foreign nations was either prohibited or impracticable, may have afforded a sufficient inducement for this investment of capital, and this application of labor; but the inducement, in its necessary extent, must wait the day of "competition" with the foreign States. "The condition of the country, the preservation of the manufactures, which private citizens, under favorable auspices, have constituted the propriety of the nation, becomes a consideration of general policy, to be resolved by a recollection of past embarrassments; by the certainty of an increased difficulty of reinstating, upon any emergency, the manufactures which shall be allowed to perish and pass away." &c. The measure of protection which he proposed was not adopted, in regard to some leading articles, and there was difficulty in ascertaining what it ought to have been. But the principle was then distinctly asserted and fully sanctioned.

The subject was the American System was again brought up in 1820, by the bill reported by the Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, now a member of the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principle was successfully maintained by the representatives of the people; but the bill which passed was defeated in the Senate. It was revived in 1824, the whole ground carefully and deliberately explored, and the bill, then introduced, receiving all the sanctions of the constitution, became the law of the land. An amendment of the system was proposed in 1828, to the history of which I refer with no agreeable recollections. The bill of that year, in some of its provisions, was framed on principles directly adverse to the declared wishes of the friends of the policy of protection. I have heard (without vouching for the fact) that it was so framed, upon the advice of a prominent citizen, now abroad, with the view of ultimately rejecting the bill, and with assurances that, being altogether unacceptable to the friends of the system, it would be lost. Be that as it may, the most exceptional features of the bill were stamped upon it, against the earnest remonstrances of the friends of the system; by the vote of Southern members; upon a principle, I think, a sound in legislation as it is reprehensible in ethics. The bill was passed, notwithstanding, it having been deemed better to take the bait along with the good which it contained, than reject it altogether. Subsequent legislation has corrected very much the error then perpetrated, but still that measure is vehemently denounced by gentlemen who contributed to make it what it was.

Thus, sir, has this great system of protection been gradually built, stone upon stone, and step by step, from the 4th July, 1789, down to the present period. In every stage of its progress it has received the deliberate sanction of Congress. A vast majority of the People of the United States has approved, and continue to approve it. Every Chief Magistrate of the United States, from Washington to the present in some form or other, has given to it the authority of his name; and however the opinions of the existing President are interpreted South of Mason's and Dixon's line, on the North they are, at least understood to favor the establishment of a judicious tariff.

The question, therefore, which we are now called upon to determine, is not whether we shall establish a new and doubtful system of policy, just proposed, and for the first time presented to our consideration, but whether we shall break down and destroy a long established system, patiently and carefully built up, and sanctioned during a series of years, again and again, by the nation and its highest and most revered authorities. And are we not bound deliberately to consider whether we can proceed to this work of destruction without a violation of the public faith? The People of the United States have justly supposed that the policy of protecting their industry, against foreign legislation and foreign industry, was fully settled, not by a single act, but by repeated and deliberate acts of Government, performed at distant and frequent intervals. In full confidence that the policy was firmly and unchangeably fixed, thousands upon thousands have invested their capital, purchased vast amounts of real and other estate, made permanent establishments, and accommodated their industry. Can we expose to utter and irretrievable ruin this countless multitude, without justly incurring the reproach of violating the national faith?

I shall not discuss the constitutional question. Without meaning any disrespect to those who raise it, if it be debatable, it has been sufficiently debated. The gentleman from South Carolina suffered it to fall unnoticed from his budget, and it was not until after he had closed his speech and resumed his seat, that it occurred to him that he had forgotten it, when he again addressed the Senate, and by a sort of protestation against any conclusion from his silence, put forward the objection. The recent Free Trade Convention at Philadelphia, it is well known, were divided on the question and although the topic is noticed in their addresses to the public, they do not avow their own belief that the American System is unconstitutional, but represent that such is the opinion of respectable portions of the American People. Another address to the People of the United States from a high source, during the past year, treating this subject, does not assert the opinion of the distinguished author, but states that of others to be that it is unconstitutional. From which I infer that he did not, himself, believe it unconstitutional.

[Here the Vice President interposed and remarked that, if the Senator from Kentucky alluded to him, he must say that his opinion was that the measure was unconstitutional.]

When, sir, I contended with you, side by side, and with perhaps less zeal than you exhibited, in 1816, I did not understand you then to consider the policy forbidden by the constitution.

[The Vice President again interposed, and said that the constitutional question was not debated at that time, & that he had never expressed an opinion contrary to that now intimated.] I give way with pleasure to these explanations, which I hope will always be made when I say any thing bearing on the individual opinions of the Chair; I know the delicacy of the position, and sympathize with the imbecile, whoever he may be, who is true to the question was not debated in 1816; and why not? Because it was not debated. It never has been a distinct, substantial leading point of objection. It never was made until the discussion of the tariff of 1834, when it was rather hinted at, as against the spirit of the constitution, than formally announced, as being contrary to the provisions of that instrument. What was not dreamt of before, or in 1816, and scarcely thought of in 1824, is now made.

Such are the origin, duration, extent, and sanctions of the policy which we are now called upon to subvert. Its beneficial effects, although they may vary in degree, have been felt in all parts of the Union. To none, I verily believe, has it been prejudicial. To the North, every where, testimonies are borne to the high prosperity which it has diffused. There, all branches of industry are animated and flourishing. Commerce, foreign and domestic, active; cities and towns springing up, enlarging and beautifying; navigation fully and profitably employed, and the whole face of the country smiling with improvement, cheerfulness and abundance. The gentleman from South Carolina has supposed that we, in the West, derive no advantage from this system. He is mistaken. Let him visit us, and he will find, from the head of La Belle Riviere, at Pittsburgh, to America, at its mouth, the most rapid and gratifying advances. He will behold Pittsburgh, itself, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Massville, Cincinnati, Louisville, and numerous other towns, lining and ornamenting the banks of that noble river, daily extending their limits, and prosecuting with the greatest spirit and profit, numerous branches of the manufacturing and mechanic arts. He will go into the interior; in the State of Ohio, he will there perceive the most astonishing progress in agriculture, in the useful arts and all the improvements to which they both directly conduce. Then let him cross over to my own, my favorite State, and contemplate the spectacle which is there exhibited. He will perceive numerous villages, not large, but neat, thriving, and some of them highly ornamented many manufactories of hemp, cotton, wool, and other articles. In various parts of the country, and especially in the Elkton region, an endless succession of natural parks; the forests thinned; the trees and rocks feeding on luxuriant grasses, and interspersed with comfortable, sometimes elegant mansions, surrounded by extensive lawns. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina says, that a profitable trade is carried on from the West, through the Seleuda gap, in miles, horses, and other live stock, which has been checked by the operations of the tariff. It is true that such a trade was carried on between Kentucky and South Carolina, mutually beneficial to both parties; but several years ago, resolutions, at popular meetings, in Carolina, were adopted, not to purchase the produce of Kentucky, by way of punishment for her attachment to the tariff. They must have supposed us as stupid as the sires of one of the disquisitions of the stock, of which that trade consisted, if they imagined that their resolutions would effect our principles. Our drovers cracked their whips, blew their horns, and passed the Seleuda gap, to their markets, where better humors existed, and equal or greater profits were made. I have heard of your success in the House of Representatives, Mr. President, this anecdote, that he joined in the adoption of those resolutions, but when, about Christmas, he applied to one of his South Carolina neighbors to purchase the regular supply of pork, for the ensuing year, he found that he had to give two prices for it; and he declared if that were the patriotism, on which the resolutions were based, he would not conform to them, and, in point of fact, laid in his annual stock of pork by purchase from the first passing Kentucky drover. That trade, now, partially resumed, was maintained by the sale of Western productions, on the one side, and Carolina money on the other. From that condition of it, the gentleman from S. Carolina might have drawn this conclusion, that an advantageous trade may exist, although on the part of it pays in specie for the productions which he purchases from the other; and consequently, that it does not follow, if we did not purchase British fabrics, that it might not be the interest of England to purchase our raw material of cotton. The Kentucky drover received the South Carolina specie, or, taking bills, or the evidences of deposits in the banks, carried these home, and disposing of them to the merchant, he brought out his goods, of foreign or domestic manufacture, in return. Such is the circuitous nature of trade and remittance which no nation understands better than Great Britain.

Nor has the system, which has been the parent source of so much benefit to other parts of the Union proved injurious to the cotton growing country. I cannot speak of North Carolina itself, where I have never been, with so much certainty; but of other portions of the Union in which cotton is grown, especially those bordering on the Mississippi, I can confidently speak. If cotton planting is less profitable than it was, that is the result of increased production; but I believe it to be still the most profitable investment of capital of any branch of business in the United States. And if a cotton planter be ruined, with power to send for persons and papers, I take it upon myself to say, that such would be the result of the inquiry. In Kentucky, I know many individuals who have their cotton plantations below, and retain their residence in that State, where they remain during the sickly season; and they are all, I believe without exception, doing well. Others, tempted by their success, are constantly engaging in the business whilst scarcely any come from the cotton region to engage in western agriculture. A friend, now in my eye, a member of this body, upon a capital of less than seventy thousand

Mr. Clay has been since reminded of the objection, in the same way, was first urged in the debate of 1820.

(Continued on fourth page.)

Latest from Europe.

Office of the Alex. Phoenix Gaz.
MONDAY MORNING, March 5.

Yesterday, after our paper had gone to press, we were politely furnished by Capt. A. M. Rose, of the ship Shenandoah, below, with London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th January, inclusive. We subjoin the news by this arrival.

Parliament re-assembled on the 17th. The Morning Chronicle says:

"By a sort of tacit understanding, the subject of Reform has been seldom brought forward of late, in order that the period of the holidays might be exempt from excitement and agitation. The response will have given fresh vigor to the combatants. We must now prepare for a desperate struggle; for it must not be supposed that the Boroughmougers will yield to any thing short of a stern determination on the part of the people not to be trifled with."

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Rumors have been afloat for some days that cases of malignant Cholera have occurred in London: one in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden—the other in Buckingham street, Strand; in both of which cases death ensued. But as no report had been made to the Medical Council, implicit credit was not attached to the reports, although alluded to by the Magistrates at Bow-street. On Friday afternoon, however, a soldier was seized with spasms and other indications of the disease in its most painful form and he was removed to the Military Hospital, Rochester-row Westminster, where, on examination by Dr. Johnson and other medical men no doubt was entertained of the character of the disease. All the patients in the hospital capable of being moved were in consequence sent away, to prevent the spreading of the infection, and the usual remedies were applied to the invalid, with some success. Although not out of danger on Saturday, he was pronounced better. The man had been under arrest, and had been kept on low diet.

The Paris papers and private letters of Sunday are of a much more pacific character than we have found them for some days past. Notwithstanding the minority in which Ministers were left in regard to the civil list, as they had not made it a cabinet question, they do not intend to resign. That a partial change of men will soon take place, however, is probable enough. Gen. Sebastiani is but slowly recovering, and will most likely be unable to assume again the direction of the foreign department. M. Casimir Perier will most likely take upon himself the duties of the department, and give up the ministry of the interior to some one of his friends; but whom he will fix upon as his successor, it is not yet conjectured. With regard to the question of the Belgian fortresses, the friends of French Government have, similarly to those of the English, zealously circulated a report that the best understanding exists between the French and English Cabinets respecting it. On the face of these things, the French funds continue to improve.

We have letters from Madrid of the 9th inst. It is stated in them, that according to recent accounts from Lisbon, Miguel was using every exertion to make a strong defence against the expected expedition of Don Pedro.

We have accounts from Constantinople that the Egyptian army had been repulsed, with great loss, in an attempt to storm St. Jean d'Acre. This is directly contrary to the accounts from Rhodes, that Abdullah Pacha was ready to open the gates of his fortress to the Egyptians.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Jan. 17.
During the past week the imports of Wheat, Oats, Flour and Oatmeal from Ireland have been very considerable. At this day's market the millers and dealers bought very sparingly for their immediate want—of wheat of all qualities at a decline of fully 2d per 70lb—of Oats and all other articles at a small decline but not such as to warrant any decided alteration in the general quotation.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Ship Hull, at Philadelphia, in 36 days from Bordeaux, brings Paris papers to the 21st January, containing London dates to the 18th.

The British House of Commons re-assembled on Tuesday, the 17th, being the first time since the holidays. Some conversation took place on the Reform Bill on motion by Mr. Croker for certain returns on the subject, and the Lord Advocate gave notice that he should bring in the Scotch bill on Thursday. The house afterwards went into a committee on the expenses of Buckingham Palace. The lords merely assembled *pro forma* and almost immediately adjourned, no business being before them.

Upon the conduct of Russia, with reference to the London Conference, and the twenty-four articles, the London Courier, of the 16th, holds this language:—"We are requested to correct an impression which appears to have gained some ground, that the Emperor of Russia had been guilty of gross breach of faith, in refusing to ratify the treaty of the conference, after having ratified the 24 articles on which it was based, as soon as he received them. We are assured that, so far from having done this, he caused it to be intimated that he would not con-

sent to allow the King of Holland to be so treated; and that, although, after having received a despatch from his plenipotentiaries at this court, representing that the probable consequences of his refusal would be to strengthen the French interest in our cabinet, he expressed himself in such a way as to justify a belief that he would either ratify the treaty, or, at least, not oppose obstacles to its being done by Austria and Prussia; he never once made any pledge on the subject, and cannot, therefore be accused of having broken his faith with the conference."

According to the London Times, of the 17th it was rumored that Casimir Perier had sent two gentlemen to communicate with the English Government on the question of the Belgian fortresses, and that the answer would determine that Minister's stay in office, or the contrary. The Times adds:—"One reason that would justify a strong sentiment of regret in the breast of enlightened Englishmen at his retirement, is the abandonment, or at least suspension which must follow such a catastrophe, of the prospects which have been sometime entertained that a treaty of commerce might soon be negotiated between these two countries, on terms of solid benefit to their mutual interests, and of high satisfaction to the feelings of all honest and intellectual men in both."

In the French Chamber of Deputies the Budget continued the prominent topic of discussion. During a recent debate, one of the speakers, M. Jules de la Rochefoucauld compared the Budget of America with that of France; and maintained that if all the various charges to which the population of the United States was subjected in different shapes were brought into it, the amount would give an average of 35f for each individual, while that of France was only 31f for each inhabitant.

General Lafayette has addressed a circular to the members of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he states that having read an article in the Revue Britannique referred to in the Moniteur, upon the comparative departmental expenses of France and America, and being struck with the manifest errors it contained, he had consulted the celebrated American writer, Mr. Fennimore Cooper, and also Gen. Bertrand, who had resided fifteen years in America, from whose concerning evidence it resulted that the whole Budget of the United States, amounted only to 147,402,051 francs 80c. which divided by 12,856,497, the number of inhabitants give an average of 11 1/4 47c for each individual, instead of from 31f to 35f as asserted in the Revue Britannique, while the ordinary French Budget of 1830, which amounted to 900,074,432f gives, if divided by 32,000,000, the number of inhabitants, an average of 28f 12c per head.

Seizures of the French newspapers continued to take place. Galligani's Messenger of the 19th, states, that the Revolution of the 17th had been stopped at the Post Office, and seized at the office of the paper. The Editor, in announcing the fact, states that the warrant did not indicate the cause, but he imagines it to have been a description given of the prints annexed to the last number of the Caricature.

The journal called Le Francaise, had also been seized; and the twenty fourth number of the pamphlet, called Mayeux; several print sellers had also been prosecuted. Louis Philippe must be restless upon his throne.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Webster presented several petitions in favor of the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. A number of memorials in favor of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, were presented. Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill establishing the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

In the House of Representatives, numerous memorials and petitions were presented. Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and France, concluded at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831. Mr. Archer, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act fixing the compensation of the Ministers and Consuls of the United States residing on the Barbary coast, and for other purposes. Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of ways & means, reported a bill making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar object, for the year 1832. Mr. Plummer, from the committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to remove the Land Office from Mount Salus to Jackson, in the state of Mississippi. Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, from the Committee on public Expenditures, reported a bill to establish a uniform rule for computing the mileage of Members of Congress. Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the Militia, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence. The resolution submitted on Saturday last by Mr. Adams, was modified by the mover, and agreed to. The resolutions submitted on Thursday last by Mr. Clayton of Georgia, for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the bank of the United States, was taken up. Mr. Clayton addressed the House in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. McDuffie in opposition

thereto. When the latter gentleman had concluded, Mr. Patton obtained the floor, but the hour heretofore agreed upon for a recess, having expired, he gave way, and the house adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hayne introduced a bill extending the right of Debiture to Key West. The resolution respecting the Tariff, submitted by Mr. Clay, was taken up, and Mr. Dallas resumed and concluded his speech in its support. Mr. Forsyth then took the floor, and after speaking some time in opposition to the resolution, gave way to a motion of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the final adjustment of the claims for land in the South Eastern Land District in the State of Louisiana. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made a report on so much of the President's message as related to the expediency of granting to the citizens of this District, a Delegate in Congress, or a territorial government concluding, with a resolution, adverse to the views of the President. Mr. Root laid on the table sundry amendments to the bill for rechartering the Bank of the United States, which were ordered to be printed. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, proposed by Mr. Clayton, for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Messrs. Patton, Polk, and Corelleng, addressed the House in favor of the resolution; and Messrs. Jenifer, Branch and Huntington, in opposition to it.

THURSDAY, March 1.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of several petitions and the adoption of several resolutions offered on Monday and Tuesday, several bills were passed, among which was the bill supplemental to an act granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands. The special order (Mr. Clay's resolution on the tariff) having been called, Mr. Forsyth rose and submitted an amendment committing the resolution with the subject offered by Mr. Hayne, to the committee of Finance, Manufactures, & Agriculture, with a view to their presenting such a modification of the Tariff as will comport with the various interests of the country. Mr. F. then spoke for about two hours in opposition to the proposed System; and when he had concluded, Mr. Robbins gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on the subject, and moved an adjournment, which motion was carried. Mr. Robbins, however, has the floor to-day.

In the House of Representatives the Post Office bill was passed through a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Vance moved an amendment granting the power of appointing Deputy Postmasters to the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but the amendment was negative.

After the transaction of some further business, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. L. Condict in the Chair, and took up the bill to amend the existing Revolutionary Pension Law. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Ward addressed the committee in support of the bill. On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the committee considered the bill for the Organization of the Ordnance Department, and reported it to the House. At four o'clock, an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, March 3.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to liquidate the revolutionary claims of the State of Virginia was passed. The bill to adjust and pay the claims of the State of South Carolina, for advances made to the United States during the late war, was passed. The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff, was resumed, and Mr. Robbins spoke two hours in its support. Mr. Moore has the floor for Monday. The Senate, after spending some time in Executive business, adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the reports from the Standing Committees, Mr. Clayton's resolution directing the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was taken up. Mr. Clayton addressed the House in support of his resolution, until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. Mr. Root submitted a resolution, recommending to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, in substance that the citizens of each State shall vote directly for President and Vice President, and that the person obtaining the largest number of votes in a State, shall be entitled to a vote corresponding with the number of all the members of Congress to which said State may be entitled; if there shall be a tie when all the votes of the United States are canvassed by the Supreme Court, then the President to be chosen, from those having an equal number of votes by joint ballot of both Houses of Congress, and upon a like contingency, the Senate to select the Vice President; also, that the President; shall be ineligible after serving one term. The bill for the benefit of Mrs. Decatur was further discussed in Committee, by Messrs. Davis of Massachusetts and Carson. The Committee reported progress and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 5.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McCarty presented several memorials from the Legislature of Indiana, on the subject of Internal improvement and public education, together with petitions from citizens of Franklin county in that State, in favor of the renewal of the bank charter, and from citizens of Montgomery county, Ohio, against any change in the location of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Wickliffe proposed an amendment to the Revolutionary Pension Bill, and extending his provisions to the militia and volunteers who fought in the Indian war, on the western frontier, until 1794, which was ordered to be printed. The resolution of Mr. Clayton of Georgia for the appointment of a select committee on the affairs of the Bank was on his motion, postponed till this day. At an early hour of the sitting, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speight in the chair, and took up the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur and others. The question was, upon the amendment of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, to grant 10,000 dollars to Mrs. Decatur, 5,000 dollars to the heirs of Commodore Preble, and the residue of the \$100,000 proposed to be appropriated to the other officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid. Messrs. McDuffie, Davis of Massachusetts, Tracy, Anderson, Everett, of Massachusetts, and Cooke, of Ohio, successively addressed the committee on the subject. The latter gentleman moved a further amendment to grant 20,000 to Mrs. Decatur, and 9,000 dollars to the nieces of Commodore Decatur, but, before the question was taken, the committee rose reported, and, at half past four o'clock, the House adjourned.

For the Easton Gazette.

CHOLERA.

The Epidemic Cholera, that now prevails in the North of Europe, is the all absorbing topic of conversation. After the usual salutation of friends, the Cholera is sure to be mentioned, & the next question, to a medical man, is, what would you do, if it were to come among us? Dr. — says he would certainly bleed. Dr. — says he would give laudanum until the stomach was composed, and the spasms removed. But without saying anything of its treatment, at present, I will endeavor to give a short history of the Monster as it first appeared in Asia, and then in Europe, and, if my time permits, will say something of its prevention, and perhaps its medical treatment.

The Spasmodic Cholera is no new disease. It has appeared frequently as an Endemic in Asia, and in Europe also. In Asia in 1762, '74, and 81. In the spring of 1782 the disease prevailed to a great extent in Hindostan, and on board of Admiral Hughes' Squadron off Madras. In Europe, particularly at London, 1669, '76, and 1741, and at Paris in 1730 and '80. I am not aware that it has prevailed to any extent in this country, though there is hardly a year, when our bilious intermittent and remittent diseases rage to any extent, but what we have cases of Spasmodic Cholera. Yet there is certainly no evidence of the disease having prevailed as an Epidemic previous to the year 1817. In August of that year it commenced its career in various parts of the delta formed by the Ganges, but it is said first to have broken out in the town of Jessore, and in a few weeks destroyed upwards of 6000 of its inhabitants. In a few days it extended to Calcutta, which is more than sixty miles west of Jessore, and such was the ravages of the disease in that city, that the dead bodies were thrown into the Hoody, which with other noxious effluvia drew numerous flocks of carnivorous birds, and of Jackalls to the city, who became its assisting scavengers. In September the disease had spread through the whole of Bengal, and in an area of some thousands of miles hardly a city, or town, or any portion of the country escaped the dreadful disease. Nor did the herds of the fields, or the poultry of the yards escape. Hundreds were attacked, and the dead bodies of hundreds were strewn in the fields. In the fall of that year it had extended to the province of Allahabad in upper Hindostan. Here it attacked the army of the Marquis of Hastings, and in five days carried off five thousand of his men. In 1818 it broke out in Bombay, and in 1820 had extended as far south as the Isle of France; but in 1821 it appeared in Persia and Asiatic Turkey. Here it raged with great violence, desolating towns and cities, and threatened on the south to enter Africa through Arabia, and on the north Europe through Asiatic Turkey. It however suddenly stopped, and as it had done in Hindostan, seemed to have spent its force and only waited for renewed strength to again spread dismay and desolation through those benighted countries. Several years now passed away before we hear much of the Cholera, when all at once it burst forth in the summer of 1829 and with renewed force carried "death and destruction" through the eastern part of Persia, and in a few weeks it extended to Orenburg the capital of a province of that name of the government of Ufa in Russia. The next year we find it in Moscow, and the year following (1831) in the summer raged with considerable violence. Here it had entered enlightened Europe. The alarm is given. The government of Russia established an extraordinary committee to investigate the disease. Prussia, France and England sent commissioners to Moscow to investigate the disease. Sanitary Cordons are

established, but all to no purpose—the fell destroyer moves on in steady course passing through unhappy Poland, then struggling for independence. At Rega it swept off great numbers, and at Dantzic, the capital of Western Prussia. Now we find it had gone south as far as Vienna, and Berlin, but resuming its north west course it attacks Hamburg, when we last hear of it on the continent. All England is alarmed, and not without a cause. Quarantines are vigorously enforced—vain hope! the monster is at hand, and as if belched up from the mighty deep, the mother earth, or let fall from some "dripping cloud" he appears in the little city of Sunderland the messenger of death.

Thus have we seen the Cholera pass with rapidity through a part of Europe, and pursuing a steady North West course till it arrived in England. Where shall we hear of it again? Not in our own happy country, it is to be hoped; but let us prepare for the worst, at the same time use such precautionary measures as are found to keep the disease at a distance. Its visitations are short, but rapid and violent, seldom staying in any one place longer than a few weeks. The year before it appeared first in Hindostan, Drs. James Jameson and Annesley, two eminent East India practitioners, say there was "great variability of the atmosphere." That there had been "heavy rains, great droughts, storms, and earthquakes." That at Calcutta in particular in April a considerable shock of an earthquake was felt, "and that the summer of that year (1816) was so dreadfully sultry that numbers of Europeans and natives, fell down dead in the streets." The medical world appears divided on the subject of the contagious & noncontagious nature of the disease. The Physicians of Moscow generally think it is not, while the Prussian & English commissioners think it is. That it is infectious and arising from some noxious effluvia emanating from the bowels of the earth I think more than probable. First, from the disease generally, particularly in Europe, taking one certain course in traversing any tract of country. Second, from the circumstance of its not being stopped in its course through Europe by the rigorous Cordons established by the powers of Russia and of Prussia. And third, by the well known fact that the nurses to the sick, and those who live in good open and well ventilated places, and at the same time use great temperance, generally have escaped the disease, though I am aware that every precaution sometimes has had no effect. But it is not my intention in this place to discuss the subject, yet were I asked what I would do by way of prevention, I would at once say, be temperate in eating, and particularly in drinking,—avoid as much as possible all exposure to extremes of heat or cold, night air &c. and let the select men, or commissioners of all towns or villages be careful in keeping them cleansed from all decomposable, or noxious effluvia. The towns in Hindostan, where the Cholera first appeared, are generally in "low, dirty, ill ventilated places, surrounded by thick jungles," and exposed to the effluvia of "vast quantities of stagnant water." In Russia it was generally found that all who indulged in "flatulent or crude vegetables," such as "cucumbers, melons, radishes," or used ardent spirits the disease was more violent or certain to attack. On the contrary those who lived temperately, and "avoided the night air," and other predisposing causes more generally escaped the disease.

Already our large cities have established quarantines on all ships arriving from any of those ports, where the disease is prevailing. What will they effect, but delay, trouble, and vexation to our enterprising merchants? Did the quarantines of England, or the Cordons on the continent of Europe stay the disease in its course? But I must here stop for the present, yet hope, that our happy land may never be visited by this fell destroyer of the human race. G.

Caroline, March 5.

For the Easton Gazette.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Now is the time for transplanting trees, making walks &c.—and now would be a good time to make the road to the Easton Landing beautiful and inviting to the citizens to walk—by putting the road in nice order and by laying off an *eight feet wide walk* on one side with a double row of trees on that side—and a single row of trees on the other. This would give a little stimulus that would lead to further improvements.

This too is the fit time to enclose the public square around the Court House and plant trees and make walks, & plant shrubbery, to ornament the town, to afford, a sweet pretty spot for evening saunters and casual meetings. Is it not strange that a society like Easton should consent to live in a place without having these improvements for their own delight, and to give eclat to the place of their residence? But most of all, as one improvement begets another, and all improvements add to the value of property, it is not wonderful strange that a desire to advance their own interest and that of their town have never prompted them to these little exertions. Do Gentlemen make an Internal improvement Society for the benefit of Easton, as all things must, now a days be done by societies, and call on the country people for help and you will certainly get it.—Put your shoulder to the wheel and call for help and help will come. Doubt stand & be listless and idle. B.

For the Easton Gazette.
TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.
To know whether they are useful, it will be well to study and see what they are good for. Well then they are good for morals if properly persevered in—that there can be no dispute—not that Temperance societies alone render men moral, but temperance is itself a high and leading moral virtue and shuts out all the thousand evils of drunkenness that is the chief source of all wickedness and calamity—Temperance society doctrines are good for the health, if you live up to them—they are good for the purse. The love of money and the love of ardent spirit, the two most depraved appetites in man are often in collision with each other—the first is generally necessary to procure the last, and it seems that in a great majority of cases brutality triumphs over avarice, and the last, loved shilling is given to drown the senses and to degrade the man.
Temperance Society doctrines are good for the intellect—they keep it unclouded and calm and cause it to operate with its own natural force—stimulants often give it an artificial action that may burst out in a brilliant blaze, but to preserve the splendor the stimulus must be kept up, and that impairs. It is better to move in a calmer, safer sphere, than to be distinguished by a light that leads to countless ills.
Temperance societies promote social harmony and intercourse—not as a band of topers, high fellows, neck or nothings stick together, never part merry makers—but the mind and the feelings being calm and free from all artificial influence it is left to indulge its native propensity to social life, and in this serene state the kindly joys of intercourse fasten and grow upon the feelings—time spent in society where all intoxicating drinks are excluded, is occupied in something useful or pleasing—the recollection of it, in a private hour, is sweet, without regret, and invites to repetition—and intercourse kept up without artificial or stimulating inducements that operate upon the carnal mind, rests upon a more permanent basis and is more easily promoted.
A thousand other considerations branching off from these would shew the utility of Temperance Societies. But remember, if you join the temperance society to stick honestly to its doctrine, day and night—not walking sober all day, with agitated nerves, in the face of the world, and as soon as the window shutters are closed, stirring the cup and going to bed mellow, because no body sees you—be true to your doctrine and you will never rue it.
An old fashioned Toddy Drinker.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, March 10

The public anxiety is alive to read Mr. Clay's great speech on the Tariff in answer to the arguments of his principal opponent Mr. Hayne; we have therefore occupied a large portion of to-day's Gazette, to the exclusion of other matter, with a part of it, and shall spread the remainder before our readers with all dispatch.

The Communication of Joseph Richardson, Esq. of Caroline has been on file for publication some time, and shall appear ere long.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.—The National Intelligencer of Monday contains the following statement of the decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States on Saturday last, in the case in which the State of Georgia and the Cherokee Indians within its limits are parties.

WASHINGTON, March 5.
THE CHEROKEE CASE.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.
Samuel A. Worcester vs. The State of Georgia.

On Saturday last, Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinett county in Georgia. The effect of this decision is, that the recent acts of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee country, and providing for the punishment of persons therein residing without the license of the Governor, and without taking an oath of allegiance to the state, are declared null and void, as contrary to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States.

The opinion of the Chief Justice was very elaborate and clear. He took a review of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the ground of discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among the European Governments themselves, and for their own guidance, and the regulation of their own claims in regard to each other and in no respects changed or affected to change the rights of the Indians as occupants of the soil: That the only effect of the European title was, as between European nations, to recognise an exclusive right of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the territories occupied by the Indians in favor of the nation or government whose subjects were the first discoverers: That all the European governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, had uniformly recognised the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of, and entitled to, self-government, as States, and in no respect, except as to

their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoverers to purchase their soil, as under the control or power of the Europeans. They were treated as nations capable of holding and ceding their territories, capable of making treaties and compacts, and entitled to all the powers of peace and war, and not as conquered or enslaved communities. He demonstrated this from various historical facts; and showed that when upon the Revolution the United Colonies succeeded to the rights and claims of the mother country, the American Congress uniformly adopted, and adhered to the same doctrine, both before and after the confederation; that since the adoption of the Constitution the same doctrine had as uniformly prevailed in all the departments of the government; and that the treaties with the Indians were held to be treaties, and obligatory in the same sense as treaties between European sovereigns. He showed also that this had been the established course of things recognised by Georgia herself, from the adoption of the Constitution down to the year 1829, as evidenced by her solemn acts, compacts and laws. He then showed that by the Constitution the exclusive power belonged to the United States to regulate intercourse with the Indians, and to make treaties with them. That their independence of the State Governments had been constantly upheld; that the right of possession to their land was solemnly guaranteed by the United States and by treaties with them, until that title should, with their own consent, be extinguished, and that the laws passed by Congress had regulated the trade and intercourse with them accordingly. He now reviewed the laws of Georgia in question, and pronounced them to be repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the U. States. And he concluded by maintaining that the party defendant in the present indictment was entitled to the protection of the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States; and that Georgia had no authority to extend her laws over the Cherokee country, or to punish the defendant for disobedience to those laws in the Cherokee country.

Mr. Justice McLean delivered a separate opinion, concurring, in all things, in the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Baldwin dissented.

By this decision, says the Baltimore Chronicle, the Missionary become entitled to their liberty, and the Indians to protection of person and property. The important question is presented, will Georgia resist the decision, and persist in enforcing laws which have been solemnly pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal of the country, unconstitutional and void? If she do, it will become the duty of the president, a duty which he is sworn to discharge, to put the judgment of the court in execution. Will he perform the obligations of his oath? He has heretofore informed the Indians that he could not, or rather, would not, protect them in those rights which were guaranteed to them by treaty—will the decision of the Supreme Court induce him to change his opinion or his course? We think not. We fear that the decision will be disregarded both by the President and by Georgia, and that the Missionaries will be doomed to serve out their term in the penitentiary. Should our fears prove correct, the union will be virtually dissolved, and we may look to no distant day for an actual separation of the States. This will be one of the blessings which the country will experience from the election of general Jackson to the presidency.

We learn from Annapolis that Mr. CLAY, accompanied by Messrs. CHAMBERS and JENNIFER, visited that city on Friday 2d, inst. where he was welcomed with great cordiality. He was invited by the Governor to remain at the government house, where he was visited by the members of the legislature and the citizens generally, many of whom dined with him on Friday and Saturday.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.
Coloured population.—A Substitute proposed by Mr. Brawner from the joint committee, was adopted in committee of the Whole House of Delegates yesterday, for part of the bill reported two weeks ago, which materially changes its features. The capitation tax is abandoned. The house ordered the substitute to be printed.

MR. WIRT.—We learn with great regret, that Mr. Wirt's appearance during his recent argument before the Supreme Court in the case of the Cherokee Nation, indicated the ravages that disease has made upon his frame. His intellectual powers are still as vigorous as ever, but sickness has laid its blight upon his person. —*Alexandria Gazette.*

A CHARACTER.—The following is said to be the opinion which De Witt Clinton expressed of Martin Van Buren; shortly after the latter had succeeded in turning the former out of the office of Land Commissioner: "It is rumored that you will be appointed an ambassador to an European Court. The inhabitants of the old world will be anxious to behold the successor of the Adamses, the Pinckneys, and Franklins—and they will see, what? A political Grimaldi—purting over petty schemes—mousing over minister strategies, without elevation of mind, or dignity of character."

A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held in Easton on to-day and to-morrow.
March 10, 1832.

WILLIAM L. JONES.
Clock & Watch
MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business, and informs them that he has purchased the interest of his brother B. R. Jones, in the shop lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends conducting the business, in all its branches. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good supply of Materials in his line, and having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business with his brother, and worked some time in Baltimore; added to a determination to pay the utmost attention to any work which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes to receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customers of the shop.
Jewelry of all descriptions will be repaired in a neat and durable manner. Persons having Clocks to clean, will do well to give him a call. Also all kinds of GILDING, such as watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be handsomely and neatly executed. Highest price given for old gold and Silver.
The public's obedient servant,
WM. L. JONES.
March 10 3w

PRICES CURRENT.
Baltimore, March 3.
WHEAT (White) 97cts
do (red) 95 3/4cts
CORN (white) 35 3/4
do (yellow) 37 3/8
PHILADELPHIA, March 2.
GRAIN.—A cargo of Southern Wheat sold in the early part of the week at 106 cents; a sale has since been made at 100 cents, about—Lower County Corn has been sold at 44 1/2 during the week, towards the close at lower prices. Sales of Southern Oats, at 34 1/2 cents; Pennsylvania from wagons yesterday at 43 cents. A lot of Southern Rye sold at 75 cents.

NEW YORK, March 3.
GRAIN.—In Wheat there have been no sales since our last, and we do not, therefore alter our quotations. Rye has advanced a trifle. In Northern corn there is no change.

BOSTON, March 3.
GRAIN.—The sales of the week are about 15 a 20,000 bushels Southern white Corn, at 45 a 47c per bushel cash.

NOTICE.
WHERE will be a meeting of the Female Sunday School Society of Easton, held in the Episcopal Church in Easton, on Saturday the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, to which all are respectfully invited. There will be several addresses delivered on this occasion.
March 10 4t

NOTICE.
I hereby given, that the Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at the Court house in Easton, on the 20th inst. (March) to appoint an Assessor for each of the Election districts of Talbot County, for the purpose of making a re-valuation and assessment of the real and personal property of said county, under an act of Assembly passed at the present session, entitled "An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Talbot County."
Notice is further given, that they will on the same day proceed to appoint Constables for Talbot County.
By order of the Comrs.
THOS. D. NICOLS, Clk.
March 10.

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT,
PROFESSOR of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instruction in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Parisian style.
R. M. will also give private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the school all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and places for the School, will be made known in further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kenward & Loveday, at the bar of the Easton Hotel, and at this office:
March 10.

Millinery & Hair-Making.

Mrs. Ridgway
HAVING served a regular term at the above branches begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on Washington street and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

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which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above profession.
N. B. M. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millinery business, a young Girl between the age of 13 and 14 years, of good family.
March 10 S&W

To all whom it may concern.
I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.
J. W. JENKINS.
March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, otherwise they will be called upon by an officer as those are my directions.
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for John W. Jenkins.
March 10

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Caroline county Orphans' Court will be sold at public Sale on Wednesday the 21st instant on a credit of six months, at the late residence of A. Abraham Pitt-bett deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep
and HOGS, household and Kitchen Furniture, the crop of wheat and rye now growing on the ground, a quantity of bacon and lard, Farming Utensils and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.
Further Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
THOS. RELLY, Adm'r. of Abraham Pritchett, dec'd.
March 10 2w

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant at Peach Blossom part of the personal estate of the late Mrs. Harriett Bennett, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, also one colt 2 years old, one second hand four wheel carriage, a good lot of hogs, and several stacks of Hay.—Terms of Sale a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser and purchasers, giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed.—all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
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March 10 2w (W)

NOTICE.
THE Citizens of Talbot generally are hereby informed that there will be a Public Meeting of the Friends of the cause of Temperance, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th of March inst. at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. One or more addresses may be expected on the occasion.
March 3 (S & W)

GARDEN SEEDS.
T. H. Dawson and Son
Have just received an assortment of fresh and genuine SEEDS.
Easton, March 3 3t

CABINET WARE.
THE Subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short notice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he feels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction.
JOHN MCCONKIN,
N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons indebted to him, will take an early opportunity to call and settle.
J. M.
Easton, Feb. 25 3t

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber with a view of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.
JOSEPH K. NEALE.
Dec. 10 6m

LIVERY STABLE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms.—He has good and careful outlers in his employ, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the lowest terms.
Jan. 7 THOMAS PARROTT.

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.
HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.
The Public's obdt. servt
Dec 10 J. M. FAULKNER.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r
Dec. 24

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, & to me directed & delivered by the Clerk thereof at the suit of John Valliant against Henry Dillaway, will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder for Cash at the residence of said Dillaway at the Trappe, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—2 houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse 1 one old cart one bureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 beds bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the store mentioned Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and officers fees &c. place in my hands for collection in the year 1831 and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon
Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Feb. 18 4w

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they still continue to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand, and have made arrangements to keep constantly a first rate assortment of
MATERIALS,
together with PRIME SEASONED TIMBER, which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen (being resolved to keep no others) to furnish
Coaches, Barouches, Chariottes, Gigs &c.
at the shortest notice, and of the most superior workmanship, not inferior even to the celebrated Ogles of Philadelphia. Gentlemen disposed to try us with their custom, will find us ever punctual to our engagements, to finish work exactly to order. We return sincere thanks for the encouragement received thus far from a generous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patronage. We will exchange new work for old, (the difference to be paid in cash) or if the money is not conveniently had, will take country produce when it can be brought to us at market prices. Or hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with several second hand Carriages, of good quality, among them a good gig Sulkey.
JAMES F. ANDERSON, & Co.
N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bills, as we must have money to keep up our stock.
March 3 3w

Whether Mr. Sarchet got up the late petition presented to the Senate, for the journey of Philadelphia, or not, I do not know. But I should not be surprised if it were a movement of his, and if we should find that he has been cabined from other classes of society to swell out the number of signatures.

To the facts manufactured by Mr. Sarchet, and the theories of Mr. Gallatin, there was yet wanting one circumstance to recommend them to favorable consideration, and that was the authority of some high name. There was no difficulty in obtaining one from a British repository. The honorable gentleman has cited a speech of my Lord Goderich, addressed to the British Parliament, in favor of free trade, and full of deep regret that old England could not possibly conform her practice of rigorous restriction and exclusion, to her liberal doctrines of unfettered commerce, so earnestly recommended to foreign Powers.

Sir, said Mr. C. I know my Lord Goderich very well, although my acquaintance with him was prior to his being summoned to the British House of Peers. We both signed the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of 1815. He is an honorable man, frank, possessing business, but ordinary talent, about the stature and complexion of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, a few years older than he, and every drop of blood running in his veins being pure and unadulterated Anglo-Saxon blood. It is to be to the age of Methuselah, he could not make a speech of such ability and eloquence as that which the gentleman from South Carolina recently delivered to the Senate; and there would be much more fitness in my Lord Goderich making quotations from the speech of the honorable gentleman, than his quoting, as authority, the theoretical doctrines of my Lord Goderich. We are too much in the habit of looking abroad not merely for manufactured articles, but for the sanction of high names, to support favorite theories. I have seen, and closely observed the British Parliament, and without derogating from its justly elevated character, I have no hesitation in saying, that in all the attributes of order, dignity, patriotism, and eloquence, the American Congress would not suffer, in the smallest degree by a comparison with it.

I dislike this resort to authority, and especially foreign and interested authority, for the support of principles of public policy. I would greatly prefer to meet gentlemen upon the broad ground of fact, of experience, and of reason, but since they will appeal to British names and authority, I feel myself compelled to imitate their bad example. Allow me to quote from a speech from a member of the British Parliament, bearing the same family name of my Lord Goderich, but whether or not a relation of his, I do not know. The member alluded to was arguing against the violation of the treaty of Methuselah—that treaty, not less fatal to the interests of Portugal than would be the system of gentlemen to the best interests of America and he went on to say:

"It was idle for us to endeavor to persuade other nations to join with us in adopting principles of what was called 'free trade.' Other nations knew, as well as the noble Lord opposite, and those who acted with him, what we meant by 'free trade' was nothing more nor less than, by means of the great advantages we enjoyed, to get a monopoly of all their markets for our manufactures, and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations. When the system of reciprocity and free trade had been proposed to a French Ambassador, his remark was, that the plan was excellent in theory, but to make it fair in practice it would be necessary to defer the attempt to put it in execution for half a century, until France should be on the same footing with Great Britain, in marine, in manufactures, in capital, and the many other peculiar advantages which it now enjoyed. The policy that France acted on was that of encouraging its native manufactures, and it was a wise policy; because if it were freely to admit our manufactures, it would be speedily reduced to the rank of an agricultural nation; and therefore a poor nation, as all must be that depend exclusively upon agriculture. America acted too upon the same principle with France. America legislated for industry—legislated for an increasing population. America too, was prospering under this system. In twenty years, America would be independent of England for manufactures altogether."

But since the peace, France, Germany, America, and all other countries of the world, had proceeded upon the principle of encouraging and protecting native manufactures. But I have said the system nominally called 'free trade,' so earnestly and eloquently recommended to our adoption, is a mere revival of the British colonial system, forced upon us by Great Britain during the existence of our colonial vassalage. The whole system is fully explained and illustrated in a work published as far back as the year 1750, entitled 'The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain, considered by Joshua Dudley,' with extracts from which I have been furnished by the diligent research of a friend. It will be seen from these, that the South Carolina policy now, identical with the long cherished policy of Great Britain, which remains the same as it was when the thirteen colonies were part of the British empire. In that work the author contends—

"1. That manufactures; in the American colonies, should be discouraged or prohibited. 'Great Britain, with its dependencies, is doubtless as well able to subsist within itself as any nation in Europe. We have an enterprising People, fit for all the arts of peace and war. We have provisions in abundance, and those of the best sort, and are able to raise sufficient for double the number of inhabitants.' We have the very best materials for clothing, and want nothing either for use or even for luxury, but what we have at home or might have from our colonies. So that we might make such an intercourse of trade among ourselves, or between us and them, as would maintain vast navigation. But we ought always to keep a watchful eye over our colonies, to restrain them from setting up any of the manufactures which are carried on in Britain, and any such attempts should be crushed in the beginning; for, if they are suffered to grow up to maturity, it will be difficult to suppress them."—Pages 177 & 8.

Our colonies are much in the same state. Ireland was in, when they began the Woollen manufacture, and, as their numbers increase, will fall upon manufactures for clothing themselves, if due care be not taken to find employment for them in raising such produce as may enable them to turn themselves with all their necessities from us."

Then it was the object of this British economist to adopt the means or wealth of the colonies to the supply required by their necessities, and to make the mother country the source of that supply. Now it seems the policy is on so far to be reversed, that we must continue to import necessities from Great Britain, in order to enable her to purchase raw cotton from us.

"I should, therefore think it worthy the care of the government to endeavour, by all possible means, to encourage them in raising of hemp, flax, iron, &c. only pig to be hammered in England) put ash, &c. by giving them competent bounties in the beginning, and sending over judicious and skillful persons, at the public charge, to assist and instruct them in the most proper methods of management, which in my apprehensions, would lay a foundation for establishing the most profitable trade of any we have. And considering the commanding

situation of our colonies along the sea coast, the great convenience of navigable rivers in all of them; the cheapness of land, and the easiness of raising provisions; great numbers of people would transport themselves thither to settle upon such improvements. Now as People have been filled with fears that the colonies, if encouraged to raise rough materials, would set up for themselves, a little regulation would remove all those jealousies out of the way. They have never thrown or wove any silk as yet that we have heard of. Therefore, if a law was made to prohibit the use of every thrower's mill, or doubling or horsing silk with any machine whatever, they would then send it us raw. And, as they will have the providing rough materials to themselves, so shall we have the manufacturing of them. If encouragement be given for raising hemp, flax, &c. doubtless they will soon begin to manufacture, if not prevented. Therefore, to stop the progress of any such manufacture, it is proposed that no weaver there shall have liberty to set up any looms without first registering at an office any part of the size of a two shilling nail, horse nail excepted, that all slitting mills and engines, for drawing wire or weaving stockings, be put down; and that every smith who keeps a common forge or shop, shall register his name and place of abode, and the name of every servant which he shall employ, which licence shall be renewed once every year, and pay for the liberty of working at such trade. That all negroes shall be prohibited from weaving either linen or woollen, or spinning or combing of wool, or working at any manufacture of iron, further than making it into pig or bar iron. That they also be prohibited from manufacturing hats, stockings, or leather, of any kind; this limitation will not abridge the planter's any privilege that they now enjoy. On the contrary, it will turn their industry to promoting and raising these rough materials."

The author proposes that the Board of Trade and Plantations should be furnished with statistical accounts of the various permitted manufactures, to enable them to encourage or depress the industry of the colonists and prevent the danger of interference with British industry. "It is hoped that this method would allay the heat that some people would have shown, for destroying the iron works on the plantations and pulling down all their forges—taking away in a violent manner their estates and properties—preventing the husbandmen from getting their ploughshares, carts, and other utensils mended; destroying the manufacture of ship building, by depriving them of the liberty of making bolts, spikes, and other things proper for carrying on the work, by which article returns are made for purchasing our woollen manufactures."—Pages 87, 88, 89.

Such is the picture of colonists dependent upon the mother country for their necessary supplies, drawn by a writer who was not among the number of those who desired to debar them the means of building a vessel, erecting a forge or mending a ploughshare, but who was willing to promote their growth and prosperity, as far as was consistent with the paramount interests of the manufacturing or parent State.

"2. The advantages to Great Britain from keeping the colonists dependent on her for their essential supplies. "If I examine into the circumstances of the inhabitants of our plantations and our own, it will appear that not one-fourth part of their product redounds to their own profit; for, out of all that comes, they only carry back clothing and other accommodations for their families; all of which is of the merchandise and manufacture of this kingdom."

After showing how this system tends to concentrate all the surplus of acquisition over absolute expendure, in England, he says: "All these advantages we receive by the plantations besides the mortgages on the planters' estates, and the high interest they pay us which is very considerable; and therefore very great care should be taken, in regulating all affairs of the colonists, that the planters be not put under too many difficulties, but encouraged to go on cheerfully.

"The English, and the northern colonies, have not commodities and products enough to send us in return for purchasing their necessary clothing, but are under very great difficulties; and therefore any ordinary sort will sell with them. And when they have grown out of fashion with us, they are new fashioned enough there."

Sir, I cannot go on with this disgusting detail. Their refuse goods; their old shop-keepers; their cast off clothes, good enough for us! Was there ever a scheme more artfully devised by which the energies and faculties of one people should be kept down and rendered subservient to the pride and power of another? The system then proposed differs only from that which is now recommended in one particular, that was intended to be enforced by power, this would not be less effectually executed by the force of circumstances. A gentleman in Boston, (Mr. Lee) the agent of the Free Trade Convention, from whose exhaustive mind there is a constant issue of reports, seems to envy the blessed condition of dependent Canada, when compared to the oppressed state of this Union and it is a fair inference from the view which he presents, that he would have us to hasten back to the golden days of that colonial bondage, which is so well depicted in the work from which I have been quoting. Mr. Lee exhibits two tabular statements, in one of which he presents the high duties which he represents to be paid in the ports of the United States, and, in the other, those which are paid in Canada, generally about two per cent. ad valorem. But did it not occur to him that the duties levied in Canada are paid chiefly on British Manufactures or on articles passing from one to another part of a common empire; and that to present a parallel case, to the United States, he ought to have shown that importations made into one State from another which are now free, are subject to the same or higher duties than are paid in Canada?

"See Appendix D, for the residue of the quotation which was intended to be made. [To be continued.]

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JAMES COBURN HAS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 23, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Space, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Conine's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping

A general assortment of DRY GOODS,

Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and Domestic. Among which are

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths. Ladies' super brown Cloths Super fashionable drab, lawn, sage, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres. Do fancy silk, valencia, marcellies and swans-down Vestings. Extra large de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet. Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets. Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.) Do red and green Flannels, and green serge and trieze Cloths. Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some extra size.) Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linen Damask and Table Diapers. Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns. Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazines. Do Carolina Plaids and Norwich Capes. Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazines. Super black Italian Lustreings. Heavy black sinews and sarasettas. Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps. Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlins and Gro de Indes. Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins & Black Modes. Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and Black Grape de Lyons. Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian Grapes and Grape Lisse. Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics. Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Cavaas. Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins. Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackson Muslins. Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattinges. Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts. Do Thread and Bookbinder Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patteries.) Do French needle work of muslin do. Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patters.) Do Lace and Mullin Collars. Do Tippets and Collarettes. Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantzie Capes. Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps. Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed craze Embroidered and cornered gauze Handkerchiefs. Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do Rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs and shawls. Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted long wool) Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Super Merino long shawls. Ladies' super fancy molair and bead Reticules Rich fig'd changeable and new style Bonnet ribbons. Do gauze, satin and plain Taffets do do Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons. Super Flg, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs. Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats. Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs. Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large supply). Do American and rich London, Furnitures. Do plain strip'd and fancy check'd Gingham Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hosiery. Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose. Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vignona cotton and silk half Hose. Ladies and misses super, fancy embird white, black and colored horse skin gloves and mitts. Ladies and misses heaver and white and black English silk gloves. Gent super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves. Do do white, wood stock and black and white silk gloves. Worsted curl cotton and Linen Floss Clark's Spool cotton. Super Roban sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings. Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and Kirby's patent pins. Pearl and fancy buttons for boys. Kirby's patent pins. Plated and black Hooks and Eyes. Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles. Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery. Ladies super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels. Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Pelisses. Super black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass. Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbr. do Do. Carriage and furniture Dimity, (extra wide and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts. Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style) Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings. Apron and furniture checks. Dochester and Amoskeag Ticks. Super 14-4 white Marcellies Quilts. Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsey sheetings and Ticklenbergs. Super, heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths. Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting. Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs. Green and black Worsted Fringe. Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds. Super, English oil cloths, cotton Waddings. Do Whitney, Point and Duffie Blankets. Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.)

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The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above every other week for three weeks, and send their accounts to J. C.

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EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE, will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 4th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during the season.

The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel, substantially built, copper fastened, and is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and freight, and commanded by an experienced Captain. All orders will be punctually attended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on board.

JEREMIAH HARRISON, Feb. 18 34

A Gig and Harness for Sale. WILL be sold at private Sale, on reasonable terms, for CASH only, an excellent

GIG AND HARNESS, late the property of Philemon Thomas, deceased, of Queen Anns county. Said Gig and Harness was made in Smyrna only a short time before the death of said Thomas, has only been used a few times, has been well taken care of, and is therefore believed to be as good as new.

For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R. W. Kennard. Easton, Feb. 11 34

FOR SALE, OR HIRE, For the ensuing season, the high bred Stallion

SASSAFRAS, He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1 page 316) his dam (Rosalia), by the imported horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Pallfox, whose stock are now running with great success at Natchez. His grand dam (Betsey Bell) by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand dam (Templation) by Heath's Childers. His g. g. grand dam (Maggy Lauder) by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to Mr. Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello. His g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark, who was presented to the first Governor Ogle, by Lord Baltimore. The Othello Mare was a good runner and was purchased from Colonel Tasker by Colonel Nicholson.

SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and just made horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay. His foals for size, figure and fashion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter. He is on the sire side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1. pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to T. M. FORMAN. Cecilind Md. Feb. 4 34

RUNAWAY. WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county in the state of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man b, the name of

"REUBEN LOWD," of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high - has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers (made on white warp) with blue filling, dark mixed cassinet vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by, as the law directs. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot county. Easton Feb 4

RUNAWAY. WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

EDMUND, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, about 18 or 19 years old, of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, a domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he says he belongs to Mr. Richard P. Kinsey 4 miles below Woodville, Culpepper Co. Va. The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shff. Sheriff's Office, Jan 19, 1832. Feb 4 Sw

NAT TURNER. THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Virginia, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court, also an authentic account of the whole insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentenced For Sale at this Office. Dec. 3

CASH. THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100 Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

VOI

PAINTED & PUBLI

ALEXA

TWO DOLL

Annun, payabl

ADV

Not exceeding

ONE DOLLAR

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Speech

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CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, March 6.

In the Senate, yesterday after the transaction of some minor business, the Senate according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill—the question being on the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Webster on Thursday last. The subject was debated by Messrs. Webster, Marcy, Clayton, Foot, Bibb, and Sprague, until past 3 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams presented a memorial from certain citizens of N. York in behalf of two American citizens, (Missionaries) imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the State of Georgia.

The memorial being read, Mr. Adams moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Speight moved that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Bell, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, thought, all things considered, this committee was the only appropriate one to which the memorial could be sent.

Mr. Adams said that the House would dispose of the memorial in such manner as it should think,—for himself he could hardly say which course would be the most proper—personally he should prefer that it should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs, or to a Committee on the state of the Union, rather than to a select committee. The subject was one on which, but for the accidental circumstance of his having charge of this memorial, it had not been his intention to trouble the House during the session.—An incident which had recently taken place in another part of the Capitol, (the Supr. Court Room,) presented to that House and to the People of the United States the subject of this memorial with a solemnity which had never before belonged to it. Possessing all confidence in the Committee on Indian Affairs, it had still appeared to him more appropriate, under these circumstances, to move for a select committee. He had no more to say.

Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, said that it was not his intention to offer any disrespect to the gentleman who introduced this memorial, as he believed there was no one who cherished towards him a higher degree of veneration; yet he felt himself at liberty to say what he was well convinced the people of his State would say, were they personally present. And that was, that the gentleman who had drawn up and presented that memorial were doing what they had no right to do—were meddling with what did not concern them, and were acting impudently in the presentation of such paper. He was almost afraid to trust himself with such a subject, representing as he did half a million of the free people of the United States, and knowing the great indignity which they had lately received in the pronouncing of a decision which he hoped and believed would be resisted with the promptitude and spirit which became Georgians, and which he was very sure never would be executed till Georgia was made a howling wilderness. As to the memorial, Georgia would treat it as it deserved; with sovereign contempt, and for himself he did not care where it went though he should suppose the most proper reference would be to the Committee on Foreign Relations, since it seemed now to be settled that the Cherokees constituted an independent foreign kingdom. The gentleman had referred to his resolution with respect to the Bank, but there was a clear difference between this and the question—it was expressly declared in the charter of the United States Bank, that when its affairs were examined by the House, that task should be performed by a select committee. This was the reason why he had moved that his resolution should be referred to such a committee, although the gentleman from Massachusetts had said that the two cases were similar, yet he should say God forbid that Georgia should ever put herself on a footing with the Bank of the United States, and whenever she was so treated he should always resist the attack. Georgia stood upon a co-equal footing with the other States; and far very far above the speculating footing of the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. C. said that he had risen for the express purpose of shewing his contempt for that memorial; and he would, therefore, move an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, which was, that this memorial should be referred to a Select Committee, provided the State of New York should first consent that a Committee of this House should be appointed to investigate the manner in which that State had treated the Indians within her limits. He would ask the Representatives from that State what they would think of an inquiry into the conduct of the State of New York in sending off her Indians to Green Bay to freeze to death, after first taking away their dominion from them? How would New York like it, should Georgia present a memorial such as had now been read? But he did injustice to that great and patriotic State. This memorial, he was confident, was not the act of that State, but it would turn out, on investigation, to be the work of a few of her citizens who were dressed in black gowns—who professed to minister in holy things, and made many fanatical pretensions to superior benevolence, humanity, piety, love to the Indians, and that—who thought that Georgia had not

piety enough—that she had not sufficient regard to the principle of humanity, and who therefore were graciously willing to take the State of Georgia into their holy keeping. The memorial proceeded from a few pragmatical individuals, who were disposed to be busy bodies in other men's matters. If the House had any respect for a sister State, a sovereign State, they would repel such memorialists as these—they would throw such a memorial under the table, and not aggravate to a yet higher degree, the feelings of a State already wrought up to a higher pitch than she could bear, and who only wanted the application of a match to blow the Union into ten thousand fragments; when there was not a State South of the Potomac, which was not, at this moment, under the highest degree of excitement, whose People were not rising against oppression, and by town-meetings and every other form of expressing public opinion, were endeavoring to bring the U. States to a sense of justice. Would that House consent to make itself the instrument of adding excitement to excitement, till they should rend the Union to pieces? A few steps more, and they would bring those States to a condition like that, in which the colonies were immediately before the rupture with Great Britain. He warned—he cautioned gentlemen; he would not stoop to entreat them. Memorials like these could be got up at any time by a set of deluded fanatics. Congress should look to the condition of the old States, and not by a reckless and unfeeling course provoke them yet farther. He prayed gentlemen to consider. He warned the House to proceed with prudence and consideration, & though he would not implore them, yet he earnestly warned them to disregard such a memorial.

Mr. Thompson of Georgia, after a few remarks in reply to Mr. Adams, moved that the memorial be laid on the table, on which motion the yeas and nays were called, when there appeared for the motion 91—against it 92.

After a protracted and animated debate of such length as only to be interrupted at a late hour of the sitting by a call for the previous question, the memorial was finally committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the United States Army. The resolution submitted by Mr. Smith, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the issuing of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars in said District, was considered and agreed to. The Apportionment Bill was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Clayton, Tazewell and Ewing; Mr. Tazewell in favor of the bill, the other gentlemen against it. Before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Webster withdrew the amendment he submitted some days ago, and offered the following as a substitute: "That the House of Representatives shall be composed of such a number of members chosen within each State, as shall bear to the representative population of such State, the same proportion as the number two hundred and fifty six bears to the whole representative population of the U. States; and of one additional member to every State in which the addition of such number of Representatives nearer to its exact proportion than the omission of such additional member; the said number of Representatives in any State not exceeding one for every thirty thousand persons."

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Thomas of Maryland, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of granting some squares of public land to the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, for the purposes of education and improvement of the roads. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. McPudic, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a resolution of inquiry into the pensions and allowances to Indians who were hostile to the United States during the late wars founded on treaties existing before the wars and not renewed since that period. It was laid upon the table for one day, in conformity with the rule of the House. Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the final adjustment of land claims in the State of Missouri; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

THURSDAY, March 8.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution submitted by Mr. Sprague, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between Mr. McLane and the British Government was adopted, after having been so modified by the mover as to apply only to the correspondence respecting the Colonial trade. The Apportionment Bill was taken up, and Mr. Webster, having withdrawn the amendment previously offered by him, moved another, varying practically from the former, by allowing the State of Maine a representative for her fraction, and making the whole number of representatives 256; this amendment, he supported in a speech of considerable length.—Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out that part of the amendment, which allows representatives for fractions; and, upon this motion, the debate was continued.—

Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Webster and Mr. Clayton, taking part therein.—Mr. Clayton has the floor for this day.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was resumed. Messrs. Root, Crawford, Evans, of Maine, and Beardsley, severally addressed the House. The former gentleman proposed as an amendment, that the Select Committee should be chosen, by ballot. At four o'clock, Mr. Beardsley gave way to a motion for an adjournment, and is entitled to the floor to-day.

FRIDAY, March 9.

In the Senate yesterday, after the usual morning business, the Apportionment Bill was taken up, and Messrs. Clayton, Forsyth, Tazewell, Foot, Marcy, and Webster, continued the debate thereon until the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution in relation to an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was further discussed by Messrs. Beardsley, Root, and Bell. The amendment which proposed that the Select Committee should be chosen by ballot, was rejected—Yeas, 88; Nays, 92.—Mr. Wayne then submitted an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to make sundry inquiries, in the recess of Congress, touching the general management of the Bank of the United States, with instructions to report the result of their inquiries on or before the 31 Monday of December next. Mr. Burges proposed to amend this amendment, but before the Speaker had decided whether the latter proposition was in order, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 10.

In the Senate yesterday, many private bills were passed, & others matured. The apportionment bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Forsyth's motion to amend the substitute offered by Mr. Webster, by striking out therefrom the provision for the representation of fractions. Messrs. Holmes, Silsbee, and Sprague, spoke in opposition to the motion, and Mr. White in its support. Mr. Dickerson has the floor for Monday.—The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplank reported a bill making an appropriation for the publication of certain diplomatic correspondence. On motion of Mr. Barstow, the vote of Thursday, rejecting the amendment offered to Mr. Clayton's resolution for an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, which proposed that the Select Committee be chosen by ballot, was reconsidered—Yeas, 98; Nays 95. The further consideration of the subject was arrested, by the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. Some time was spent in the committee on the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, et al.—The Committee finally rose, and reported the bill without amendment. Several amendments proposed in Committee were renewed in the House and rejected. The question was then taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, which was decided in the negative—Yeas, 78; Nays, 95, and so the bill was rejected. MONDAY, March 12.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, a resolution from the Committee on the Library for the purchase of two hundred and fifty copies of the legislative history of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the members of the House, was introduced by Mr. Everett, of Mass, and adopted. The House, then, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, took up the Post Office bill, which was read a third time and passed. Mr. Doddridge moved a reconsideration of the vote of Friday on Mrs. Decatur's bill; but, before the question was taken on the proposition, the House adjourned.

[From the American Sentinel.]

Democratic State Convention.—By letters from Harsburg we collect the following:—

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and previous to proceeding to a ballot, a resolution was offered by Mr. Lewis pledging the Convention to support the nomination about to be made of Vice President. Mr. Sterigere of Montgomery proposed as a substitute, a resolution to "support the candidate who might be nominated at a National Convention composed of States having a Jackson representation in Congress." The proposal elicited considerable debate and was finally negatived; yeas 44, nays 88.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of Vice President, which on the tenth ballot resulted as follows, viz: William Wilkins 67, George M. Dallas 63, Martin Van Buren 1, and accordingly Wm Wilkins of Allegheny county, was declared duly nominated. Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. then offered a resolution to support the nomination which was adopted without dissent. A resolution instructing the electors to support George M. Dallas for Vice President in the event of the death or declination of Judge Wilkins, passed with but little opposition.

The nomination of George Wolf as the democratic candidate for governor was unanimous. To-morrow we will be able to give our readers more precise information.

STATE OF THE BALLOTINGS.

	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Dallas	59	62	63	62	62	62	63
Wilkins	59	63	63	64	64	65	67
Buchanan	10	4	4	4	4	3	0
V. Buren	4	3	2	2	2	2	1

Latest from Europe.

Office of the N. Y. Cour. & Enq. }
Saturday, March 10—2 P. M. }
Half past 2 o'clock.

Our news schooner the Courier and Enquirer, boarded yesterday, sixty miles east of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and arrived at the city this morning at 11 o'clock.—We are indebted to Capt. Chadwick for a London evening paper, of the 6th February, and have received by the Sampson our regular files of Lloyd's Shipping Lists, and London papers to the morning of that day.

The Sampson sailed from Portsmouth on the evening of the 7th February.

A conspiracy of some importance, it will be perceived, has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down; the debates in the Chambers on the Budget continue, and at times are as acrimonious and violent as usual. The celebrated Sect of St. Simonians have attracted the attention of Government,—the chief has been seized and the Hall in which they held their sittings closed.

England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian Affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. We give the official diplomatic proceedings on this interesting question. The two Governments it is said have held the most decided language to the other powers.—The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent Editor, is justified by Leopold's Government, on the ground that he instigated the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted, has been arranged. The Belgian Government it is stated in an article from Brussels, desirous to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Behrens, Minister-resident.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Parnell, the Secretary of War, has resigned. He absented himself from the House on a question embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British Government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung, the rest pardoned. The court martial on Captain Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the Political Union Society, and been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

The state of Italy, it will be seen from our extracts, is very unsettled.

All exports of bullion from England to the continent had ceased, but the exchanges had not yet sufficiently risen to bring it back again.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philip, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal. He was dressed in a Portuguese Field Marshal's uniform.

From Galigiani's Messenger.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE STATE.—"For some time past the Carlist party, or persons acting in its name, have been seeking for an opportunity to strike a decisive blow against the present Government. A system of enlistment had been established, and its execution entrusted to agents, who were enabled to distribute money to such men as engaged in the cause, and even to pay them a daily allowance. Each of these agents undertook to produce a hundred, men, and each of them had delivered a list of names forming a full complement. The Carlists, from these, reckoned upon a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men ready to rise in arms in one night, but the greater part of the names were fictitious, and when the time of action arrived, not 600 of them appeared. From an authentic document, in the hands of the Government, it appears that there was a coalition between the Carlists and the Republicans, who, however, are still of accord upon one point, only that of overturning the present order of things. This end accomplished, they were to assemble a National Congress to choose between a Monarchy and a Republic.—If the former was decided upon, Henry V. was to be immediately proclaimed. The conspirators, however, were perfectly alive to their own interests, for it is said that the same act stipulates that a sum of 10,000,000 fr. was to be divided amongst the principal actors.

LONDON, Feb. 6th.—City, Twelve o'clock.—The letters from Paris, received this morning, mention the fact of the conspiracy, which was announced here on Saturday, but do not appear to consider it of much importance; nor did it produce any material effect on the Funds as on the following day, Friday, the Three per Cents. closed at 66f. 20c.—They refer with much more anxiety to the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, which were of a nature to indicate the weakness of the Ministry, and upon that feeling a slight decline occurred in their Funds, which, however, previously to the close of the market on Saturday, rallied and closed—the Five per Cents, at 86f. 35c. and the Three per Cents, at 65f. 95c. The Belgian Loan was 74.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Paris papers of Saturday, with the Messenger des Chambres, dated yesterday, reached us this morning. They add but little to the information which had previously arrived, respecting the conspiracy, full details of which are given in another part of our paper. Paris was in perfect tranquility on Saturday evening, but the arrests continued; and it is somewhat remarkable that among these already made there are many of persons, at present or formerly in official employments, and connected with the Police. The plot is certainly in itself of a sufficiently serious character.

For the Easton Gazette.

On Tuesday last, the corner-stone of a Talbot county Temperance Society was laid. May a superstructure rise, to diffuse the light of hope and joy among those, who have so zealously entered on the work! This is the wish of one, who still deprecates, as an evil, the existence of such an association; who believes, paradoxical as it may appear, that it will tend rather to arrest in its course the very cause it presumes to advocate. Let however the work go on. An individual opinion must give way to the sober and staid judgment of the many.

Against intemperance, there cannot but be a concurrence of testimony, which is the touch-stone of truth. The very infatuation, in a fit of maudlin affection, has been known to throw himself into the arms of a tottering companion, and weep over his degradation. This single act speaks a stronger language than all the pathos of eloquence. Intemperance, (Horresco referens) with a train of death-like attendants, forcing its unhappy victim inch by inch into the Tartarus of a blunted moral principle, is surely an evil. Hope not to eradicate that evil by a temperance association. The wound is too deep to be cauterized by a mere "oath of abstinence." The cause of education must precede the cause of temperance. It is that and that alone, which has worked such wonders at the north. Long before the eloquence of an Otis or an Adams had roused an indignant Continent to a sense of its wrongs, it was voted "a crime for any town to be even for a few months without a grammar school-master." There were no associations. The people rose as one man, and demanded a system of general education. It is no wonder, that such a soil should be found congenial to the growth of temperance. A system, like this, is the rock, on which the ever-enduring temple of temperance must be based. The people, once convinced of this will hear nothing of associations. They will go right onward to the mark. They will not dream of wasting the time on preambles and resolutions. Yet after all there will be, as there have always been, some, (and those, sober-minded men too,) who will say with the Psalmist, that "wine gladdens the heart of man," and hearken after the wise man, when he "bids wine to be given to him, that hath grief of heart." It was, they believe, for healthsome mirth, and not for madness, that the blessing came. With such the fiat of an organized society has no force. They acknowledge the existence of the evil, while they are conscious that no sudden effort, the offspring of a day, can expel a vice, as old almost as the creation. The world had just awoke to a consciousness of the new existence when we find, that the Patriarch stretched himself under his own vine and "was drunken."

But what is to be done? Form no associations; leave temperance to that most powerful of all agents, public opinion. It is vain to forestall her. The boasting of such associations brings forcibly to mind the fly of the fable. The wheel whirled, while it flapped its tiny wings, and cried, see, how I make things go! To the silent, but resistless workings of public opinion the world has been indebted for all, that has been claimed by your moral monopolists in every clime. Brace up by individual exertions public opinion; make it healthy by a system of universal education. Then shall be seen Religion, morality, and temperance, shedding their gladness light over a happy land. The end, the association proposes to itself, is a praiseworthy one. All must regret, that any attempt should have been made to throw over so serious a subject the veil of a witticism.

In this community it was, (to say the least of it,) irrelevant. Indeed under other circumstances it would almost have savoured of that mental vapour, which the association proposed to dissipate.—This is not prompted by any thing of that spirit, which belongs to one of the medical profession. The wisdom of the son of Syrach, uncanonical as it may be, should have taught at least all, who ponder over it, to "honour the physician with the honor due unto him."

P.

Mr. Brookhart, submitted the following order, in the House of Delegates on the 24th ult.

Ordered, that the committee of claims pass to credit of William H. Fitzhugh on the Journal of Accounts, the sum of FORTY ONE DOLLARS, as a compensation FOR CARRYING the warrant issued by the Speaker of this House, to the Sheriff of Washington county, for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William H. Fitzhugh a member of this house.

On the question being put, will the house adopt said order, it was determined in the NEGATIVE.

Would Mr. Brookhart be willing to pay forty-one dollars, as a private individual, for carrying a letter from Annapolis to Hagerstown? Should he not be as careful of the money of the people, whose agent he is, as he would be of his own? His constituents will be able to answer these questions.—Torch Light.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, March 17

Our state Legislature adjourned on Wednesday night or rather on Thursday morning last between 1 and 2 o'clock—they have passed 330 laws and about 120 resolutions, among the titles of the former, we find the following.

A supplement to the Act entitled an Act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections and to regulate such elections—This act we understand lays off the state, with respect to the election of President and Vice President into four districts—viz: Baltimore city to elect two electors—Baltimore County to elect one elector—the remainder of the Western Shore except Harford, to elect four electors and Harford and the Eastern Shore counties to elect three electors—making in all ten electors of President and V. President—but should the ratio of representation not be changed so as to elect the present number of representatives, this state is now entitled to, then the districts to continue as heretofore.

An Act relating to Free Negroes and Slaves—This act has relation to the police of those continuing in this state and is, it is said, rigid in some of its provisions.

An act relating to the people of colour of this state—This bill relates to the manumission and colonization of people of colour, and appropriates \$200,000 for the latter but we understand not more than 20,000 dollars to be expended in any one year.

A supplement to the Act entitled an Act to regulate the issuing of licences to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others. This bill graduates the price of licences somewhat according to the capital invested in trade.

We understand that John B. Morris Esq. of Baltimore, was elected on Saturday last, a Senator of this state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Doctor Octavius Taney.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday contains the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Rev. Worcester vs. the State of Georgia. It occupies nearly seven columns.

A letter from Washington, in the United States Gazette, says:

"A gentleman informs me that he has good reason to know that the President, as soon as he heard of the nature of the judgement (of the Supreme Court, published in our last) gave it to be distinctly understood, that he should not aid in carrying it into effect. The phraseology which he is reported to have used in making this declaration is too gross and indecorous for repetition. I should be sorry to pollute my letter with language of the kind; and I would fain hope that it had been exaggerated. Mr. McDuffie, on Saturday, expressed his opinion that General Jackson was treading in the steps of Oliver Cromwell, and aims at a Military despotism."

The Cherokee and Georgia question—The decision of the Court was unanimous except as to Judge Baldwin, who only dissented, it is understood, on a point of form—that the record from the Court be not as not duly certified. The Court consists of—

Chief Justice Marshall, Virginia.
Justices Story, Massachusetts
Duvall, Maryland.
Thompson, New York.
McLean, Ohio.
Baldwin, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Justice Johnson, of South Carolina is absent by reason of indisposition.

A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, speaking of the argument delivered last week before the Supreme Court of the United States, by Mr. Wirt, in the Cherokee case, says:

"Towards the close of the argument, however, Mr. Wirt gave more play to his thoughts. He broke the restraints of technicalities, and let loose his feelings. 'To be or not to be,' he cried, is the question between the Cherokees and Georgia. 'The Cherokees are struggling for existence, the Georgians for their non-existence. The Missionaries render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's. To their country, they had given allegiance, and they would not break it by giving allegiance to Georgia. Their consciences forbade them. Suffering at this very moment the disgraceful punishment of the Penitentiary with the profligate, the outcast, and the convicts of Georgia, like St. Paul they appeal to Caesar. They come to this Court for redress as the highest tribunal of their country. The question here is, whether the darkest days of Christian persecution are to be renewed,—days like those when Nero and Domitian threw Christians into the Cir-

cus to be devoured by wild beasts, or clothed them in skins of wild beasts to be devoured by dogs, as a spectacle for the vile and degraded Roman mob!"

Apportionment bill.—On Thursday the 1st instant in the Senate, Mr. Webster offered the following amendment to the apportionment bill, as it came from the house:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

"That, from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, elected agreeably to the following ratio: that is to say, one representative for every forty seven thousand persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and one additional member for each State, whose fractional numbers, remaining after dividing its whole numbers by forty-seven thousand as aforesaid, shall exceed twenty five thousand persons, the said number of representatives in any State not exceeding one for every 30,000 persons; that is to say, within the State of Maine, eight; within the State of New Hampshire, six; within the State of Massachusetts, thirteen; within the State of Rhode Island, two; within the State of Connecticut, six; within the State of Vermont, six; within the State of New York, forty one; within the State of New Jersey, seven; within the State of Pennsylvania, twenty nine; within the State of Delaware, two; within the State of Virginia, twenty two; within the State of North Carolina, fourteen; within the State of South Carolina, ten; within the State of Georgia, nine; within the State of Kentucky, thirteen; within the State of Tennessee, thirteen; within the State of Ohio, twenty; within the State of Indiana, seven; within the State of Louisiana, four; within the State of Missouri, three; within the State of Alabama, six; within the State of Mississippi, three; and within the State of Illinois two."

This amendment, it will be seen, strikes 700 from the ratio established by the house, and settles it at 47,000. Establishing this ratio, Mr. Webster's plan proposes to allow to each state a representative for every fraction exceeding 25,000. This, would secure to Maryland her nine representatives.

Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, in his reply to Mr. Clayton's speech, made the following remarks—

"What State in this Union had received more benefits at the hand of this Government than Georgia? When she had but a handful of inhabitants; not more than twenty thousand at the time of the Revolutionary War; and though she had never sent more than three or four hundred soldiers, to the Army of the Revolution, and for three years none at all, still she was protected by the arm of the Union from the power of these red men whom then she dreaded, though now she despises them. Since he had been a member of that house, Georgia had been paid large sums merely for having defended herself against these Indians. When the country came triumphant out of the Revolution, at the time when Virginia with a liberality not to be paralleled, surrendered up her immense Western territories for the public good, and when New York, with liberality scarcely inferior, gave up an empire to pay the debts of the War, Georgia refused to follow the example. She was entreated to relinquish the land which had been won not by the sword of Georgia, but by the valor and the blood of other States. She refused to do it. The State retained the territory within her grasp, and when the pre-emption right was at length yielded, it was at the expense to the Union of many millions of dollars! As the law and the Constitution obliged them to do, they sold the pre-emption right on condition of the payment of a million and a quarter of dollars, the discharge of the claims which previous purchasers had upon them for monies advanced, and the extinguishment of the Indian title. They had since received the whole equivalent in money and land, to an amount in all of twenty-five millions of dollars; they now had it in possession, under a contract made but twenty-four days after the passage of what was called the intercourse law."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.
The Richmond Enquirer, although the editor spoke cavalierly of the appointment of Mr. Livingston, as Secretary of State, is now pulling him off in the most fulsome manner. From the last puff we extract the following, which bears directly upon "the greatest and the best."

"Mr. Livingston has an extensive acquaintance with, and a warm devotion to, Literature. This love of literature has been one of his main enjoyments through life, when relieved from the pressure of his professional duties. No man is more thoroughly convinced than the Secretary of State, that a civilian and statesman in these days, without literature is like Polyphemus with his eye out."

We should like to see the workings of General Jackson's phiz on reading the above sentence—more especially when he learns that "Polyphemus" was a large strong-built personage, or hero, who never had but one eye.

HENRY CLAY.—Let any man sit down, and peruse with attention the last great speech of this great statesman; and then say, honestly and candidly—does not this man deserve to be the ruler over a great and free people. Is it not to the shame and scandal of the country, that talents and patriotism like his, should be shoved on one side, to make way for such quacks and pretenders—such empiricks and humbugs as Andrew Jackson and M. Van Buren?—We know the nature of the answer to this question—that we assisted to produce this pernicious result, and was it not a shame and a scandal that we did so? We plead guilty—it was shameful and scandalous; but the moment we discovered our error, we candidly acknowledged it, and endeavored to make all the atonement in our power. Better and wiser men have committed worse deeds, under the excitement of party passion.—Pen. Whig.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
In compliance with previous notice, a meeting was held in the Court House, on Tuesday last, the 13th inst. for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. The Rev. Lott Warfield was called to the Chair, and Mr. Thomas Martin, appointed Secretary pro tem.

At the call from the Chair, the Secretary rose and briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which the following resolution was offered by the Rev. James Nicols, which he sustained by an able and eloquent speech.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that a Temperance Society be formed, to be called, the Temperance Society of Talbot county.

It was determined on motion and vote, that the President and Secretary, sign the minutes of the meeting, and copies thereof be tendered to the several Editors in Easton for insertion.

On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet early in June, of which due notice will hereafter be given.

LOTT WARFIELD, Chairman.
THOS. MARTIN, Secretary.

MARRIED
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, the Rev. Manlove Hazel, of the Philadelphia Conference to Mrs. Julianna Stevens of this town.

DIED
In this town on Thursday last, Mr. James D. Atterfield.

NOTICE.
THERE will be a Meeting of the Managers of the Female Bible Society on Wednesday the 21st—subject to the usual restrictions as to the weather.
By order of the President.
March 17

WESLEY'S WORKS.
JUST received from New York a few copies of Wesley's Works complete in 7 Vols. Octavo, in which is contained his Sermons, Journal and Miscellaneous Works—1st American Edition. Those who wish to purchase will please apply to
March 17
LOTT WARFIELD.

W. L. HOLLIFIELD
SURGEON DENTIST,
IS EXPECTED HERE IN A FEW DAYS.
March 17.

DENTISTRY.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton that he occupies a convenient room at Mr. Lowe's, where he will be happy to render his professional assistance at any hour of the day. He inserts TEETH, NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single tooth to an entire set, in the most useful and natural position. Cleansing, Separating, and Filling, and all other operations for the benefit of the teeth, without giving pain. Diseases of the gums, bad breath and the decay of the teeth, is occasioned by a foreign substance which collects on the teeth, called Salivary Calculus, it may be removed without pain or the slightest injury to the teeth. Teeth and Fingers removed in the most skillful manner. He will wait upon families at their dwellings, if desired.
A. F. GOODRICH,
Surgeon Dentist.
March 17 3

MILLINGTON HOTEL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that
Large & commodious Tavern,
situated in the village of Millington, or more frequently called Head of Chester, Md. just completed by Capt. Samuel G. Osborn, where he hopes, from attention to business, that he shall share his part of the patronage. His table shall always be furnished with the best that the market can afford; his bar shall always be furnished with the choicest of liquors; his stables are good and attended by a faithful ostler.

Horses, Gigs, and Hackes are always kept to convey travellers to any part of the Peninsula. Boarding by the day, week, or year. The public's obdt servt,
SAMUEL R. CLAYLAND.
March 17 4w

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th of April next, at the Court House do., in the town of Easton, all the lands and real estate belonging to the heirs of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county deceased, situate in Banbury, in said county.

This property will be sold on a credit of eight, sixteen and twenty four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their respective portions—sale to commence between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.
SOLOMON DICKINSON,
SOLOMON MULLIKIN,
THOMAS HENRIK,
Commissioners.
March 17 6t (S)

EASTON PACKET,
LEONARD.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON LEONARD, Master, will commence her regular routes from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next, the 18th inst., leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that our convenience will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ROBINSON LEONARD.
N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, in Easton, or with my brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at the point for the transaction of all business connected with the packet, will be punctually attended to.
Easton, March 17 (S & W) 3w

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed to public sale on TUESDAY the 10th of April next, at Golden Square, Head of Wye Q. Anne county, a large and valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
Farming Utensils, &c. the property of the late Thomas Murphy Esquire deceased.

Among the HORSES are several
BROOD MARES

one of the best breed in our County, one of them sired by the full bred horse Silver Heels, out of a full bred Mare now in foal by the famous horse John Richards—another sired by Top Gallant out of a fine full bred Mare also in foal by John Richards several other Mares in foal by fine horses—a number of young horses now fit for service, from five years and under; among them is a Filley, four years old this spring, out of the Silver Heels mare by John Richards, also five colts two and three years old by the imported Horse Valentine, out of fine Mares Pedigrees of those Mares will be furnished on the day of sale.

Among the cattle are several
YOUNG BULLS, of the Devon breed, purchased out of the stock of the late Gov. Wright also several MILCH COWS, of choice breeds—

Merino, Bakewell & Country
SHEEP.

Some fine breeding sows of good breed and a large number of fine shoats suitable for the next year. Those breeds have been selected with much care and pains, as well as at great cost.

CONDITIONS—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. All sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required on removing the property—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Attendance given and terms more fully made known by
JAS. MASSEY, &
WM. STEVENS, Exrs.
of T. Murphy, dec'd.
March 17 1t

GARDEN SEEDS.
T. H. Dawson and Son
Have just received an assortment of fresh and genuine SEEDS.
Easton, March 3 3t

To all whom it may concern.
I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to him will please call and make payment to him immediately.
J. W. JENKINS.
March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, otherwise they will be called upon by an officer as those are my directions:
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
March 10 for John W. Jenkins.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Caroline county Orphans' court, will be sold at public Sale on Wednesday the 21st instant on a credit of six months, at the late residence of Abraham Pritchett deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased consisting of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep
and HOGS, household and Kitchen Furniture, the crop of wheat and Rye now growing on the ground, a quantity of bacon and lard, Farming Utensils and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Further Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
THOS. KELLY, Adm'r.
of Abraham Pritchett, dec'd.
March, 10 2w

PUBLIC SALE,
WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant at Peach Blossom part of the personal estate of the late Mrs. Harriett Bennett, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, also one colt 2 years old, one second hand four wheel carriage, a good lot of hogs, and several stacks of Hay—Terms of Sale a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed—on all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
THEODORE DENNY, adm'r.
of Mrs. Harriett Bennett, dec'd.
March 10 2w (W)

NOTICE.
THERE will be a meeting of the Female Sunday School Society of Easton held in the Episcopal Church in Easton, on Saturday, the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, to which all are respectfully invited. There will be several addresses delivered on this occasion.
March 10 4t

NOTICE.
IS hereby given, that the Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at the Court house in Easton, on the 20th inst. (March) to appoint an Assessor for each of the Election districts of Talbot County, for the purpose of making a re-valuation and assessment of the real and personal property of said county, under an act of Assembly passed at the present session, entitled "An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Talbot County."
Notice is further given, that they will on the same day proceed to appoint Constables for Talbot County.
By order of the Commrs.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
March 10.

Bakery, Grocery, Confectionary, &c

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the

BAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their custom.

He would likewise notify them, that he has very recently returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of

Groceries & fancy Articles

SUCH AS,
Tea, Coffee, chocolate
Sugar, Molasses,
Flour, Cheese, Bacon,
Lard, Dried Beef,
Beefes Tongues and
Bologna sausage,
Soap, Candles,
Tobacco, Spanish and
American cigars,
Rappes and Scotch
nuffs,
Blacking, Dye Stuffs,
Ginger, Pearl Ash,
Nutmegs, Mace,
Cinnamon, Pimento &
Pepper,
Tazors, Shaving boxes
Brushes and soap,
Scissors Tailors and
other Thimbles,
Knitting and Sewing
Needles,
Pins, Hooks and Eyes
Buttons Tape Cord,
Braid, Ribbon,
Sewing Silk,
Colored and other Cotton
and Thread,
Green & common Shoe
lthread,
Suspenders,
nuff-boxes, Flutes,
Fifes & Harmonicons,
Leadon headed Canes,
and Rattan Switches
Magic Lanterns,
Percussion Pistols and
Caps,
Court Plaster,
Writing and Letter
Paper,
Ink, Quills, Slates,
Slate & Lead Pencils,
Needles,
And a variety of School and other Books
for children Also,

A fresh supply of FRUITS, NUTS and CONFECTIONARY, with a handsome assortment of TOYS, LOYS and PERFORMERS, &c. PORTER, ALE and STRONG BEER in their seasons—TIDER and PICKLING VINEGAR.

The subscriber feels grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuation of the same.
FREDERICK F. NINDE.

Orders for Pound or other Cakes will be promptly attended to.
Easton, March 3 3w3t [S]

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instruction in the polite accomplishments of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Parisian style.

M. M. will also give private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the school all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, day and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the Easton hotel, and at this office:
March 10

Millenary & Mantau-Making.

Mrs. Ridgaway
HAVING served a regular time at the above branches begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on Washington street and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of
Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets,

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF
Millenary and Fancy
GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above profession.

N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millenary business, a young Girl between the age of 13 and 14 years, of good family.
March 10 S&V

PHILADELPHIA
HOTEL,

No. 85, North Second one square above
Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.
The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.
Late proprietor of the Coffee House, Hotel
Baltimore.
Jan 21 3m

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1832.

NO. 12.

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BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

Speech of Henry Clay,

IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM,
AGAINST THE BRITISH COLONIAL SYSTEM:

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 24, 3d and 6th.

[CONTINUED.]
I have now to consider the remaining of the two propositions which I have already announced.

2dly. That, under the operation of the American System, the products of our agriculture command a higher price than they would do without it, by the creation of a home market; and, by the augmentation of wealth produced by manufacturing industry, which enlarges our powers of consumption both of domestic and foreign articles. The importance of a home market is among the established maxims which are universally recognised by all writers and all men. However some may differ as to the relative advantages of the foreign and home market, none deny to the latter great value and high consideration. It is nearer to us; beyond the control of foreign legislation; and undisturbed by those vicissitudes to which all international intercourse is more or less exposed. The most stupor is sensible of the benefit of a residence in the vicinity of a large manufactory, or a market town, of a good road, or of a navigable stream, which connects their farms with some great capital. If the pursuits of all men were perfectly the same, although they would be in possession of the greatest abundance of the particular produce of their industry, they, nevertheless, at the same time, be in extreme want of other necessary articles of human subsistence. The uniformity of the general occupation would preclude all exchange, all commerce. It is only in the diversity of the vocations of the members of a community that the means can be found for those salutary exchanges which conduce to the general prosperity. And, the greater that diversity, the more extensive and the more animating is the circle of exchange. Even if foreign markets were freely and widely open to the reception of our agricultural produce, from its bulky nature, and the distance of the interior and the dangers of the ocean, large portions of it could never profitably reach the foreign market. But, let us quit this field of theory, clear as it is, and look at the practical operation of the system of protection, beginning with the most valuable staple of our agriculture.

In considering this staple, the first circumstance that excites our surprise is the rapidity with which the amount of it has annually increased. Does not this fact, however, demonstrate that the cultivation of it could not have been so very unprofitable? If the business were ruinous, would more and more have annually engaged in it? The quantity in 1816 was eighty one millions of pounds; in 1826 two hundred and four millions; in 1830, near three hundred millions. The ground of greatest surprise is, that it has been able to sustain even its present price with such an enormous augmentation of quantity. It could not have done it but for the combined operation of three causes, by which the consumption of cotton fabrics has been greatly extended, in consequence of their reduced prices, 1st, competition; 2d, the improvement of labor-saving machinery; and 3dly, the low price of the raw material. The crop of 1819, amounting to eighty millions of pounds, produced twenty one millions of dollars; the crop of 1823, when the amount was swelled to one hundred and seventy four millions, (almost double that of 1819) produced a less sum, by more than half a million of dollars; and the crop of 1824, amounting to thirty millions of pounds less than that of the preceding year, produced a million and a half of dollars more.

If there be any foundation for the established law of price, supply and demand, ought not the fact of this great increase of the supply to account, satisfactorily, for the alleged low price of cotton? Is it necessary to look beyond that single fact to the tariff—to the diminished produce of the mines furnishing the precious metals, or to any other cause, for the solution? This subject is well understood in the south, and, although I cannot approve the practice which has been introduced, of quoting authority, and still less the authority of newspapers, for favorite theories, I must ask permission of the Senate to read an article from a southern newspaper. [Here General Hayne requested Mr. Clay to give the name of the authority, that it might appear whether it was not some other than a Southern paper expressing Southern sentiments. Mr. Clay stated that it was from the Charleston City Gazette, one, he believed, of the oldest and most respectable prints in that city, although he was not sure what might be its sentiments on the question which divides the people of South Carolina.] The article comprises a full explanation of the low price of cotton and assigns it to its true cause—increased production.

Let us suppose that the home demand for cotton, which has been created by the American System, were to cease, and that the 200,000 bales which the home market now absorbs were thrown into the glutted markets of foreign countries, would not the effect inevitably be to produce a further and a great reduction in the price of the article? If there be any truth in the facts and principles which I have before

stated, and endeavored to illustrate, it cannot be doubted, that the existence of American manufactures has tended to increase the demand, and extend the consumption of the raw material; and that but for this increased demand, the price of the article would have fallen, possibly one-half, lower than it now is. The error of the opposite argument is, in assuming one thing, which being denied, the whole falls; that is, it assumes that the whole labor of the United States would be profitably employed, without manufactures. Now, the truth is, that the system excites and creates labor, and this labor creates wealth and this new wealth communicates additional ability to consume, which acts on all the objects contributing to human comfort and enjoyment. The amount of cotton imported into the two ports of Boston and Providence alone, during the last year, and it was imported exclusively for the home manufacture) was 109,517 bales.

On passing from that article to others of our agricultural productions, we shall find not less gratifying facts. The total quantity of flour imported into Boston, during the same year was 291,504 barrels and 3,955 half barrels; of which there were from Virginia, Georgetown, and Alexandria, 114,222 barrels; of Indian corn, 681,131 bushels; of oats, 239,809 bushels, of rye, about 50,000 bushels; and of shorts, 33,489 bushels. Into the port of Providence, 71,369 barrels of flour, 216,662 bushels of Indian corn, and 7,772 bushels of rye. And there were discharged at the port of Philadelphia, 420,353 bushels of Indian corn, 201,878 bushels of wheat and 110,557 bushels of rye and barley. There were slaughtered in Boston during the same year, 1831, (the only northern city from which we have obtained returns) 33,922 head of cattle, 15,470 sheep, 84,453 sheep, and 36,871 swine. It is confidently believed that there is not a less quantity of southern food consumed at the North than 800,000 barrels—a greater amount, probably, than is shipped to all the foreign markets of the world together.

What would be the condition of the farming country of the United States—that of that portion which lies north, east and west of James river, including a large part of North Carolina, if a home market did not exist for this immense amount of agricultural produce?—Without that market where could it be sold? In foreign markets? If their restrictive laws did not exist, their capacity would not enable them to purchase and consume this vast addition to their present supplies, which must be thrown in or thrown away, but for the home markets. But their laws exclude us from their market. I shall content myself by calling the attention of the Senate to Great Britain only.

The duties, in the ports of the United Kingdom, on bread stuffs, are prohibitory, except in times of dearth. On rice, the duty is fifteen shillings sterling per hundred weight, being more than one hundred per cent. On manufactured tobacco, it is nine shillings sterling per pound, or about two thousand per cent.—On leaf tobacco, three shillings per pound, or one thousand two hundred per cent. On lumber and some other articles, they are from four hundred to one thousand five hundred per cent more than on similar articles imported from British colonies. In the British West Indies, the duty on beef, pork, hams, and bacon is twelve shillings sterling per hundred, more than one hundred per cent, on the first cost of beef and pork in the Western States. And yet Great Britain is the Power in whose behalf we are called upon to legislate so that we may enable her to purchase our cotton! Great Britain (that thinks only of herself in her legislation!)—When have we experienced justice, much less favor, at her hands? When did she shape her legislation in reference to the interests of any foreign Power? She is a great, opulent, and powerful nation; but haughty, arrogant and selfish. Not more separated from the rest of the world by the sea than she is from her island, than she is separated in feeling, sympathy, or friendly consideration of their welfare. Gentlemen, in supposing it impracticable that she should successfully compete with her in manufactures, do injustice to the skill and enterprise of their own country. Gallant as Great Britain undoubtedly is, we have gloriously contended with her, man to man, gun to gun, ship to ship, fleet to fleet, and army to army. And I have no doubt we are destined to achieve equal success in the more useful, if not nobler contest, for superiority in the arts of civil life.

I could extend and dwell on the long list of articles—the hemp, iron, lead, coal, and others, for which a demand is created in the home market, by the operation of the American System; but I should exhaust the patience of the Senate. Where, where should we find a market for all these articles, if it did not exist at home. What would be the condition of the largest portion of our people and of the territory, if this home market were annihilated? How could they be supplied with objects of prime necessity? What would not be the certain and inevitable decline in the price of all these articles but for the home market? And allow me, Mr. President, to say, that, of all the agricultural parts of the United States which are benefited by the operation of this system, none are equally so with those which border the Chesapeake bay, the lower parts of North Carolina, Virginia, and the two shores of Maryland. Their facilities of transportation and proximity to the North gives them decided advantages.

But if all this reasoning were totally fallacious—if the price of manufactured articles were really higher, under the American System than without it, I should argue that high or low prices were themselves relative—relative to the ability to pay them. It is in vain to tempt to tantalize us with the lower prices of European fabrics than our own, if we have nothing wherewith to purchase them. If, by the home exchanges, we can be supplied with necessary even if they are dearer and worse, articles of American production than the foreign, it is better than not to be supplied at all. And how would the large portion of our country which I have described, be supplied, but for the home exchange? A poor people, destitute of wealth or of exchangeable commodities, have nothing to purchase foreign fabrics. To them they are equally beyond their reach, whether their cost be a dollar or a guinea. It is in this view of the matter that Great Britain, by her vast wealth; her exerted and protected industry—is enabled to bear a burden of taxation which when compared to that of other nations, appears enormous; but which, when her immense riches are compared to theirs, is light and trivial. The gentleman from South Carolina has drawn a lively and flattering picture of our coast, bays, rivers, and harbors; and he argues that these proclaimed the design of Providence that we should be a commercial people. I agree with him. We differ only as to the means. He would

cherish the foreign, and neglect the internal trade. I would foster both. What is navigation without ships, or ships without cargoes? By penetrating the bosoms of our mountains, and extracting from them their precious treasures; by cultivating the earth, and securing a home employment for its rich and abundant products; by employing the water power with which we are blessed; by stimulating and protecting our native industry, in all its forms; we shall but nourish and promote the prosperity of commerce, foreign and domestic.

I have hitherto considered the question in reference only to a state of peace; but a season of war ought not to be entirely overlooked. We have enjoyed near twenty years of peace; but who can tell when the storm of war shall again break forth? Have we forgotten, so soon, the privations to which not merely our brave soldiers and gallant tars were subjected, but the whole community during the last war, for the want of absolute necessities? To what an enormous price they rose? And how inadequate the supply was, at any price? The statesman who justly elevates his views will look behind as well as forward, and at the existing state of things; and he will graduate the policy, which he recommends, to all the probable exigencies which may arise in the republic. Taking this comprehensive range it would be easy to show that the higher prices of peace, if prices were higher in peace, were more than compensated by the lower prices of war, during which supplies of all essential articles are indispensable to a vigorous, efficient, and glorious production. I conclude this part of the argument with the hope that my humble exertions have not been altogether unsuccessful in showing—

1. That the policy which we have been considering ought to continue, to be regarded as the genuine American System.

2. That the free trade system, which is proposed as its substitute, ought really to be considered as the British colonial system.

3. That the American system is beneficial to all parts of the Union, and absolutely necessary to much the larger portion.

4. That the price of the great staple of cotton and of all our chief productions of agriculture, has been sustained and upheld, and a decline averted by the protective system.

5. That, if the foreign demand for cotton has been at all diminished, by the operation of that system, the diminution has been more than compensated in the additional demand created at home.

6. That the constant tendency of the system, by creating competition among ourselves, and between American and European industry, reciprocally acting upon each other, is to reduce the prices of manufactured goods.

7. That, in point of fact, objects within the scope of the policy of protection have greatly fallen in price.

8. That, if, in a season of peace, these benefits are experienced,—in a season of war, when the foreign supply might be cut off, they would be much more extensively felt.

9. And, finally, that the operation of the British colonial system for the American System, without benefiting any section of the Union, by subjecting us to a foreign legislation, regulated by foreign interests, would lead to the prostration of our manufactures, general impoverishment, and ultimate ruin.

And now, Mr. President, I have to make a few observations on a delicate subject, which I approach with all the respect that is due to its serious and grave nature. They have not, indeed, been rendered necessary by the speech of the gentleman from South Carolina, whose liberality to notice the topic was commendable, as his argument, throughout, was characterized by the ability and dignity worthy of him and of the Senate. The gentleman made two observations which might possibly be misinterpreted, and I submit to him whether an explanation of it be not proper. The declaration, as reported in his printed speech, is—"the instinct of self interest might have taught us an easier way of relieving ourselves from this oppression." It wanted but the will, to "have supplied ourselves with every article embraced in the protective system, free of duty, without any other participation on our part than a simple consent to receive them." [Here Gen. Hayne rose, and remarked that the passages which immediately preceded and followed the paragraph cited, he thought plainly indicated his meaning, which related to evasion of the system, by a fictitious disposition of goods, which they were not disposed to countenance in S. Carolina.] I am happy (resumed Mr. Clay) to hear this explanation. But, sir, it is impossible to conceal our true view of the facts that there is great exasperation in South Carolina; that the protective system is very violently denounced in popular meetings; & that the legislature itself has declared its purpose of resorting to counteracting measures—a suspension of which has only been submitted to, for the purpose of allowing Congress time to retire on its steps. With respect to this Union, Mr. President, the truth cannot be too generally proclaimed, nor too strongly intimated, that it is necessary to the whole, and to all the parts—necessary to those parts, indeed, in different degrees, but vitally necessary to each; and that threats to disturb or dissolve it, coming from any of the parts, would be quite as indiscreet and improper, as would be threats from the residue to exclude those parts from the pale of its benefits.—The great principle which lies at the foundation of all free government, is that the majority must govern—from which there is or can be no appeal but to the sword. That majority ought to govern wisely, equitably, moderately, and constitutionally; but govern it must, subject only to that terrible appeal. If ever one or several States, being a minority, can, by menacing a dissolution of the Union, succeed in forcing an abandonment of great measures deemed essential to the interests & prosperity of the whole, the Union, from that moment is practically gone. It may linger on, in form and name, but its vital spirit has fled forever! Entertaining these delicate opinions, I would entreat the patriotic people of South Carolina—the land of Marion, Sumter, and Pickens—of Rutledge, Laurens, the Pinckneys, and Lowndes—of living and present names which I would mention if they were not living or present—to pause, solemnly pause! and contemplate the frightful precipice which lies directly before them. To retreat may be painful and mortifying to their gallantry and pride, but it is to retreat to the Union, to safety, and to those brethren with whom, or with whose ancestors, they or their ancestors, have won on fields of glory, imperishable renown. To advance, is to rush on certain and inevitable disgrace and destruction.

We have been told of deserted castles, uninhabited halls, and of mansions, once the seat of opulence and hospitality, now abandoned and mouldering in ruin. I never had the honor of being in South Carolina; but I have heard & read of the stories of its chivalry, and of its generous and open hearted liberality. I have heard, too, of the struggles for power between the lower and upper country. The same causes which existed in Virginia, with which I have been acquainted, I presume have had their influence in Carolina. In whose hands are the once proud seats of Westover, Curle, Maynor, Shirley, and others on James river, and in lower Virginia? Under the operation of laws abolishing the principle of primogeniture, & providing for the equal division of an equal degree of consanguinity, they have passed into other and stranger hands. Some of the descendants of illustrious families have gone to the far West, whilst others lingering behind, have contrasted their present condition with that of their venerated ancestors. They behold themselves excluded from their fathers' houses, now in the hands of those who were once their fathers' overseers, or sinking into decay; their imaginations, paint ancient renown, the fading honors of their name, glories gone by; too proud to live, too proud to work, too high minded and honorable to resort to ignominious means of acquisition, brave daring, chivalrous, what can be the cause of their present unhappy state? The "accursed" tariff presents itself to their excited imaginations, and they blindly rush into the ranks of those who, unfurling the banner of nullification, would place a State upon its sovereignty!

The danger to our Union does not lie on the side of secession in the American System, but on that of its abandonment. If, as I have supposed and believe, the inhabitants of all the North and East of James river and all the West of the mountains, including Louisiana, are deeply interested in the preservation of that system, would they be reconciled to its overthrow? Can it be expected that two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the people of the United States would consent to the destruction of a policy, believed to be indispensably necessary to their prosperity? When, too, this sacrifice is made, at the instance of a single interest, which they verily believe will not be promoted by it. In estimating the degree of peril which may be incident to two opposite courses of human policy, the statesman would be short-sighted who should content himself with viewing only the evils, real or imaginary, which belong to that course which is in practical operation. He should lift himself up to the contemplation of those greater and more certain dangers which might inevitably attend the adoption of the alternative course.

What would be the condition of this Union, if Pennsylvania and New York, those mammoth members of our confederacy, were firmly persuaded that their industry was paralyzed, and their prosperity blighted, by the enforcement of the British colonial system, under the deplorable name of free trade? They are now tranquil, and happy, and contented, conscious of their welfare, and feeling a salutary and rapid circulation of the products of home manufactures and home industry throughout all their great arteries. But let that be checked let their feel that a foreign system is too predominant, and the sources of their subsistence and comfort dried up; let New England and the West, and the Middle States, all feel that they too are the victims of mistaken policy, and let these vast portions of our country despair of any favorable change, and then, indeed, might we tremble for the continuance and safety of this Union!

And need I remind you, sir, that this detection of the duty of protecting our domestic industry, and abandonment of it to the fate of foreign legislation, would be directly at war with leading considerations which prompted the adoption of the present Constitution? The States respectively surrendered to the General Government the whole power of laying imposts on foreign goods. They stripped themselves of all power to protect their own manufactures, by the most efficacious means of encouragement—the imposition of duties on rival foreign fabrics. Did they create that trust? Did they voluntarily subject themselves to this self-restriction; that the power should remain in the Federal Government, inactive, unexecuted, and lifeless? Mr. Madison, told you otherwise. In discussing, at that early period, this very subject, he declared that a failure to exercise this power would be a "fraud" upon the Northern States, to which may now be added the Middle and Western States.

[Governor Miller asked to what expression Mr. Madison's opinion Mr. Clay referred; and Mr. Clay replied, his opinion, expressed to the House of Representatives, in 1793, as reported in Lloyd's Congressional Debates.] Gentlemen are greatly deceived as to the hold which this system has in the affections of the People of the United States. They represent that it is the policy of New England and that she is most benefited by it. If there be any part of this Union which has been most steadily, most unanimously, and most determined in its support, it is Pennsylvania. Why is not that powerful State attacked? Why pass her over, and aim the blow at New England? New England came, reluctantly, into the policy.—In 1824, a majority of her delegation was opposed to it. From the largest state of New England there was but a solitary vote in favor of the bill. That enterprising people can readily accommodate their industry to any policy, provided it be settled. They supposed this was fixed, and they submitted to the decrees of Government. And the progress of public opinion has kept pace with the development of the benefits of the system. Now all New England, at least in the House, (with the exception of one small, still voice) is in favor of the system. In 1824 all Maryland was against it; now, the majority is for it. Then Louisiana, with one exception, she is in favor of it, now without any exception, she is in favor of it. The march of public sentiment is to the South. Virginia will be the next convert; and, in less than seven years, if there be no obstacles from political causes, or prejudices industriously justified, the majority of Eastern Virginia will be, as the majority of Western Virginia now is, in favor of the American system. Now Carolina will follow later, but not less certainly! Eastern Tennessee is now in favor of the system. And finally its doctrines will pervade the whole Union, and the wonder will be, that they ever should have been opposed.

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debt; that I did not perceive any urgency for paying off the three per cent by the per cent day suggested; and that there was no necessity according to the plans of the Treasury, assuming the repeal of the duties on unprotected articles. The gentleman from Maryland imputed to me ignorance of the act of the 24th April, 1830, according to which, in his opinion the Secretary was obliged to purchase the 3 per cent. On what ground the Senator supposed I was ignorant of that act, he has not stated. Although, when it passed, I was at Ashland, I assure him that I was not there altogether uninformed of what was passing in the world. I regularly received the Register of my excellent friend (Mr. Niles) published at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, and other papers. There are no errors to which gentlemen are sometimes liable; one is to magnify the amount of knowledge which they possess themselves, and the second is to depreciate that which others have acquired. And will the gentleman from Maryland excuse me for thinking that no man is more prone to commit both errors than himself? I will not say that he is ignorant of the true meaning of the act of 1830, but I certainly place a different construction upon it from what he does. It does not oblige the Secretary of the Treasury or rather the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to apply the surplus of any year to the purchase of the three per cent stock particularly, but leaves them at liberty to apply such surplus to the purchase of any portion of the public debt, at such rates as, in their opinion, may be advantageous to the United States. This vests a discretionary authority, to be exercised under official responsibility. And if any Secretary of the Treasury, when he had the option of purchasing a portion of the debt, bearing a higher rate of interest at par, or about par, were to execute the act by purchasing the 3 per cent, at its present price, he would merit impeachment. Undoubtedly a state of fact may exist, such as there being no public debt remaining to be paid but the three per cent stock, with a surplus in the Treasury, and it is not improper, in which it might be expedient to apply that surplus to the reimbursement of the three per cents. But, would the interest of money be at a greater rate than three per cent it would not, I think, be wise to produce an accumulation of public treasure for such a purpose. The postponement of any reduction of the amount of the revenue, at this season, must however give rise to that very accumulation, and it is, therefore, that I cannot perceive the propriety of the measure.

We are told by the gentleman from Maryland that offers have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange three per cents at their market price of 96 per cent for the bank stock of the Government at its market price, which is about 126; and he thinks it would be wise to accept them. If the charter of the bank is renewed, the stock will be probably worth much more than its present price; if not renewed, much less. Would it be fair in Government whilst the question is pending and undecided, to make such an exchange? The difference in value between a stock bearing three per cent and one bearing seven per cent must be really much greater than the difference between 96 and 126 per cent. Supposing them to be perpetual annuities, the one would be worth more than twice the value of the other. But my objection to the Treasury plan is, that it is not necessary to execute it—to continue these duties as the Secretary proposes. The Secretary has a debt of twenty-four millions to pay, he has, from the accruing receipts of this year, fourteen millions and we are now told by the Senator from Maryland, that this sum of fourteen millions is exclusive of any duties accruing this year. He proposes to raise eight millions by a sale of the bank stock and to anticipate, from the revenues receivable next year, two millions more. These three items, then, of fourteen millions, eight millions and two millions, make up the sum required, of twenty-four millions, without the aid of the duties to which the resolution relates.

The gentleman from Maryland insists that the General Government has been liberal towards the West in its appropriations of public land for internal improvements; and, as to fortifications, he contends that the expenditures near the mouth of the Mississippi are for its especial benefit. The appropriations of land to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Alabama have been liberal; but it is not to be overlooked, that the General Government is itself the greatest proprietor of land and that a tendency of the improvements which these appropriations were to effect, is to increase the value of the unsold public domain. The question of the fortifications for the defence of Louisiana was highly proper; but the gentleman might as well place to the account of the West, the disbursements for the fortifications intended to defend Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York to all which capitals Western produce is sent, and in the security of all of which the Western People feel a lively interest. They do not object to expenditures for the army for the navy, for fortifications, or for any other defensive or commercial object on the Atlantic but they do think that their condition ought also to receive friendly attention from the General Government. With respect to the State of Kentucky, not one cent of money, or acre of land, has been applied to any object of internal improvement within her limits.

The subscription to the stock of the canal at Louisville was for an object in which many States were interested. The Senator from Maryland complains that he has been unable to obtain any aid for the rail road which the enterprise of Baltimore has projected and in part executed. That was a great work, the conception of which was bold and highly honorable, and it deserves national encouragement. But how has the Committee of Roads and Canals at this session been constituted? The Senator from Maryland possessed a brief authority to organize it, and, if I am not misinformed, by the majority of the members composing it, appointed by him, are opposed both to the constitutionality of the power and the expediency of exercising it.

And now, sir, I would address a few words to the friends of the American System in the Senate. The revenue must, ought to be reduced. The country will not after, by the payment of the public debt, ten or twelve millions of dollars become unnecessary, bear such an annual surplus. Its distribution would form a subject of perpetual contention. Some of the opponents of the system understand the strategy by which to attack it and are shaping their course accordingly. It is to crush the system by the accumulation of revenue, and by the effort to persuade the People that they are unnecessarily taxed whilst those sources really are taken which break up the native sources of supply and render them dependent upon the foreign. But the revenue ought to be reduced so as to accommodate it to the fact of the payment of the public debt. And the alternative is or may be to preserve the protective system, and repeal the duties on the unprotected articles, or to preserve the duties on unprotected articles and endanger, if not destroy the system. Let us then adopt the measure before us which will benefit all classes: the farmer, the professional man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic—and the cotton planter more than all. A few months ago there was no diversity of opinion as to the expediency of this measure. All, then, seemed to unite in the selection of these objects, for a

repeal of duties which were not produced within the country. Such a repeal did not touch our domestic industry, violated no principle, offended no prejudice.

Can we not all, whatever may be our favorite theories cordially unite on this neutral ground? When that is occupied, let us look beyond it, and see if anything can be done in the field of protection, to modify, to improve it, or to satisfy those who are opposed to the system. Our southern brethren believe that it is injurious to them and ask its repeal. We believe that its abandonment will be prejudicial to them and ruinous to every other section of the Union. However strong their convictions may be, they are not stronger than ours. Between the points of the preservation of the System and its absolute repeal there is no principle of Union. It can be shown to operate immediately on any quarter, if the measure of protection to any article can be demonstrated to be undue and inordinate it would be the duty of Congress to interpose and apply a remedy. And none will co-operate more heartily than I shall, in the performance of that duty. It is quite probable that beneficial modifications of the system may be made without impairing its efficacy. But, to make it fulfil the purposes of its institution, the measure of protection ought to be adequate. If it be not, all interests will be injuriously affected. The manufacturer, crippled in his exertions, will produce less perfect and dearer fabrics, and the consumer will feel the consequence. This is the spirit and these are the principles only on which, it seems to me, that a settlement of this great question can be made, satisfactorily to all parts of our Union.

The National Intelligencer of Monday contains an interesting account of the dinner at Washington, on the 22d ult., at which Mr. Webster presided. The speeches of most of the speakers are reported at length, and their toasts given. We give the following, the close of Mr. Webster's remarks upon the character of Washington, and his attachment to the Union.

"Washington, therefore, could regard and did regard, nothing as of paramount political interest, but the integrity of the Union itself. With a united government well administered, he saw we had nothing to fear, and without it, nothing to hope. The sentiment is just, and its momentous truth should solemnly impress the whole country. If we might regard our country as personated in the spirit of Washington; if we might consider him as representing her, in her past renown her present prosperity, and her future career, and as in that character demanding of us all, to account for our conduct, as political men, or as private citizens, how should he answer him, who has ventured to talk of disunion and dismemberment? Or, how should he answer him, who dwells perpetually on local interest, and fans every kindling flame of local prejudice? How should he answer him, who would array state against state, interest against interest, and party against party, careless of the continuance of that unity of government which constitutes us one people?"

Gentlemen, the political prosperity which this country has attained, and which it now enjoys, it has acquired mainly through the instrumentality of the present Government. While this agent continues, the capacity of attaining a still higher degree of prosperity exists also. We have, while this lasts, a political life, capable of beneficial exertion, with power to resist or overcome misfortunes, to sustain us against the ordinary accidents, of human affairs, and to promote, by active efforts, every public interest. But dismemberment strikes at the very being which preserves these faculties; it would lay its rude and ruthless hand on this great agent itself. It would sweep away, not only what we possess, but all power of regaining lost, or acquiring new, possessions. It would leave the country, not only bereft of its prosperity & happiness, but without limbs, or organs, or faculties, by which to exert itself, hereafter, in the pursuit of that prosperity and happiness.

Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrous war sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests. It were but a trifle, even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these might be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished Government? Who shall rear again the well proportioned columns of Constitutional Liberty? Who shall frame together the skilful architecture which unites national sovereignty with State rights, individual security, and public prosperity? No, gentlemen, if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Colosseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. More bitter tears, however, will flow over them, than were ever shed over the monuments, of Roman or Grecian Art; for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw—the edifice of Constitutional American Liberty.

But, gentlemen, let us hope for better things. Let us trust in that Gracious Being who has hitherto held our country as in the hollow of his hand. Let us trust to the virtue and the intelligence of the people, and to the efficacy of religious obligation. Let us trust to the influence of Washington's example. Let us hope that the fear of Heaven, which expels all other fear, and that regard to duty, which transcends all other regards, may influence public men and private citizens, and lead our country still onward in her happy career. Full of these gratifying anticipations and hopes, let

us look forward to the end of that century which is now commenced. A hundred years hence, other disciples of Washington will celebrate his birth, with no less of sincere admiration than we now commemorate it. When they shall meet, as we now meet, to do themselves and him that honor, so surely as they shall see the blue summits of his native mountains rise in the horizon; so surely as they shall behold the river on whose banks he lived, and on whose banks he rests, still flowing to the sea; so surely may they see, as we now see, the flags of the Union floating on the top of the Capitol—and then, as now, may the sun in his course visit no land more free, more happy, more lovely, than this our own country.

Gentlemen, I propose—
"The memory of George Washington."

From the N. Y. Com. of March 17.
FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FLOODS.—The steam boat Constitution arrived this morning from Hudson. She could proceed no further up, in consequence of the obstruction by the ice, caused by the severely cold weather of Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The Albany papers of Thursday and Friday were brought by the boat, but the two mails are still due.

The details which we publish this afternoon of the destruction occasioned by the breaking up of the ice, and the freshets in the Hudson and its tributaries, are of a melancholy character. The damage to property, and loss of lives, probably exceed those sustained by the freshets in the West.

Since the above was written, we have been informed that it is probable the boats will not be able to reach Albany for some days, in consequence of the immense quantity of wrecks of buildings, rafts, timbers, &c. which is piled up, to a great length, across the River at Four Mile Point.

From the Kinderhook Columbia Sent. Mar. 15.
Melancholy Occurrence.—On Tuesday at 12 o'clock, A. M. the ice in the Hudson river at Stuyvesant landing began to give way. The river had at that time risen to an unusual height, the water being twelve feet above low water mark covering the docks to the depth of four feet, and making an entrance into most of the store houses on the wharves. Serious and well-grounded apprehensions were entertained that every building along the margin of the river would be swept away; but happily these fears were not realized, the buildings having sustained only a trifling damage. The ice continued to move for about two hours, and apparently in one solid mass several miles in extent. During this interval, a most distressing scene was witnessed at the sight of the upper Light House, situated a mile and a half above the landing. This was a stone building, 20 by 34 and 2 stories high, in a mole surrounding it, four feet in height. The water had risen to the top of the mole before the ice began to move, which rendered the situation of the inmates truly alarming. Soon the immense field of ice above was seen to swing from its moorings, and coming down with irresistible force, struck the Light House, which in a moment was made a heap of ruins. There were, at the time, ten individuals in the building, four of whom, melancholy to relate, were buried under the crumbling walls.

Mr. Volkert Witbeck, the keeper of the Light House, his wife, the daughter of Mrs. Van Hoesen, and three other individuals, escaped from the falling edifice, barely in time to save their lives. Those who perished were two daughters of Mr. Witbeck aged 15 and 13 years, and a son of Mrs. Van Hoesen, aged 14, and her infant child. All must inevitably have found a premature death, but for the intrepid exertions of Mr. Charles M. Beecher, to whose praise-worthy efforts the rescue of the survivors is mainly attributed. Mr. Beecher put off in a small boat from the shore to relieve Mr. Witbeck and his family from their perilous situation, but, owing to some delay in arranging the furniture, &c. they were not prepared to leave the building until it began to fall, and then too late for some of the unfortunate inmates.

From the Schenectady Cabinet, Mar. 14.

GREAT FRESHET.—The mild weather for a few days past has caused a rise of water which in its results is unprecedented in the recollection of our oldest citizens. Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, the alarm bell was rung, and our citizens aroused from their slumbers. The cause of alarm was the imminent danger of those of our citizens who resided on the low grounds in the south west part of the city, by the rise of the water in the Mohawk river. It appears, from the best information we have been able to obtain, that the ice dammed up the natural channel of the river, some distance above the Mohawk bridge, which caused the water to find a passage across the canal some distance above the city, on to the low lands on the south and east sides of the canal to the bank of the land on which the city stands—here it again found a passage across the canal, breaking through its banks in several places; and rushing with impetuous fury along the south bounds of the city, it demolished buildings, fences and out houses, and more or less injured every thing within its passage. Every citizen done all that was possible for the rescue of lives, and the safety of property from the fury of the element. About three o'clock, an attempt was made to bring several women and children from a partly demolished building to a place of safety, when

the boat which contained them sunk—the scene of confusion was truly awful—the shrieks of the women, and cries of the children, together with the roaring of the water and the shouts of the men urging one another to assist the unfortunate, made the by-standers horror-struck, it was with the greatest exertion that no lives were lost by this accident. We are informed, however, that two small children of Mr. Goff, were drowned, it being impossible to save them.

When day light appeared, the sight was truly grand, as well as destructive. As far as the eye could reach, a broad sheet of water presented itself, bringing along with it the effects of its ruin—fences, sheds, trees, and huge masses of ice. The loss of property, in buildings, household furniture, and merchandize, must be very considerable. One individual, it is said, has lost from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and other individuals have lost their all, which must be severely felt. A number of poor families are without a shelter. Several boats lying in the canal in the neighborhood of this city, are carried off. The canal and rail road across the flats have sustained much injury. We tremble to learn further particulars, as the damage along the river must be immense.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.—Serious damage it also appears has been done the Delaware and Hudson Canal, by the floods in the Rondout. The following we learn to be the actual state of things, from the Ulster Plebian of the 14th.

"Fears were entertained on Monday, that the stream would find its way through the embankment of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. On the night of that day, about 11 o'clock, the fears of the inhabitants were too fully realized. A small breach was first made. A number of hands actively engaged, could not again confine the water—and in a short time the whole body of water tore away the embankment, and rushed impetuously along deluging the village of Eddyville. A new channel has thus been formed by the Rondout, the closing of which if accomplished at all, must be done with vast expense. To calculate the amount of loss is out of the question. Suffice it to say, that in addition to the damage sustained by the canal company, which is very great, injuries not inconsiderable have also been occasioned to a great portion of the inhabitants of Eddyville, who were driven hastily, at a late hour of the night from their habitations, leaving their furniture and other effects exposed to destruction by the merciless element.

Eddyville is now an island. The Rondout, which before ran along the south side of that village, by the new channel has also obtained a passage on the north side. And the new channel appears as natural and as likely to retain the water as the old. Indeed many are of opinion that the water will be withdrawn from its old course. Should that be the case, the damage will be greatly increased, as a cotton factory, an oil mill, and a saw mill, will be left without water.

It is expected that the repairs of the Delaware and Hudson canal cannot be completed short of three or four months, perhaps longer. Independent of all other injuries, this long suspension of operations will be seriously felt by the inhabitants of a large portion of country, as well as of the Company.

From the Easton (Pa.) Whig, March 13.

THE FRESHET.—We have now a roaring freshet in the Delaware and Lehigh. The Delaware commenced rising the night before last. Yesterday evening it was up to the 18 feet mark on the pier of the bridge—this morning at 8 o'clock it was 21 feet. The water is now 8 feet over the Lehigh dam: until last evening the Lehigh was highest, during the night the water in the Lehigh fell and the Delaware got the ascendancy. The low lands at South Easton, and the Philadelphia road, below the Lehigh bridge, are under water, and the Philadelphia Stage had to take the hill this morning. For some distance below this place, the water has covered the tow path of the Canal. What amount of damage, is done cannot be ascertained until the subsiding of the waters.

Considerable apprehensions were last night entertained about the Lehigh dam—many supposed a breach to some extent had occurred in it. How that is cannot now be ascertained.

New Orleans, Feb. 22.

State Legislature.—The bill amending the law of November last, for the introduction of Slaves passed the house yesterday. Its provisions are: That no person can purchase slaves to be introduced into this state, by an agent, unless such agent shall be a freeholder, and have been entitled to a vote for five years previous to the 17th November 1831, in the Parish into which said slaves purchased by agency are to be introduced and even then, such agent cannot purchase more than five slaves for any individual, which cannot then be sold within the five years after their introduction. Persons becoming heirs to slaves, which may be bequeathed to them by will in other states, are allowed to introduce the same, but are not permitted to sell them. Persons having plantations on the boundary line of this and any other state, are permitted to pass their slaves from one state to the other for the working of levees, &c. but are compelled after such slaves shall have finished the work required, to have them conducted out of the state; on failure of which they are subject to the fines and penalties of the law of November last.

Congress—On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives,

"Mr. Stanberry inquired of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, whether the appropriation last year made for a mission to Russia had been expended. If it had not, and he was bound to presume it had not, inasmuch as the friends of the late Minister to that Court had expressly and repeatedly assured the House that he would not accept the money, then there could be no necessity for a new appropriation.

"Mr. McDuffie replied that the Minister had received every cent of the appropriation.

"Mr. Carson observed, that if the gentleman alluded to him, was mistaken; he had never said that the Minister would not receive the money. He should have considered him very foolish if he had refused it.

"Mr. Stanberry replied, that some of the gentleman's friends, had so declared, and among others the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, (Mr. Archer.)

"Mr. Archer said, that he had not been among the number, but, had he been called upon, he should, without hesitation, have expressed a confident expectation, that the Minister would not receive it.

The Maryland Penitentiary.—The joint committee appointed by the Legislature to visit this institution, have made a very favorable report of the management of its fiscal concerns, and of its regulation and discipline. In 1820, when those who chiefly composed the present board were placed in charge of the institution, it was insolvent and in bad credit. Since then, its concerns have constantly improved, so as not only to pay its expenses, and the interest of certain loans, but to create a fund for the redemption of these. It is believed to be the only public prison which, through a series of years, has sustained itself without encumbering the Treasury. The committee approve the recommendation of the directors, to purchase additional ground and erect another building with separate cells, an increase and some alterations of the buildings being now required for the safe keeping and beneficial employment of criminals. In all the departments of the prison the committee discovered, not only no just ground of complaint, but on the contrary abundant appearance of judicious management. The principles adopted for this end seem calculated to preserve all proper order and discipline. An increase is recommended of the annual allowance of the executive committee, not to exceed in the whole to both, the sum of 10 dollars.—*Amer.*

Maine.—The Legislature of Maine closed its session on Friday last. The injunction of secrecy on the late proceedings with closed doors, has been removed. A resolution has been adopted by both branches of the legislature, on a communication made by the Governor, authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint three Commissioners to treat with a person to be appointed by the National Government, for a cession to Great Britain of the territory north of the St. John or in other words for the acceptance of the award of the King of the Netherlands on the payment to the State of an indemnity; the arrangement to be submitted for ratification to a future legislature. This resolution passed in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 6, and in the House by a vote of 80 to 60. It is proposed that the indemnity shall be ample, either in money or other territory.

On a motion made by Mr. Adams on Friday last to be excused from further service as chairman of the committee on manufactures, a long and interesting debate took place, in the course of which many compliments were paid to his diligence, integrity and intelligence—and Mr. Cambreleng and other members of the Jackson party, objected to his withdrawal from the committee, on the ground, that they believed him the only person who could save the Union. And yet these very gentlemen contributed all in their power to dismiss Mr. Adams from office, to make room for Andrew Jackson.

Balt. Chronicle.

The Bill, providing for the protection of "beds of oysters in the waters of the Eastern Shore," has passed the House of Delegates, and with some slight amendments, not affecting its principles, it has received the sanction of the Senate. The most important feature in it, is the provision, that any Magistrate of a county, upon information on oath, that persons are engaged in the Oyster fishery contrary to law, may issue his warrant to the Sheriff, commanding him to arrest the individuals so unlawfully employed, and in case the Sheriff apprehends resistance he is authorized to summon his posse, armed with fire arms, powder and ball. If instruments, such as dredges, prohibited by the law, are found on board of any vessel in the Oyster trade, it is to be deemed sufficient evidence against the persons navigating said vessel.

Kent Inquirer.

From the Delaware Republican.

"Our sufferings is intolerable." Van Buren. In 1829 Martin Van Buren left Albany for the good of the State. In 1831 he left Washington for the harmony of the party. In 1832 he leaves England for the honor of the nation.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, March 24.

The Senate of the United States have passed the Apportionment Bill in the shape in which it went to that body. Maryland loses one member of Congress, and consequently one Elector of President and Vice President of the United States. The representative number is fixed at 47,700.

The following appointments were made by the Commissioners for Talbot county on Tuesday last.

ASSESSORS.

Easton district.—William Jenkinson.
St. Michaels district.—Wm. Townsend.
Trappe district.—Solomon Mullikin.
Chappel district.—Hinson Kerby.

CONSTABLES.

Easton district.—William Barnett, Bennett Jones, Solomon Barrott, George W. Thompson, Peter Burgess, James Furguson.
St. Michaels district.—John Harrington, William C. Skinner, Thomas Graham.

Trappe district.—John Bullen, James D. Bromwell, John Council, Edward Benson.

Chappel district.—Turbitt K. Slaughter, John Leverton, Wm. Slaughter, Jr.

TRUSTEE OF THE POOR.

Chappel district.—Thomas Arrindale, Keeper of the Court House. Paul Sheppard.

We copy the following paragraph from the Annapolis Republican of the 20th received by last evening's Western mail.

"Our regular days of publication have been put entirely out of joint by the derangement of the mails. We are completely lost—have no idea here now what days the mails are to arrive or to close. The time thereof seems almost, or disposed between two offices. We hope the post master will inform the public so soon as the reform is settled down."

Before the re-forming contract went into operation, we were in the habit of receiving the Republican on the evening of the day of its publication, and had no change taken place would have been able to spread before our readers to day, the License and Negro Acts, passed at the late session of our legislature, the publication of which, we are forced to postpone until our next. The Republican has just cause to complain—so have we, and so have the public.

The following gentlemen compose the Select Committee, appointed by the Speaker of the house of Representatives, to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States:—Messrs. Clayton, Adams, Cambreleng, McDuffie, Johnson of Ky., Thomas of Md. and Watmough.

Mr. McDuffie is said to have expressed an opinion, a few days since, "that General Jackson is treading in the footsteps of Oliver Cromwell, and aims at military despotism." Gen. Jackson is certainly endeavoring to grasp all power in his own hands. He has annulled laws of Congress, and abrogated public treaties—attacked the Senate for not yielding to his dictation, and claims, and is endeavoring to force the right of appointing his successors. Oliver Cromwell, in kicking the parliament out of doors, did not commit a greater outrage on the rights of the English nation, than Gen. Jackson has on the liberties of the American people, by assuming the power to dispense with or enforce the laws at pleasure.—*Chronicle.*

Let the Baltimore Convention—the creature of Mr. Van Buren's intrigues, but dare to nominate Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that bursts asunder the last ligament which binds Andrew Jackson to the American people. It will be the death knell of his popularity, and it will be seen that, strong as was his popularity great as was his influence, much as the people regard his fame, and forcibly as is their gratitude, yet, superior to all these is their regard for their country. We trust that it may be done. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the palpable contradictions, the dangerous inconsistencies which strike us with alarm, proceed from the undue influence, which a few corrupt and irresponsible individuals have over the administration of public affairs; nor can we close our eyes to the fact that these individuals look to Mr. Van Buren as the source of emolument and dangerous and alarming pecuniary speculations. Let him but be nominated, and it will be a signal which must compel a magnanimous sacrifice of individual feeling and interest to the public good. Has public virtue fled? Has all been lost in the mere scramble for office? We will not, we cannot believe it.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

The Richmond Whig, of the 15th instant, says, in relation to the legislative caucus held the evening before—
"Mr. Van Buren is intended to receive the vote, but his name is kept in the back ground from prudential considerations. There is not yet a sufficient disclosure of public opinion to justify his nomination, for all might be lost by precipitation, and running ahead of that opinion. But if his friends prevail in the Caucus, electors of the right kidney will be selected; the People, good easy souls, will vote for any ticket which carries the name of Jackson in the topsail; the Enquirer will ring the praises of Van Buren during the summer, and the screws will have done their service by November."

There is not yet a sufficient disclosure of public opinion to justify his nomination, for all might be lost by precipitation, and running ahead of that opinion. But if his friends prevail in the Caucus, electors of the right kidney will be selected; the People, good easy souls, will vote for any ticket which carries the name of Jackson in the topsail; the Enquirer will ring the praises of Van Buren during the summer, and the screws will have done their service by November."

New York, March 15.

The Notorious Jackson.—This celebrated personage, who distinguished himself about a year ago in this city by a long career of the most daring forgeries, has lately added new laurels to his reputation by a feat of heroism at Sing-Sing State Prison. Soon after his commitment he made a most ingenious attempt to escape, which had well nigh proved successful. On another occasion he tried a second experiment, which likewise failed. The other day information was communicated to the keepers that Jackson was endeavoring to form a plan with some of the prisoners to make a desperate rush and break down all opposition. He was accordingly summoned and interrogated, but he firmly denied the charge. Being satisfied that his protestations would be unavailing, and that he must again undergo a severe flagellation, he resolutely seized his broad axe, and extending one leg across a piece of wood, chopped it a little below the knee with all the strength he could exert with his right hand, exclaiming at the moment, "There I think you must now be satisfied that I have no wish to escape." The leg was nearly cut in two, but there are some hopes that the surgeon will be able to restore it to its proper functions.

Journal of Com.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Warfield Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins to Miss Henrietta Hambleton, daughter of Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. a l of this county.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening at the corner store, near the Market House,

a handsome assortment of
SPRING GOODS,

Among which are some superior Gingham, and very handsome articles of the newest style; a general assortment of Domestic Flannels, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Checks, Osnaburghs, coarse Linens &c. with a variety of fancy articles, together with a complete assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, Fruits,
Queens and Stone Ware &c.

All of which he will sell at fair prices for Cash.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
March 24 3w (S & W)

N. B. The highest prices paid for Quills and Feathers.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet in Easton, on the 3d Wednesday the 18th of next month (April) to grant Licenses to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.
March 24 (S & W) 4w

Branch Bank at Easton.

March 22d 1832.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

March 24 3

JAMES GARDETTE, DENTIST, OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences—
Reference, Hon. Judge Earle, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

March 24

NEW SADDLERY



WM. W. HIGGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF
SADDLERY,

of the latest fashions, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.
Easton, March 24 3w

Sale of a valuable Real Estate.

By a Decree and order of the honorable Judges of Talbot county Court at November term 1831, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Easton on

Tuesday the 1st day of May next, all the real estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Haskins with the improvements adjoining the town of Easton, containing by late survey, 184 acres of Land. The sale will be made between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on said day.

John Edmondson.
Lambert Reardon.
John Rogers.

March 24 1s (S & W)

EASTON PACKET



SCHOONER ARIEL.

Captain Thomas P. Townsend, Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for the confidence reposed in him by a generous public, begs leave to inform his numerous friends and customers and the public generally, that he continues to run the substantial & well sailing Schooner ARIEL, a packet boat between Easton Point & Baltimore; & that her regular trips will commence for the season on Wednesday the 28th March instant, leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock and regularly every Wednesday at the same hour, throughout the season, wind and weather permitting. Returning she will leave Baltimore on Saturdays at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Ariel has just been put in very complete order for the accommodation of passengers and reception of freight, and can perform her trips in as short a time and with as much regularity, as any sail boat in the bay, as was fully proved by her performances last year.

Captain Townsend, who is well known for his industry, attention to business and sobriety gives personal attention to the smallest matter entrusted to his care, and I have no doubt will continue to give entire satisfaction to the public.

All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Dr. Thos. H. Dawson & sons Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

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

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, as administrator of Wm. Benny, dec'd, are requested to make payment prior to the 10th April next, as no indulgence can be granted after that day.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Adm'r,
Easton, March 24 3t

CHANCERY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

In Caroline County Court, on the Chancery side thereof.

OCTOBER TERM, 1831.

Bill of Complaints, Exhibits, Answers, &c

William Hughlett, complainant

against

Joseph Wood and

his wife formerly

John Chilcutt and Joseph

Chilcutt son & heir

of John Chilcutt, defendants.

At upon the premises, the Lands contained in a mortgage, from John Chilcutt and Ann, his wife, to William Hughlett, supposed to contain about

One hundred Acres,

but be the same more or less, adjoining the lands of Chesler, Chant and others, and near Greensborough in Caroline county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the balance due, with interest and costs.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable in 12 months—and after the ratification of said sale by the Court & the payment of the purchase money and interest, and not before the Trustee will execute a sufficient deed or deeds to be executed and acknowledged according to Law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the lands and premises so sold to him or her, as above said, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the complainant and defendants, or either of them. Attendance will be given by

W. HUGHLETT, Trustee.

Talbot county, March 24 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John Stevens, Jr. Administrator Debonas Non of Peter Stevens, dec'd against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to public sale, & sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All that parcel of land, of which the said James Cain did possess, viz:—Part 'Marsh Land,' near 'Parsons Landing,' containing 166 acres of land more or less, also part of 'Boyd's Addition,' and 'Sandy Hill,' containing 194 acres of land more or less, and part of 'Trust Trust,' containing 24 acres of land more or less; all situate in the lands and tenements, of the said James Cain, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi expo and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER Shff.

March 24 4w

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlain and wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold at public Vendue for cash to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property viz. all that farm or plantation belonging to him, the said Thomas M. Cooper, and called 'Part Ramsey's Forest' & 'Morgan's Neglect,' containing the quantity of 82 acres of land more or less adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and Wm. Henry, seized as the lands and tenements of the said Cooper to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of Vendi Expo and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND late Shff.

March 24 4w

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of John Goldsborough, against Henry Dillahay and Spedden Seymour, the other at the suit of Wm. Bromwell, against Henry Dillahay, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—4 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 12 head of hogs, one gig and harness, 4 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 18 window chairs, one sideboard, 2 dining tables, and 2 carts also, all his right, title, interest and claim, of in and to, 2 houses and lots, situated in Trappe town, in Talbot county; all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vendi expo, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND late Shff.

March 24 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Vailant, against Henry Dillahay; will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—two houses and lots in the Trappe, one hay horse, one old cart, one bureau, one side board, 12 window chairs, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the before mentioned Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa. and officer's fees, in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 24 4w

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or room, recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq., next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court House.

JOHN SEE.

March 24

The Splendid thorough bred Stallion JOHN OF ROANOKE

Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.

THE TERMS ARE:

\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next. Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasture and grain if required on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.

Edward N. Hambleton.

Nicholas Goldsborough.

Richard Spencer.

Easton, March 24 1t

YOUNG WHIP.

Is now in fine condition, and will be let to mares this spring at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, provided the money be paid on or before the first of September next, if not five dollars will after that time, discharge the debt eight dollars to insure a mare in foal, and three dollars for a single leap. Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

Young Whip is a sorrel horse of great power and action, nearly sixteen hands high, only four years old last October, and will stand at the Trappe, on Saturday the 24th inst., at Easton, on Tuesday the 27th inst.; and at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 31st inst.; and continue to stand at the above named places on the above mentioned days, once in two weeks alternately until the 30th June, when his season will expire.

PEDIGREE.

Young Whip was sired in the State of Ohio by the well known horse Democrat—Democrat by Cook's old imported Whip of Kentucky—his dam the White Stockings of Virginia—It is not deemed necessary to say more of this horse as the grand sire and dam are both so well known throughout the Union.

CHARLES BENSON.

Talbot county, March 24th.

The Splendid Horse JULIUS CÆSAR

Is a dark chestnut sorrel near sixteen hands high, 7 years old this spring, was raised by C. J. Dupont, near Wilmington, Del. was got by Wind-Flour the property of General Irvine, his dam by Bela Badger's Hickory. For further particulars see handbills.

JULIUS CÆSAR will be at Easton on Tuesday the 27th inst., at Joseph Turner's stable in the Chappel district, on Wednesday the 28th inst., at the Trappe on Saturday the 31st inst., at St. Michaels on Saturday the 7th of April, and will attend the above stands once a fortnight throughout the season, except at Easton, where he will be every Tuesday throughout the season.

TERMS.

\$5 the springs chance, \$8 to ensure a mare with foal, \$2 the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

Joseph Turner.

E. N. Hambleton.

March 24 4w



BASHAW.

THIS fine Jackass having now established the superiority of his progeny, over all others that have been among us, will stand the ensuing season at the Trappe, on Saturdays at Easton, or the farm of one of the subscribers, in its immediate vicinity, on Mondays and Tuesdays, and the residue of the week, in the Chappel district.

TERMS.

Seven dollars the season, which may be paid by five dollars by the 25th of October. Insurance, Ten dollars, but eight will be received in full, by the 28th of February. Twenty five cents to the groom. A distinct understanding must be had with one of the subscribers, or an authorized agent, in every case relating to entrance, and the person ensuring, will be held answerable for the amount thereof, in case of sale or transfer.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot county, March 24 (S & W) 3t

The thorough bred young Horse

DEY OF ALGIERS

The best son of Rinaldo, will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable and will be let to 20 mares at 10 dollars the spring's chance. 15 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and 50 cents in each case to the groom.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS

will be 4 years old in May next, is near 15½ hands high, is a dark bay or brown, with a fine silken and glossy coat. In muscular power, symmetry of form and lofty carriage superior to his sire. His dam Crazy Jane by Oscar, grand dam Eglantine by the Dey of Algiers, great grand dam imported with the Dey of Algiers. The two last animals were imported by Col. Swann, and were accompanied by well authenticated certificates, proving them to be full bred Arabians of the best class.

Edw'd. N. Hambleton.

March 24 4w

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLET,

PROFESSOR OF Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instruction in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Parisian style.

Mr. M. will also give private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the school all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at this office.

March 10

Millinery & Mantua-Making.

Mrs. Ridgway

HAVING served a regular time at the above branches begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on Washington street and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets,

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Millinery and Fancy
GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above profession.

N. B. Mrs. M. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millinery business, a young girl between the age of 13 and 14 years, of good family.

March 10 S&W

WESLEY'S WORKS.

JUST received from New York a few copies of Wesley's Works complete in 7 Vols. Octavo, in which is contained his Sermons, Journal and Miscellaneous Works—1st American Edition. Those who wish to purchase will please apply to

LOTT WARFIELD.

March 17

W. L. HOLLIFIELD

SURGEON DENTIST,

IS EXPECTED HERE IN A FEW DAYS.

March 17.

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton that he occupies a convenient room at Mr. Lowe's, where he will be happy to render his professional assistance at any hour of the day. He inserts TEETH, NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single tooth to an entire set, in the most useful and natural position. Cleansing, Separating, and Filling, and all other operations for the benefit of the teeth, without giving pain. Diseases of the gums, bad breath and the decay of the teeth, is occasioned by a foreign substance which collects on the teeth, called Salivary Calculus, it may be removed without pain or the slightest injury to the teeth. Teeth and Fange removed in the most skillful manner. He will wait upon families at their dwellings, if desired.

A. F. GOODRICH.

Surgeon Dentist.

March 17 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property, hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

No.

POETRY.

The following song composed for the occasion by John Graham, the blind poet, was sung with much effect by Mr. Sinclair, at the recent celebration of the St. Andrew's Society in New York.

SONG—WAVE THE THISTLE.

By J. Graham.

Air—The Bonny Breast Knots.
CHORUS.

Wave the thistle, blow the thistle,
Chant the sweetest note, man;
May freedom's wreath on valor's brow,
Ay bloom on bonny Scotland.

Her towering hills, tho' bleak and bare—
Her sons are brave, her lasses fair—
And live and freedom smiling there;
Proclaim her bonny Scotland.

Wave the thistle, &c.

And O! how fair her heather braes,
How soft and sweet her warblers' lays,
How bright her silver burnie plays
Through flowery vales in Scotland.

Wave the thistle, &c.

Her bonnet crowns the hero's head,—
Her cloak the bonny tartan plaid—
Her sword is proud oppression's dread;
Her name is bonny Scotland.

Wave the thistle, &c.

Free Greece an' Rome when Freedom sped,
And ken'd a where to shield her head,
She flew where Bruce and Wallace led,
And found a home in Scotland.

Wave the thistle, &c.

Where'er a tyrant would command,
May freedom find in every land
Sic chiefs to lead her guardian band,
As ay the found in Scotland.

Wave the thistle, &c.

Home of love and friendship true,
Land the foe could ne'er subdue,
Still may laurels deck thy brow,
And freedom smile on Scotland.

Wave the thistle, &c.

Bakery, Grocery, Confectionary, &c

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the

BAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their custom.

He would likewise notify them, that he has very recently returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of

Groceries & fancy Articles

SUCH AS,
Tea, Coffee, chocolate
Sugar, Molasses,
Flour, Cheese, Bacon,
Lard, Dried Beef,
Beefes Tongues and
Bologna sausage,
Soap Candles,
Tobacco, Spanish and
American cigars
Rappes and Scotch
Snuffs,
Blacking, Dye Stuffs,
Glaser, Pearl Ash,
Nutmegs, Mace,
Cinnamon, Pimento &
Pepper,
Razors, Shaving boxes
Brushes and Soap,
Scissors Tailors' and
other Trimbles,
Knitting and Sewing
Needles,
Pins, Hooks and Eyes
Buttons Tape Cord,
Braid, Ribbon,
Sewing Silk,
Colored & other Cotton
and Thread,
Green & common Shoe
Thread,
Suspenders,
null-boxes, Flutes,
Pipes & Harmonicons,
Lead headed Canes
and Rattling Switches
Magic Lanterns,
Percussion Pistols and
Caps,
Court Plaister,
Writing and Letter
Paper,
Ink, Quills, Slates,
late & Lead Pencils,
Needles,
And a variety of School and other Books
for children. Also,
A fresh supply of Fruits, Nuts and Confectionary,
with a handsome assortment of COMBS,
TOYS and PERFORMERS, &c. PORTER, ALE and
STOUT BEER in their seasons.—ORDER and
PRICKING VINEGAR.
The subscriber feels grateful for the liberal
encouragement he has heretofore received, and
hopes to merit a continuation of the same.
FREDERICK F. NINDE.

Orders for Pound or other Cakes will
be promptly attended to.

Easton, March 3 1834 [S]

WILLIAM L. JONES.

Clock & Watch
MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to his
friends and the public in the line of his business
and informs them that he has purchased the
interest of his brother B. R. Jones, in the shop
lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends
conducting the business, in all its branches.—
He has on hand, and intends constantly keep-
ing, a good supply of Materials in his line, and
having served a regular apprenticeship at the
above business with his brother, and worked
some time in Baltimore, added to a determina-
tion to pay the utmost attention to any work
which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes
to receive a share of patronage, and more par-
ticularly that of the customers of the shop.
Jewelry of all descriptions will be repaired
in a neat and durable manner. Persons hav-
ing Clocks to clean, will do well to give him a
call. Also all kinds of GILDING, such as
watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be
handsomely and neatly executed. Highest
price given for old gold and silver.
The public's obedient servant,
WM. L. JONES.

March 10 3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. Dawson and Son

Have just received an assortment of fresh
and genuine SEEDS.

Easton, March 3 3t

JAMES COBURN

HAS commenced business in the City of
Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 23,
one door east of Frederick Street, and a short
distance west of Centre Market Space, and di-
rectly opposite Mr. W. C. Conine's Lottery
Office, where he has on hand, and intends con-
stantly keeping

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and
Domestic. Among which are

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassi-
meres
Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.
Ladies' super brown Cloths
Super fashionable crabs, lawn, sage, corinthian,
steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.
Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans-
down Vestings.
Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.
Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.
Do white, Welch and extra gauze Flannels,
(warranted not to shrink.)
Do red and green Flannels, and green serge
and trizee Cloths.
Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some
extra size.)
Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table
Diapers.
Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and
Lawns.
Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and
Bombazettes.
Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes.
Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black
Bombazeens
Super black Italian Lustrings.
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro-
de Naps.
Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de
Berlins and Gro de Indes.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins &
Black Modes.
Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and
Black Gape de Lyons.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian
Crapes and Gape Lisse.
Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord
Cambrics.
Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics
for Cravats.
Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.
Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jacksonet
Muslins.
Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattinges.
Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts.
Do Thread and Bobinet Edgings and Insert-
ings, (rich Patterns.)
Do French needle work'd muslin do.
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very
rich patterns.)
Do Lace and Muslin Collars.
Do Tippets and Collarettes.
Do French needle work'd Milan collars
and Dantzie Capes
Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps
Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape
Embroidered and cornered gauze Handker-
chiefs
Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do
Rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs and
shawls
Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino
long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted
all wool)
Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and
Im. Merino long shawls
Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Retoucs
Rich fig'd changeable, and new style Bonnet
ribbons
Do gauze, satin and plain Taffeta do do
Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy
all wool
Super Flg, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy
Handkerchiefs
Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats
Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton
Handkerchiefs
Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large
supply).
Do American and rich London, Furnitures
Do plain strip'd and fancy check'd Gingham
Ladies' super English and French black and
white silk Hosiery
Ladies and Misses white, black and slate color-
ed cotton and worsted Hosiery
Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long
wool Virginia cotton and silk half Hose
Ladies and misses super, fancy embroidered, white
black and colored horse skin gloves and
mitts
Ladies and misses heavier and white and black
English silk gloves
Gent super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin
gloves
Do do white, wood stock and black and
white silk gloves
Worsted curl cotton and Linnen Floss Clark's
spool cotton
Super Italian sewings and a good supply of
Tailors Trimmings
Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and
Neck Combs
Pearl and fancy buttons for boys
Kirby's patent pins
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes
Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles
Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery,
Ladies super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels
Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies'
Pelisses
Super black and white Tabby Velvet and
marking canvass
Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas
Do do fabric and furniture Dimity, (extra width
and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts
Do American and German cotton Fringe (some
very heavy and new style)
Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirt-
ings and sheetings
Apron and furniture checks
Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks
Super 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts
Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsey sheetings and
Tickenbergs
Super heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths
Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting
Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs
Green and black Worsted Fringe
Paper Hangings and green cords for Blind
Do Whitney, Point and Duffie Blankets
Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for
servants.)
J. C. would take it as a particular favor if
any of his Eastern Shore friends should visit
the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a
call, as they will find as good an assortment of
DRY GOODS in his store as in any in the
city and as cheap.

Baltimore, Feb. 4 1834m

WANTED,

A single man of sober, regular habits, who
is a faithful rough carpenter, can hear of
good wages and good quarters by the month or
year, by enquiring at this office.

Feb. 18,

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the
Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent coun-
ties, that they still continue to carry on the a-
bove business, in all its various branches. They
have on hand, and have made arrangements to
keep constantly, a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

together with PRIME SEASONED TIMBER,
which will enable them, with the assistance of
the most experienced Workmen; (being resolved
to keep no others) to furnish
Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees,
Gigs &c.

at the shortest notice, and of the most superior
workmanship, not inferior even to the celebra-
ted Ogles of Philadelphia. Gentlemen dispos-
ed to try us with their custom, will find us ever
punctual to our engagements, to finish work
exactly to order. We return sincere thanks for
the encouragement received thus far from a
generous public, and believe we shall merit
and obtain an increase of patronage. We will
exchange new work for old, (the difference to be
paid in cash), or if the money is not conveni-
ently had, will take country produce when it
can be brought to us at market prices. Or
hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with
several second hand Carriages, of good quality,
among them a good gig Sulakey.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, & Co.
N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for
work will please to call and pay their bills, as
we must have money to keep up our stock.

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber takes leave to inform the
friends and the public generally, that he
has just returned from Baltimore, with a com-
plete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is
prepared to accommodate them at a short no-
tice, with articles in his line, on as good terms
as they can be had at any establishment in the
city or elsewhere. Giving constant personal
attention to his business, he feels satisfied he
will be able to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN MECONEKIN.
N. B. As very light collections were made
last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons in-
debted to him, will take an early opportunity
to call and settle.

Easton, Feb. 25 3t

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

February Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Sarah McDaniel, Execu-
trix of Edward McDaniel, late of Talbot county
deceased—it is ordered, that she give the no-
tice required by law for Creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's estate,
& that she cause the same to be published once
in each week for the space of three successive
weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the
town of Easton.

In testimony whereof the foregoing is truly co-
pyed from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Talbot county Or-
phans' Court, I have here-
unto set my hand, and the
seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of March
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and thirty two.

Test JAM S PRICE, Reg'r

of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot
county letters of administration on the person-
al estate of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot
county deceased, all persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased are hereby warned
to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber on or before the
17th day of September they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate.—Given under my hand this fifth day
of March in the year of our Lord 1832.

JAMES M. McDANIEL, Agent

for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix
of Edward McDaniel dec'd.

N. B. Those persons who purchased prop-
erty at the sale of the personal estate of the late
Edward McDaniel, are informed that their bills
are now due and are requested to come for-
ward and settle the same otherwise they will
be placed in the hands of an officer for collec-
tion. JAMES M. McDANIEL, Agent
for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix,
March 10 of Edward McDaniel, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court

6th day of March A. D. 1832.

ON application of Dani. I Alford admin-
istrator of Charles Alford, late of Caroline County
deceased.—It is ordered that he give the no-
tice required by law for Creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's estate
and that the same be published once in
each week for the space of three successive
weeks in one of the newspapers printed in
Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pyed from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of the Orphans Court,
of the county aforesaid, I have
hereunto set my hand and the
seal of my office affixed, this
6th day of March, A. D. eighteen
hundred and thirty two.

Test, WM. A. FOIR, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline
county in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Charles Alford, late
of Caroline county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased's
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the proper vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber on or before the 17th day of September
next, or they may otherwise by law, be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate
—Given under my hand this 6th day of March
A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

DANIEL ALFORD, adm'r.

of Charles Alford, dec'd.

March 10

EASTON PACKET,



LEONARD.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON LEONARD, Mas-
ter, will commence his regular routes
from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next,
the 18th inst., leaving Easton Point every
Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore,
returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday
day morning at the same hour. Passengers will
be accommodated in the best manner that our
convenience will afford, at one dollar and fifty
cents and found, to or from Baltimore.
Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received
and punctually attended to.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of
T. H. Dawson and Son, in Easton, or with my
brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at
the point for the transaction of all business
connected with the packet, will be punctually
attended to.

Easton, March 17 (S & W) 3w

EASTON & BALTIMORE



PACKET.

THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE will
leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 4th
day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning
leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same
hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry
and Baltimore, on the above named days during
the season.

The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel,
completely built, copper fastened, and is in
substantial order for the reception of Passengers
and freight, and commanded by an experienced
Captain. All orders will be punctually at-
tended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. H.
Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on
board.

JEREMIAH HARRISON.

Feb. 18 3tq

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shown the
necessity of every good citizen, settling Offi-
cer's fees, due from them individually and hav-
ing found many, who have paid no attention to
my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have
hereby given my Deputies, the most positive
orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection
of all fees now due, as the Law directs with-
out respect to persons. Prompt attention to
this notice may save the good feelings of many
as well as my own.

The Public's obdt serv't

Dec 10 J. M. FAULKNER.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court,
the undersigned Commissioners will offer
at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th of April
next, at the Court-House door, in the town of
Easton, all the lands and real estate belonging
to the heirs of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot
county deceased, situate in Banbury, in said
county.

This property will be sold on a credit of
eight, sixteen and twenty four months, the
purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good
and approved security, bearing interest from
the day of sale, to the several heirs for their
respective portions—sale to commence between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock
P. M.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,

SOLOMON MULLIKIN,

THOMAS HENRIK,

Commissioners.

March 17 6t (S)

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUES-
DAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of
12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giv-
ing bond with security bearing interest from
the day of sale, that large and convenient three
story brick dwelling house, situate on Wash-
ington street, and the two story frame ad-
joining (the property of the late Col. Jabez
Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would
do well to examine the property before the
day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock
P. M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r

Dec. 24

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr.
Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted
to me will please call and make payment to
him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of
John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted
this is therefore to notify all persons indebted
to him to come forward on or before the 20th
of this inst. (March) and close their accounts,
otherwise they will be called upon by an officer
as those are my directions:

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent

March 10 for John W. Jenkins.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot count
in the state of Maryland, on the 31st day of
January last, by Henry Thomas Esq. a Justice
of the peace in, and for the county and state
aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man
b the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21
years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two
scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the
inside of his left arm, between his wrist and
elbow. The clothing he had on when com-
mitted, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen
shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers
(made on white warp) with blue filling, dark
mixed cassinet vest, white yarn stockings, and
old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but
was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas.
Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the
decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a
certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near
Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in De-
cember last past.

The owner of the above described negro man
is requested to come forward and release him,
from his imprisonment within the time pre-
scribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by
as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

of Talbot county.

Easton Feb 4

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans
Court of Queen Anne's county, will be ex-
posed to public sale on TUESDAY the 10th of
April next, at Golden Square, Head of Wye Q.
Anne's county, a large and valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

Farming Utensils, &c. the property of the late
Thomas Murphy Esquire deceased.

Among the HORSES are several

BROOD MARES

of the best breed in our County,
one of them sired by the full bred horse Silver
Heels, out of a full bred Mare now in foal by
the famous horse John Richards—another sired
by Top Gallant out of a fine full bred Mare also
in foal by John Richards—several other Mares
in foal by fine horses,—a number of young
horses now fit for service, from five years and
under; among them is a Filley, four years old
this spring, out of the Silver Heels mare by
John Richards, also five colts two and three
years old by the imported Horse Valentine, out
of fine Mares. Pedigrees of those Mares will
be furnished on the day of sale.

Among the cattle are several
YOUNG BULLS, of the Devon
breed, purchased out of the
stock of the late Gov. Wright
also several MILCH COWS, of
choice breeds—

Merino, Bakewell & Country

SHEEP.

Some fine breeding sows of good breed and
a large number of fine shoats suitable for the
next year. Those breeds have been selected
with much care and pains, as well as at great
cost

CONDITIONS—A credit of six months will
be given on all sums over five dollars, the pur-
chaser giving bond or note with approved se-
curity bearing interest from the day of sale. All
sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be
required on removing the property—sale to
commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Attendance given and terms more fully made
known by

JAS. VASSEY, &

WM. STEVENS, Ex'rs.

of T. Murphy, dec'd.

March 17 ts

FOR SALE, OR HIRE,

For the ensuing season, the high
bred Stallion

SASSAFRAS,

He was bred by the subscriber and was got by
Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1
page 316) his dam (Rosalia,) by the imported
horse Express, which was the sire of Mr.
Knight's Pallfox, whose stock are now running
with great success at Natchez. His grand dam
[Betsey Bell] by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand
dam [Temptation] by Heath's Chidlers. His
g. g. grand dam [Maggie Lauder] by Dr. Ham-
ilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to
Mr. Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. g. grand
dam by the imported horse Othello. His g. g.
g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark,
who was presented to the first Governor Ogles
by Lord Baltimore. The Othello Mare was a
good runner and was purchased from Colonel
Tasker by Colonel Nicholson.

A AFRA is an uncommon powerful and
just made horse full sixteen hands high, a
blood bay. His foals for size, figure and fash-
ion will bear a comparison with those of any
other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter.
He is on the side sired nearly related to the ce-
lebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1,
pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1832.

NO. 13.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

AN ACT

Relating to the People of colour of this
State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act appoint a board of managers, consisting of three persons, who shall at the time of their appointment be members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to remove from the state of Maryland, the people of colour now free and such as shall hereafter become so, to the colony of Liberia in Africa, or such other place or places out of the limits of this state, as they may approve of & the person or persons so to be removed shall consent to go to, according to the provisions of this act, & to provide for the establishment & support as far as necessary, and to discharge the other duties required of them by this act; and before the said managers shall proceed to act, they shall severally give bond to the state of Maryland, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for their faithful accounting for all the monies that may come to their hands; which bond shall be approved by one of the Judges of Baltimore county court and sent to the treasurer of the Western Shore of this state.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the Western Shore to pay to the board of managers to be appointed, as hereinbefore directed, such sums as they shall from time to time require, not exceeding in all, the sum of twenty thousand dollars during the present year, to be applied by them, as they in their discretion shall think best in removing or causing to be removed such slaves as may hereafter become free, and such people of colour as are now free and may be willing to remove out of the state to the colony of Liberia on the coast of Africa, or to such other place or places out of the limits of the state as they may think best, and the said persons so to be removed, may consent to go to, in the manner hereinbefore provided; and the said board may from time to time make such preparations at the said colony of Liberia or elsewhere as they may think best which shall seem to them expedient for the reception and accommodation and support of the said persons so to be removed, until they can be enabled to support themselves, and shall also take such measures as may seem to them necessary and expedient to obtain and place before the people of colour of the state of Maryland, full and correct information of the condition and circumstances of the colony of Liberia or such other place or places to which they may recommend their removal, and shall return a faithful account of all their expenditures of the said sums and make a full report of all their proceedings to the next General assembly of this state.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall hereafter be the duty of every clerk of county in this state, whenever a deed of manumission shall be left in his office for record, and of every Register of Wills, in every county of this State whenever a will manumitting a slave or slaves shall be admitted to probate, to send within five days thereafter, (under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every omission so to do, to be recovered before any justice of the peace one half whereof shall go to the informer and the other half to the State) an extract from such deed or will, stating the names, number and ages of the slave or slaves so manumitted, (a list whereof, in the case of a will so provided, shall be filed therewith, by the executor or administrator) to the board of managers for Maryland, for removing the people of colour of said State; and it shall be the duty of the said board on receiving the same to notify the American Colonization Society, or the Maryland State Colonization Society thereof, and to propose to such society that they shall engage, at the expense of such society, to remove the said slave or slaves so manumitted to Liberia; and if the said society shall so engage then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to have the said slave or slaves delivered to the agent of such society at such place as the said society shall appoint, for receiving such slave or slaves, for the purpose of such removal, at such time as the said society shall appoint; and in case the said society shall refuse so to receive and remove the person or persons so manumitted & offered, or in case the said person or persons shall refuse so to be removed, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to remove the said person or persons to such other place or places beyond the limits of this state, as the said person or persons shall approve of, and the said person or persons shall be willing to go to, and to provide for their reception and support, at such place or places as the said board may think necessary, until they shall be able to provide for themselves, out of any money that may be earned by their hire, or may be otherwise provided for that purpose; and in case the said person or persons shall refuse to be removed to any place beyond the limits of this State, and shall persist in remaining therein, then it shall be the duty of said board to inform the sheriff of the county wherein such person or persons may be, of such refusal, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said sheriff forthwith to arrest or cause to be arrested the said person or persons so refusing to emigrate from this State; and transport the said person or persons beyond the limits of this state; and all slaves shall be capable of receiving manumission, for the purpose of removal as aforesaid, with their consent, of whatever age, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That in case any slave or slaves so manumitted cannot be removed without separating families, and the said slave or slaves so unwilling on that account to be removed, shall desire to renounce the freedom so intended by the said deed or will to be given, then it shall and may be competent to such slave or slaves so to renounce

in open court the benefit of said deed or will and to continue a slave.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be competent for the orphan's courts of this State, and for Baltimore city court, to grant manumission to any slave or slaves manumitted as aforesaid, to remain as free, in said county in which the said slave or slaves may be satisfied by respectable testimony that such slave or slaves so manumitted deserve such permission on account of their extraordinary good conduct and character; Provided, such permit shall not exempt any manumitted or his representatives or his estate from any liability to maintain any hereafter emancipated slave, who, at the time his or her right to freedom accrues, may be unable to gain a livelihood, or be over forty-five years of age at said time and afterwards become unable to maintain himself and herself.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the said Board of Managers shall in all cases where the removal of a slave or slaves manumitted as aforesaid, shall devolve upon them, have full power and authority, whenever the same shall be necessary and can be done with advantage to hire out such slave or slaves so manumitted and so to be removed, until their wages shall produce a sufficient sum to defray all expenses attending their removal, and necessary support at the place or places of such removal.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorized, and required, for the purpose of paying for the transportation of the coloured population of this State, to borrow on the credit of the state, in certificates of stock, not less than one thousand dollars each, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable at the expiration of fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent per annum; and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the payment of the said principal when due and the interest accruing semi-annually until paid, and the money so borrowed, is hereby appropriated to pay for the removal of the free coloured population of the several counties of this State; and the said Treasurer is also required to borrow, on similar terms, and payable at the lapse of fifteen years from the date of the loan, such further sum or sums as may be required to pay the expenses incurred under this law, in removing the free people of colour in this state to Liberia or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this State—Provided always that the amount of loans made, shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the principal and interest of the loans authorized and required by this act, the levy courts or commissioners of the several counties of this state, as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore are hereby authorized annually during the continuance of this act to levy on the assessable property within their respective counties, clear of expenses of collection severally as follows:—on Somerset county, the sum of three hundred and sixty nine dollars and thirty three cents, on Worcester county, the sum of three hundred and twenty seven dollars and thirty three cents; on Dorchester county, the sum of three hundred and sixty seven dollars and thirty three cents; on Talbot county, the sum of two hundred and seventy six dollars; on Queen Anne's county, the sum of three hundred and seventy five dollars and thirty three cents; on Caroline county, the sum of one hundred and eighty one dollars; and on Cecil county, the sum of three hundred ninety six dollars and sixty six cents; on Harford county, the sum of three hundred and fifty six dollars and sixty six cents; on Baltimore county, the sum of three thousand two hundred and four dollars and sixty six cents; on Anne Arundel county, the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars; on Prince George's county, the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and sixty six cents; on Calvert county, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and sixty six cents; on St. Mary's county, the sum of two hundred and sixty three dollars and thirty three cents; on Charles county, the sum of four hundred and forty six dollars and sixty six cents; on Montgomery county, the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and sixty six cents; on Frederick county, the sum of nine hundred and forty four dollars and sixty six cents; on Washington county, the sum of four hundred and ninety one dollars and thirty one cents; and on Allegany county, the sum of one hundred and fifty eight dollars; which said amount or sum shall be collected in the same manner & by the same collector or collectors as county charges are collected, the levy courts or commissioners as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively taking bond with sufficient security from each collector for the faithful collection and payment of the money in the treasury of the Eastern or Western Shore as the case may be, at the time of paying other public moneys to and for the use of the state.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, shall be, and they are hereby required to cause the number of the free people of colour inhabiting their respective counties to be taken, and cause to be made, a list of the names of the said free people of colour residing in their respective counties, the said enumeration shall distinguish the sexes of said free people of colour, and the said list shall state the ages of such free people of colour, for effecting which the sheriffs aforesaid, shall have power & are hereby required to appoint one or more assistants in their respective counties the said list of names & the said enumeration shall be made by an actual enquiry by such sheriff or his assistants at every dwelling house or by personal enquiry of the head of every family; the said listing and enumeration shall commence on the first day of June next, and be completed within three months thereafter, and the said sheriffs shall make out two copies of said list and enumeration stating the names, sexes and ages of the free people of colour, in their respective counties and shall deliver one copy to the clerk of their respective counties whose duty it shall be to record the same in a book by him to be kept for that purpose and the other copy shall be by said sheriffs transmitted to the board of managers appointed under this act, and every sheriff failing to comply with the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, to be recoverable in the county court of their respective counties by action of debt or indictment.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That the compensation of every sheriff and assistant shall be at the rate of two dollars and twenty five cents for every fifty persons by him returned, except where such person resides in the city of Baltimore, where such Sheriff or assistant

shall receive at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for three thousand, and at the rate of one dollar & twenty five cents for every three hundred persons over three thousand residing in the city of Baltimore, which said compensation shall be levied on the assessable property within the respective counties, and be collected by the same collector or collectors as county charges are collected, and be by them paid over to the person entitled to receive the same: Provided that the Levy Courts or Commissioners of the respective counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore as the case may be, may if they deem the compensation hereby allowed inadequate, allow such further compensation as they may deem proper.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the several sheriffs of the counties of this state shall, from time to time, make report to the said board of managers of such, of said free people of colour in their said counties as they shall find willing to remove from the State, stating therein the names, ages and circumstances of such persons, and the place or places beyond the limits of this State to which they are willing to remove, and whether they are or are not able to defray the expenses of such removal; whether any such means are provided; and it shall be the duty of the said board of managers whenever they shall ascertain by the said reports of the said sheriffs or otherwise, that such persons of colour are willing to remove from the State, to make a register of their names and ages, and take such measures as they may think necessary for their removal as soon as practicable, either to the colony of Liberia, or to such other place or places beyond the limits of this State which the said board may approve of and to which they may be willing to go, and it shall be the duty of said board, if there shall be offered to them more than they can send in any one year, from the different counties as aforesaid, to apportion the same among the said counties, according to the number respectively of their free people of colour, as appears by the last census.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to extend to any slave or slaves who may be entitled to his, her or their freedom hereafter, by virtue of any deed of manumission executed and recorded according to law prior to the passage of this act, or last will and testament duly admitted to probate before the passage of said act, unless he, she or they shall consent thereto.

By the House of Delegates.

March 14th 1832.
This engrossed bill, the original of which, passed this House the 9th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By Order,
GEO. G. BREWER, CLK.

By the Senate,

March 14th 1832.
This engrossed bill, the original of which, passed the Senate the 12th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By Order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, CLK.
GEO. HOWARD.

March 31.—3w

AN ACT

Relating to Free Negroes and Slaves.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That after the passage of this act, no free negro or mulatto shall emigrate to, or settle in this State; and no free negro or free mulatto belonging to any other State, district or territory shall come into this State, and therein remain for the space of ten successive days, whether such free negro or mulatto intends settling in this State, or not, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every week such person coming into, shall thereafter remain in this State; the one half to the informer and the other half to the sheriff for the use of the county, to be recovered on complaint and conviction before a justice of the peace of the county in which he shall be arrested; and any free negro or mulatto refusing or neglecting to pay said fine or fines, shall be committed to the jail of the county, and shall be sold by the sheriff at public sale, for such time as may be necessary to cover the aforesaid penalty, first giving ten days previous notice of such sale; and the said sheriff, after deducting prison charges, and a commission of ten per centum, shall pay over one half of the net proceeds to the informer, and the balance he shall pay over to the Levy Court or Commissioners as the case may be, for the use of the county.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That no person in this State, shall hereafter hire, employ or harbour any free negro or mulatto who shall emigrate or settle in this State, after the first day of June next, or any free negro or mulatto who shall come into this State, from any other State, district or territory, and continue in this State for the space of ten successive days as above, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every day after the expiration of four days, any such free negro or mulatto so emigrating and settling in this State, or so coming into and so staying in this State, shall be so employed, hired or harboured, and all fines accrued under this act, may, before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which the offence is committed be recovered by action of debt, each party to have the benefit of appeal to the County Court, and one half thereof to be applied to the informer, and the other half to the use of the county; and if any negro or mulatto shall remove from this State and remain without the limits thereof for a space longer than thirty consecutive days, unless before leaving the State he deposits with the clerk of the county in which he resides, a written statement of his object in doing so, and his intention of returning again, or unless he shall have been detained by sickness or coercion, of which he shall bring a certificate he shall be regarded as a resident of another State, and be subject if he return, to the penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions upon free negroes and mulattoes of another State, migrating to this State: Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall prevent any free negro or mulatto from visiting Liberia and returning to the State whenever he may choose to do so.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That nothing in the two preceding sections hereof, shall be construed to extend to any free negro or mulatto that may be engaged in navigating any ship, vessel or boat under a white commander, or any wagoner or hired servant travelling with his master or employer, & such as may lawfully come into this State, and be detained by sickness or other casualty.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful from and after the first day of June

next, to import or bring into this state by land or water, any negro, mulatto or other slave for sale, or to reside within this state, Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or annul any of the acts now in force in relation to the rights of non residents to remove to or from, or employ their slaves upon their islands in the Potomac river, and any person or persons so offending, shall forfeit for every such offence, any negro, mulatto or other slave brought into this state contrary to this act, entitled to freedom upon condition that he consent to be sent to Liberia, or to leave the state forthwith, otherwise such negro or mulatto or other slave, shall be seized and taken and confined in jail by the sheriff of the county, where the offence is committed, which sheriff shall receive ten dollars for every negro, mulatto or other slave so brought into this state and forfeited as aforesaid, and seized and taken by him to be recovered in an action of debt in his own name before any Justice of the peace as small debts are recovered from the person or persons so offending. Moreover, said sheriff shall receive five dollars for such negro, mulatto or other slave actually confined by him in jail, and the usual prison fees as now allowed by law; and any person or persons so offending under this act, shall be punished by indictment in the county court of the county where the offence shall be committed and upon conviction thereof, the said court shall by its order, direct said sheriff to sell any negro, mulatto or other slave so seized and taken by him under this act to the colonization society for said five dollars, and the prison fees, any negro, mulatto or other slave to be taken to Liberia; and if said colonization society will not receive such negroes, mulattoes as other slaves for said five dollars each, and the prison fees of each, upon refusing said sheriff shall after three weeks public notice given by public advertisements; sell any such negro, mulatto or other slave to some person or persons, with a condition that any such negro, mulatto or other slave shall be removed and taken forthwith beyond the limits of this state to settle and reside, and said sheriff shall report any sale or sales made by him to the county court of the county in which he resides, and after deducting five dollars and prison fees for each and every negro, mulatto or other slave sold as aforesaid, which shall be settled by an account current to be settled in said court, said sheriff shall pay over the balance of said sales to the treasurer of the shore where he may reside; Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any person or persons residing in this or any adjoining state, and who hold in their own right or in right of any other persons lands in both states within ten miles of each other from removing their slaves to and from said land, solely for the cultivation and improvement of the same, and provided also, the names, ages and sex of any slaves so removed, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of such county in this state, into which the said negroes shall be removed within thirty days after their first removal.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace in the county, upon information being given them or any of them, that any negro, mulatto or other slave, hath been brought into this state contrary to this act, to issue warrant for any person or persons so offending, in the name of the state of Maryland, and upon any person or persons being brought before him on said warrant chargeable with the offence aforesaid, to cause any such person or persons to enter into recognizance before the judges of the county court to plead and answer to whatsoever may be there alleged in that behalf, with such penalty in said recognizance as said justice of the peace shall approve; and upon refusal to give such recognizance, such person or persons so offending, shall be committed to the said jail of the county by said justice of the peace to be confined until the next meeting of the county court of the county in which said offence shall be committed.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That no free negro or mulatto shall be suffered to keep or carry a firelock of any kind, any military weapon, or any powder or lead, without first obtaining a license from the court of the county or corporation in which he resides; which license shall be annually renewed, and be at any time withdrawn by an order of said court, or any judge thereof; and any free negro or mulatto who shall disregard this provision, shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, for the first offence pay the cost of prosecution, and forfeit all such arms to the use of the informer; and for the second or any subsequent offence shall, in addition to such costs and forfeiture, be punished with stripes, at the discretion of the justice, not exceeding thirty nine, or be subject to the penalties of felony.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or negroes, slave or slaves, to assemble or attend any meetings for religious purposes, unless conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher, or some respectable white person or persons of the neighborhood, as may be duly authorized by such licensed or ordained preacher, during the continuance of such meeting; and if any such meeting shall be held without being conducted as aforesaid, they shall be considered as unlawful and tumultuous meetings, and it shall be the duty of the nearest constable, or any other civil officer knowing of such meetings, either from his own knowledge or the information of others to repair to such meeting and disperse the said negroes or slaves; and if any such constable shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, at the discretion of a justice of the peace of the county in which he resides, whose duty it shall be to impose the fine, on information being given for such neglect; and return the proceedings and judgment on the same to the clerk of the county, who shall enter it upon the proper docket to be collected and applied as other fines and forfeitures now are; provided that this act shall not interfere with any right of an owner or employer of any slave or slaves, to allow his own servants or those employed by him or her, to have prayers or other religious service upon his own land; and provided also, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the assembly of such meetings, within the limits of Baltimore city and Annapolis city, of such slaves, or free negroes and mulattoes for the purpose of religious worship, if said meetings are held in compliance with the written permission of a white licensed or ordained preacher, and dismissed before 10 o'clock at night.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That all free negroes or mulattoes who shall be found associ-

ating, or in any company with slaves, at any unlawful or tumultuous meeting, either by day or night, or who shall in connection with any slave or slaves, as principal or accessory, be guilty of, or convicted of, any offence for which slaves are now punishable, before a justice of the peace, such free negro or mulatto shall be subject to the same punishment and be liable in every respect to the same treatment and penalty as slaves thus offending.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to purchase of any free negro or mulatto, or from any slave or slaves, any bacon, pork, beef, mutton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rye or oats, unless such free negro or mulatto shall at the time of such sale, produce a certificate from a justice of the peace or three respectable persons residing in the neighborhood of said negro, of the county in which such negro resides, that he or they have reason to believe and does honestly and bona fide into possession of any such article so offered for sale, or unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his or her owner, employer or overseer, to sell any such article; and any person thus offending against the provisions of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, or a penalty equal in amount to the value of the article purchased, should the value thereof exceed the sum of five dollars, the said penalty to be recovered before a single Justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be to return the proceedings and judgment thereon to the clerk of the county, to be collected as is herein before provided, one half to the use of the informer, and the balance to be paid to the levy court, or commissioners, as the case may be for the use of the county; it shall be the duty of the person charged to retain and produce the certificate of the magistrate, or written authority, in his or her defence, or account for its loss and contents, either by his own oath or some competent witness.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any retailer, ordinary keeper, or other person, to sell any ardent spirits, gunpowder, shot, or lead, to any free negro, mulatto or slave, without, in the case of a free negro such free negro shall produce a certificate in the nature of a license or permit, from a justice of the peace in the county in which such free negroes may reside, directed to the person so selling the same or in case of a slave, unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his owner, employer or overseer, and any person so offending shall be subject to the like penalty, to be recovered and applied in every respect as is provided in the foregoing section of this bill.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the Judges of the County Courts and Baltimore city Court, shall, at their several sessions, have full power and authority as to the continuing or withdrawing of any license or licenses to retail ardent spirits, and may, on application or remonstrance, exercise a sound discretion relative thereto, and in the recess of the county court and Baltimore city court, the Judges of the Orphan's court at their several sessions shall, may exercise a similar power, authority and discretion, and no license to retail ardent spirits shall hereafter be granted to any free negro or mulatto, except by order or under the authority of said courts, or one of them, at their respective sessions as above: Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to take from the clerks of the county courts, or of Baltimore city court, the power of issuing licenses to any free white person nor to effect or alter the dates or time of issuing or granting licenses as now provided by law; but no license shall be issued by said clerk to any person from whom a license shall once have been withdrawn by order of court as above provided, except with the permission of the court: Provided also, that such negro or mulatto so obtaining a license as above, shall enter in recognizance with such sureties and in such condition and penalty as the said courts or either of them shall approve.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall be convicted of any crime committed after the passage of this act, which may not, under the laws of this State, be punished by hanging by the neck, such free negro or mulatto may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to the penalties and punishments now provided by law or be banished from this State by transportation into some foreign country.

By the House of Delegates,

March 14, 1832.
This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House March 12, 1832 was this day read and assented to.

By Order,
GEO. G. BREWER, CLK.

By the Senate,

March 14, 1832.
This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate March 13, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By Order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, CLK.
GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

AN ACT.

An additional supplement to the act of December session eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to Regulate the Issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others.

SECTION 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the second section of the said original act, and before issuing the same, the clerks of the several county courts, and of Baltimore city court, shall demand and receive for the use of the State, as herein provided, over and above the fee now allowed by law to the sheriffs of their respective counties; that is to say, if the applicants stock of goods, wares or merchandize generally on hand, at the principal season of sale, be worth not more than one thousand dollars, the said clerk shall demand & receive as aforesaid the sum of twelve dollars; if more than one thousand, and not more than two thousand dollars, the sum of fifteen dollars; if more than two thousand, and not more than five thousand dollars, the sum of twenty dollars; if more than five thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars, the sum of thirty dollars; if more than ten thousand, and not more than twenty thousand dollars the sum of forty dollars; if more than twenty thousand dollars, the sum of fifty dollars shall be deemed

ded and received as aforesaid; and each of the persons applying for such license shall, before receiving the same, state to the clerk, according to his own estimate, the amount of goods, wares or merchandise, generally kept on hand by him, or the contents in which he is engaged at the principal season of sale; or if not previously engaged in such trade, the amount he expects to keep of such goods, wares and merchandise as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That females engaged in vending millinery, or other small articles of merchandise, shall only pay six dollars for a license under the provisions of this act: Provided, That such persons be not engaged or concerned in the business of retailing spirituous liquors; And provided further, That their capital or stock at the principal season of sale, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the fourth section of the said original act, and before issuing the same, the clerks of the several county courts of this State, and of Baltimore city court shall demand and receive for the use of the state, as hereinbefore provided over and above the sum now required by law, and the fee allowed to the sheriffs of their respective counties in all cases where the rate of rent, or annual value of the place or house in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done or intended to be done, shall exceed five hundred dollars, according to the applicants own account or estimate, a sum of money equal to five per centum on the excess of such rent or annual value.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of each county of this State, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the alphabetical list required by the fifth section of the said original act the amount of goods, wares or merchandise according to his judgment, on the best information he may be able to obtain, where the same shall exceed two thousand dollars, and the rate of rent or annual value, where the same shall exceed five hundred dollars, as herein required, for which the sheriff shall be entitled to receive the additional sum of twenty-five cents for every license hereafter obtained above the amount or rate aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts and of the clerk of Baltimore city court, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the list required to be transmitted to the treasurer of the Western Shore under the fifth section of the said original act, the amounts or rates of rent or annual value for which license shall have been obtained where the same shall exceed two thousand or five hundred dollars as the case may be, under the penalty provided by the fifth section of the said original act.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each and every matter and thing contained in the act, to which this is a supplement, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

By the House of Delegates,
March 12th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the House the 8th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 10th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

A further additional supplement to the Act of December Session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no tax shall be paid by any ordinary keeper, under the provisions of the original act to which this is a further additional supplement, or any of its supplements exceeding the sum of one hundred, nor less than eighteen dollars per annum, which sum shall be considered as including the tax of five per cent on the rent or annual value directed to be assessed by the act of the present session entitled an additional supplement of the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others; any thing in said additional supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the House of Delegates,
March 14th, 1832

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this house the 13th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed the Senate the 14th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

LOTTERY LAW.

A BILL, Entitled a further additional supplement, to an Act to amend the Lottery System.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commissioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of a license or licenses for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provisions of an act passed at this session, chapter seventy-nine the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to grant, on the payment of seventy-five dollars, a license to any person or firm, to sell, beyond and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lottery which shall have been approved or authorized by the said Commissioners; Provided, That the said tickets shall first be stamped, countersigned or signed by the said commissioners or one of them, as required by law, and provided also, That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act shall not be construed to authorize the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefore in such license, and by the person or persons, to whom such license shall be granted; and that the licenses which shall be granted under this act, shall be assigned only in the manner provided for the assignment of license in the second section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy-nine.

Be it certified that the foregoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at December

Session, 1831. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March 1832.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Del. Md.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.

March 31. 4w

Editors of country papers in Maryland, will publish the above 4 times and send their bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A long continued serious indisposition which has barely left me strength enough to crawl about, together with business of more importance than exposing Sangston's falsehoods, pressing on my attention, has hitherto prevented me from noticing his miserable production, addressed to the public in the Whig of the 3d ult. This wretched apology for a vindication is like its author low, vulgar and contemptible in its manner, and in substance, false, defamatory and calumnious. Like all its predecessors it appears to be intended as a mere trick to divert the attention of his readers from the main points in question, does not even allude to some of the most important points, & is irrelevant, and inefficient to his defence in all. It is interlarded with aspersions which but a few years ago would have made the would-be-gentleman "tremble like the wrung withers of a battered post horse at the touch of a fly's foot." But from such a being as Sangston—"Praise is censure, and censure praise."

In the last paragraph of his address he says "probably in the next Gazette there will be something more worthy of comment." Then it is clear that he expects to hear from me again but I am only pledged to let him hear from me, in the event of his stating any thing false; (see Gazette Dec. 3rd 1831) whence then arises his expectation to hear from me again, but from the consciousness of the mendacity of his statements or assertions? unless then, his accommodating memory creeps into his relief, his address, places him before the public in the predicament of a self convicted liar.

In the first paragraph of his address, which, in my humble judgment, bids defiance to common sense, he discourses of my "meandering strides" in a "hard bargain, and of my sticking close to it" and of my getting so deep into a controversy of my own seeking too that I have to resort to lying to establish my points; and thence infers, that I "have a hard case, and am using hard means to manage it," all of which he may think very pretty, but from which it is very evident he objects to my sticking close to my bargain and for this plain reason, that my points are too well pointed to be repelled or evaded.—His objection however is an unintended, indirect, compliment, but will not therefore lessen or divert my attention, to or from his foul productions.—

For the origin and seeker of the controversy I refer the reader to the Gazette of the 19th of November last.—The public will decide what credit is due to Sangston's assertion that "I have to resort to lying to establish my points," when, if they have read both sides of the question, they must have observed, that from the beginning of his defence, he has not, by the most distant allusion, even glanced at many, and some of them leading points,—that he has met others with nothing better than his only substitute for argument—"they are lies," and that even where he has attempted a refutation of any thing alleged against him, he has not only totally failed in the attempt, but furnished new matter that goes to establish the truth of what he attempts to refute. What he calls proof, may pass for such with persons of his own description, that know no better, but are, and will be laughed at by men of sense and would be hooted out of any court of law or justice in the universe. If then I "have a hard case," how much harder than adamant must be the case of Sangston?

The second paragraph commences thus "In the first place seeing that I had proved him a liar, by the certificate of William T. Purnell, Esq. he tries to blarney up a barefaced lie and comes out and lets you know that Jacob C. Wilson contradicts Mr. Purnell's certificate, are you, to take his word for this? I trust not." & why not sir knight of Blarney up? my word, so far, stands uncontradicted; but to give the knight every possible advantage, admit for a moment for argument's sake that Mr. Purnell's certificate convicts me of falsehood, does that one fact if it were a fact, establish the innocence of the knight of blarney-up, or exonerate him, from the suspicion of having embezzled the funds of the corporation? certainly not. To argue from the supposition that I have told a falsehood on Mr. Willson, to his own acquittal from the imputation of embezzlement, is what, I believe, Logicians would call argumentum ad absurdum; but to exhibit this argument in all its deformity and nakedness I will attempt to put it in the form of a syllogism and then if I am not mistaken it will read as follows.

James Sangston is suspected of embezzlement,
Joseph Richardson, told a falsehood on Jacob C. Willson,
Therefore James Sangston is not guilty of embezzlement.

Such is the absurdity of the knight's logic! and yet on this absurdity alone he has hitherto rested his vindication, in this case.

But it seems, that nothing short of Mr. Willson's certificate will satisfy the veracious knight. Well then, feeling perfectly disposed to give him every possible satisfaction, I invite him, if he can find "time and place" to descend for a moment from his "elevated station" and read the subjoined certificate. Possibly he may find something in it "worthy of comment"—something if not adverting, instructing at least, and worthy of his serious reflection. His discriminating mind may possibly discover something to sustain his assertion that "he has proved me a liar," and if perchance it should turn out otherwise, and fix the "proved liar" on himself, it is of no consequence because it "cannot affect him."

We the undersigned members of the Levy court of Caroline County for the year 1831 do hereby certify, that we were present when Messrs. William T. Purnell and James Sangston, in the name and on the behalf of the commissioners of the village of Denton, made application to the Levy Court to levy a sum of money for the purpose of enclosing the public square; that Joseph Richardson opposed the application, and levy at the moment; and afterwards stated, as the grounds of his opposition, that he believed there was a deficiency in the funds of the corporation of Denton, unaccounted for, nearly, if not quite sufficient to enclose the public square, and I further stated, that he believed the deficiency, or the greater part of it was in the hands of James Sangston, the Treasurer of the said corporation; and we further certify, that we do not recollect to have heard Joseph Richardson say, that James Sangston had received from Gove Saulsbury then bailiff of the said village of Denton, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which he positively denied receiving, and refused to account for.

SOLOMON D. CRANOR.
GEO. W. HARRINGTON.
GEO. NEWLEE.
JACOB C. WILLSON.

Now, Mr. Purnell certifies "that in a conversation with Joseph Douglass and Jacob C. Willson, Esqs. some time in the month of May last ***** they severally observed that, Joseph Richardson stated to them, that James Sangston, former Treasurer of the board of commissioners of Denton, had received from Gove Saulsbury, then bailiff the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which he positively denied receiving and refused to account for"—Mr. Douglass, and perhaps fortunately for Sangston and his friend, is dead. But Mr. Willson, and three other members of the Levy court certify that they recollect no such thing. Does not Mr. Willson, then contradict Mr. Purnell's certificate? Does he not sustain my veracity? and does he not in Sangston's own words, "prove Sangston a liar?"

"That steward whose accounts are clear, Demands his honor may appear: His actions never shun the light: He is and would be proved upright."

In one of his previous publications the knight threw out a hint that he knows how to keep accounts; if so, and if his accounts as Treasurer of the corporation of Denton, "are clear" why does he not exhibit them to the public, with the proper vouchers to support them—that "his honor may appear?" If conscious his accounts will bear "the light." Why does he not come forward with honest confidence and boldly demand an investigation of them, and "prove himself upright?" If his accounts will stand the test of public scrutiny why does he seek refuge in concealment? He has been told that no subterfuge, no stratagem, no art, no cunning will avail him; and much less will it avail to rest his vindication on recrimination, aspersion, or calumny, or fruitless attempts to satisfy the public mind by riddles culled from the vocabulary of St. Giles or Billingsgate. Hopeless, indeed must be his cause, if susceptible of no better defence than "I have proved him a liar—blarney up a bare faced lie" and such like slanderous assertions, which are, in fact, the only proofs or arguments he has adduced in his defence, are evidence of nothing but the vulgarity of their origin—and of the truth of the fraud imputed to him.

The third paragraph of his address is not even an apology for a defence against my statement of his moral perjury. He pronounces it, in his usual billingsgate to be "an infamous lie" and says he has "proved it to be one—By numerous respectable evidence." But his numerous respectable evidence knew nothing about the matter. However having, in a former publication sufficiently examined his "numerous respectable evidence," I shall only observe here that it is contained in the certificates of three persons, neither of whom were present when he took the oath, and consequently, could certify nothing else than that they had no recollection of his taking it. For how could they recollect it, if they did not see him take it? This is certainly powerful evidence against the positive testimony of the man who administered the oath—and goes just as far to prove my statement to be "an infamous lie," as it does to prove the knight is not a booby or, that a whale is not a fish.

He proceeds in the fourth paragraph of his address to say "in order to establish his short memory—a fact which he never disputed I have introduced a case of a contract between himself and Denwood Long." Here again he is in the mud and mire of mistake or misapprehension, I introduced this case—not to establish his short memory, but as evi-

dence, with other cited cases, of the pliant tractability of his memory, and as proof of the facility with which he could or could not remember, as best suited his interest or convenience to do the one or the other. For the particulars of this case he refers his readers, not to Mr. Long's certificate, (which he well knew was proof direct of the veracity of my statement, for this very reason, that it contradicted nothing of what I stated,) but Mr. Long himself. Now with perfect confidence, I also refer the public to Mr. Long himself, & my head to a half-penny with it, that I have said about this contract; and, perhaps, will now go a little farther, and say, that since my publication came out, altho' the knight of Blarney-up had forgot his contract, he has nevertheless, in order, I suppose, to save appearances, partially complied with it, that is he took part, but not all, of the pork at the price contracted for. In illustrating the facility with which the knight's memory can stop at, or run back to any period, however short or however long, to subserve its master's purposes, amongst others, I cited the following as instances of his short memory and in the following terms—"I can recollect that I called on a certain gentleman for fees, which he had paid, but I venture to say he will not recollect, that he swore to an account against the estate of a person deceased, and called on the executor for payment, and that the executor produced his receipt in full for that specific account, passed to the deceased, who had paid it off in his life time." This text the knight falsifies in these words—"He then proceeds, about an account, which he says he has been informed I swore to and collected from an executor, when I had actually collected the money from the man himself in his life time"—Here the knight charges me with saying that "he swore to and collected (the account) from the executor," which is false. I only said that "he swore to the account and called on the executor for payment," and so Mr. Blarney-up may take his "bare faced lie," home again. But the knight tacitly acknowledges he swore to the account, for he certainly does not deny it, in his address; and every body knows that in proving an account, the creditor "makes oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that the account is just and true as it stands stated, and that he hath not, directly nor indirectly, to his knowledge, received any part or parcel thereof, or any security or satisfaction for the same, more than the credits given." Such is the nature of the oath which the knight of Blarney-up swore, when he swore to his account without any credit given, although the whole account had been paid off in the life time of the deceased. Now, I should like to see how the knight will excuse himself from, or palliate the turpitude of this oath? Will he say that he only swore to the best of his knowledge? Then I ask, where was his ledger, in which the credit ought to have been entered? He says nothing more in extenuation of the criminality of this oath, or of the oath itself, in his address; but throws out an insinuation against my informant, and requests me "to ask him about his corn—and about his neighbour's sheep." Well; I have complied with his request, and my informant knows nothing about his corn; nor does he understand the knight's allusion to his neighbour's sheep, except he alludes to the charge of stealing a sheep, which had been brought against himself as stated by himself, in his electioneering harangue, to the people, at Barwick's in 1828. "A hint to the wise is sufficient," says the knight of Blarney-up—The fellow must be mad.

(Remainder in our next.)

JO. RICHARDSON.
Denton, Feb. 6th 1832.

The annual meeting of the Female Sabbath School of Easton, Maryland, was held in Christ's Church, on Thursday the 27th instant, it was quite gratifying to see it so well attended, being on a public day of the week. The meeting was opened, with singing, and a very feeling and energetic ejaculation to the throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Varden. The annual report was then read by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, followed by a succinct and appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Stockton—after which the service of the day was finished with singing, and a prayer by the reader of the report. The following is the

ANNUAL REPORT.

In reporting to the "Female Sabbath School Society of Easton, Maryland," the present state of the school and its finances, we feel considerable embarrassment, arising from the conviction of its rapid decline within the last year, which must be conspicuous to all who have ever glanced an eye towards this Institution. As a society, we have viewed with pain, our labours and efforts to promote the interests of this school, to the production of so little visible good. But while we lament over the unhappy state of our affairs, we will not be like those who sorrow without hope; for it may be the Lord of the Harvest will give us the latter rain, and thereby cause our hearts to rejoice; and in due time we shall return bringing our sheaves with us.

In exhibiting a correct statement of the funds, we shall be compelled to go back to the year 1830, there having been no account rendered since that date. At the expiration of that year there was a revenue of \$24 12½ paid out of said funds for the year 1831, as follows, to wit: For the rent of School room, \$10 75—For a periodical subscribed to by the

Managers \$8 00. For books to be placed in the Library attached to this Institution, (which has increased the circulating volumes to 182) \$5 62½—After deducting the expenditures for 1831 we have a balance left in the Treasury of \$4 75. Add to this \$21 received from subscribers for the current year, and we have \$25 75 remaining in the hands of the Treasurer.

In consequence of the severity of the winter, and the reduced state of our funds not authorizing the purchase of wood & comfortable clothing for our little charges, we were obliged to suspend the operations of this highly beneficial Institution, during the inclement season of winter. We can therefore make but an imperfect estimate of the number of scholars attached to it, but believe that at the time of its adjournment there were about thirty, twelve or more of whom attended very regularly, and evinced a disposition to receive instruction in the great plan of Redemption: And it was with mingled emotions of joy and pain, that, when we repaired at the appointed hour for opening school, we beheld those interesting children, ready to enter upon the duties of the school, although not a spark of fire to warm them, or a stick of wood to furnish that comfort; and more than once when it was put to vote, whether we should dismiss the school or continue it? Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, to an individual, voted for its continuance!!

We will do justice to the teachers by saying that through their individual contributions in the article of wood, we were enabled to extend its operation further than we otherwise could have done. It also becomes our duty in this place, to acknowledge publicly, the hitherto benevolence of two individuals, Dr. Denny and Mr. Samuel T. Kennard. These two gentlemen have, ever since the establishment of the Institution, generously furnished us with fuel, and we have not the slightest doubt but that they would have continued to do so during the past season, but our unwillingness to impose on their beneficence induced us to forbear making known to them our necessities. We will rehearse for the future meditation of those gentlemen, the words of our Blessed Saviour to his disciples while upon Earth, "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple; verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

Respecting the Library, we can make no report, the Librarian being some distance from home, and it not being in our power to have notified her of this meeting in time for her return.

We will now observe to the teachers that we are about to re-organize this school, and we hope that the same spirit which has hitherto prompted them in this benevolent work will be manifested in a more eminent degree. We propose to unite hand and heart in pushing forward the Ark of the Lord. Let us recollect our reward is at hand; that the souls of these precious Immortals are, in a very great measure, committed to our care.—That if we be the humble instruments of turning one soul from the error of his ways, we shall thereby cover a multitude of sins.

We cannot here forbear mentioning the unwearied and unremitting exertions of one of our members, to facilitate the interests of the school, particularly the class, which was immediately under her superintendence.

Our dear friend, Miss McAlmont, was well known to you all. And though her labours have ended upon earth, and she has ceased to be engrossed with the things of time and sense; yet by her example does she speak to us most audibly, exhorting us to perseverance in this benevolent work, until like her we shall be called by an all wise Providence from labor to reward.

To the children we say, that we have observed with much delight the fondness which some of you have evinced for your school, and whilst there, the order and decorum observed. But, we would not only have you respectful and dutiful to your Teachers, but, we would have the truths taught by them indelibly impressed upon your minds; that they may be exemplified in early life, by an entire devotedness to your God. Remember that nothing but love, and desire for your future happiness ever induced those ladies to relinquish the pleasure of pursuing at home the Holy word of God, in order to impart to you, that knowledge whereby you may be enabled to understand the will of God concerning you, and to discover the path that leads to joys immortal.

We will improve this opportunity, by making a few remarks to the Public, you have discovered, with regret, no doubt many of you, the deplorable state of this Institution, and perhaps have been ready to enquire the cause. And while interrogating the subject, doubtless attributed it solely to the absence of that energetic spirit, which, so much characterized the first Institutions. We may acknowledge, perhaps there is too much force in your conclusion. But whilst we candidly confess ourselves delinquent, we promise, through the grace of God, and aided by the patronage and support of a generous public, to redouble our exertions and though the prospects be discouraging, we will endeavour to discharge our duty, with an eye single to the glory of God and to the redemption of reward. But we must bear in mind that our exertions are to be mutual. You are to co-operate with us, not only by affording

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Mr. Editor I did no vidual in could dep ment of a any virtue of men, use of all no tenden at least what good ine, that a thereby o is beyond latter are fore, and dent, to k their neig at their o er have hood up brandy 'g felt and se have ren other so objection ance Soc tice be us 'Bible So in these c 'Individual and Supp Corporat on establ sure to m mined en themselves whilst oth selves the ate us of when tho al gratifi may be in ciate the tend to f this artio nity can and com evident th And this drawn b learned. Talbo

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rs funds for carrying on—but by your individual influence, directly or indirectly. "Our blessed Saviour has left us the poor as his special legacy; and has also stamp even poverty with dignity, by making it his own garb in the days of his incarnation." And shall we view his legacy with indifference? Surely not.—Then let us be active in promoting the moral condition of those who are immediately connected with us by the ties of citizenship. In so doing we shall not only have the satisfaction of seeing them advanced to the exalted character of Christians, filling useful and honorable stations in society, but we shall, ourselves, be heirs of all those heart felt joys, arising from a conviction of having discharged our duty, and of receiving the approbation of a just and righteous God. For which boon let us mutually strive—so that when the Lord comes to reckon with his saints we may not be found wanting.

N. B. Upwards of 40 volumes, are missing from the Sunday School library we earnestly hope, that those persons having them in possession, will bring them in and deliver them to the Librarian.

We will be thankful, if the Star and Whig will copy the above.

For the Easton Gazette.
Mr. Editor:

I did not suppose there was one individual in our enlightened county, who could deprecate, as an evil, the establishment of a Society for the promotion of any virtue. For surely an Association of men, who voluntarily renounce the use of all intoxicating liquors, can have no tendency to encourage intemperance, at least amongst themselves. And for what good reason any person can imagine, that any bad effect will be produced thereby on those who are not members, is beyond my capacity to discover. The latter are only left where they were before, and if they drink more of the *Arden*, to keep the still running, because their neighbors drink none, the evil lies at their own door. Although the former have experienced, even from childhood up to manhood, that wine and brandy "gladden the heart," yet they have felt and seen that they *madden too*, and have renounced them, and sought out other sources of "gladness." The same objection that is urged against Temperance Societies, may with equal justice be used against "Agricultural," and "Bible Societies," &c. "Public Opinion," in these cases, has pronounced, that "Individual Exertions" should be aided and supported by the united energies of Corporate Capacities. All innovations on established customs in Society, are sure to meet with numerous and determined enemies. Some refuse to bind themselves by any obligation to reform, whilst others cannot bear to debar themselves the innocent indulgence of *ateperate* use of the glass. But the time will come, when those who indulge in these sensual gratifications by whatever motive they may be influenced; will properly appreciate the motives of the *temperators* who intend to *prove* the entire *usefulness* of this article; for if a part of this community can enjoy all the blessings of health and comfort, without its aid, it will be evident that *all* may and can do the same. And this is a conclusion which may be drawn by the ignorant as well as the learned. T.

Talbot county.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

I enclose you have the sentiments that a select party drank on the late Centenary Anniversary of the illustrious Washington.

As they are in perfect keeping with the times and breathe nothing but the spirit of Patriotism and genuine Republicanism, they are presented to you for publication—confident too that they will be suited to the taste of your readers, they are offered to them as well as to the good spirit that still holds up in evil times.

Yours

A distant Subscriber.

1. The occasion which has called us together—the Centenary Anniversary of George Washington the founder of the Republic—a man who was first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his Countrymen.

2. Our Country—The name of American which belongs to us must always exalt the just pride of patriotism.

3. The Constitution of our Country—the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed—adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation—completely free in its principles—in the distribution of its powers uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment—it has a just claim to our confidence and support.

4. Religion and Morality, the indispensable supports of political prosperity—he cannot be a patriot who would labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens—with caution must we indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without Religion—for whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education upon minds of a peculiar structure, reason and experience forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

5. The unity of our Government which constitutes us one people.—We regard it as the main pillar in the Edifice of our

Independence—the support of tranquility at home, of peace abroad, of safety, prosperity, of liberty.

6. National Union—Let us cherish it with cordial, habitual and immovable attachment—it is the palladium of political safety and prosperity. We will watch and preserve it with jealous anxiety. We will discountenance even the suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned. We will frown indignantly upon the first dawnings of an attempt to alienate one portion of our Country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts.

7. The basis of our political System—the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of Government.

8. Fundamental maxims of true liberty. Respect for the authority of Government—compliance with its Laws—acquiescence in its measures—for the right of the People to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

9. The Love of Liberty, interwoven with every ligament of our hearts, is best cherished by the preservation of its surest guardian the Federal Constitution.

10. The preservation of our Government and the permanency of our happy state—it is requisite not only that we discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that we resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretences.

11. The alternate domination of Factions, sharpened by the spirit of revenge is itself a frightful despotism.—Let us be vigilant and guard both against it and the disorders and miseries to which it leads, lest sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more fortunate than his competitors, may found his own elevation upon the ruins of public liberty.

12. Institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. Promote them as objects of primary importance—for in proportion as the structure of Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

13. Peace, harmony, and liberal intercourse with all nations—political connexion with none—here let us stop—Exclusive favours or preferences are neither to be sought nor granted. Let us consult the national course of things. Let us diffuse and diversify by gentle means the streams of commerce—but force nothing.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, March 31.

The Executive Council, will meet at Annapolis on Tuesday the 3d day of April next.

We understand that the Philadelphia Oystermen are in great numbers in the narrow waters of Chester River, taking and destroying all the oysters within the reach of their large drags—that the citizens of Kent and Queen Anns are determined to expel them therefrom by putting the law passed at the late session of our legislature, in force against them, and that for the purpose of effecting their object and preventing the escape of these marauders, they wish to employ a Steam Boat, and have made application to the Trustees for the use of the Maryland—We see no impropriety in letting the Maryland go, if she can be spared, so as not to interfere with her regular routes and without running much risk of being injured; but if she cannot accomplish the enterprise without the hazard of sustaining injury that would cause her to affect her engagements with the public, by the loss of a single trip, it would be improper to employ her. We all know that the Maryland is a first rate boat and has not a superior if an equal in the union of her size, and it would be wrong we think for the trustees to employ her on any hazardous expedition by which the company or public would sustain injury.

GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.—The following important information is contained in the National Intelligencer of Thursday the 29th.

From Georgia we learn, through a private channel, that the Mandate of the Supreme Court of the U. States in the case of S. A. Worcester vs. the State of Georgia, (the Cherokee case) having been delivered to the Court to which it was addressed, a motion was made by the Counsel for Mr. Worcester to reverse the judgment of that Court, according to the judgment of the Supreme Court, & that the motion was refused by the Court. A motion was then made that the Mandate of the Supreme Court should be placed on the record of the Court accompanied by a motion for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and that this motion was also refused. The argument of those motions occupied two or three days, and the decisions were rendered without any written opinion thereon. Finally, a request was preferred for a certified statement of these decisions of the Court, and it was denied; the Judge taking the ground, as we had anticipated of disregarding altogether the Mandate of the Supreme Court.

The Richmond Whig of the 21st says: "The General Assembly of Virginia will adjourn finally this day, after the second longest Session in our history, and the most memorable."

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Baltimore Chronicle, dated

Washington D. C. March 27, 1832.

As yet no nomination to England has been made. The mind of hickory is distracted between a couple of the Ancient Dominion, to wit, the chairman on Foreign Relations, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives—as between the two the two cabinets are at issue—they of the parlour being for the one, and they of the kitchen for the other. The important matter will be determined in a few days.

The amendment of Webster to the bill of apportionment has been re-considered in the Senate—and the factionists are looking up.

In the history which Duff Green has given of the attempted contracts for supplying the emigrant Indians, he fulfills the promise which he made, to expose "the most stupendous pecuniary fraud, that was ever attempted to be practised on the American people." The account given in the Telegraph of this high handed attempt to defraud the treasury, by some of our noted disciples of Reform, is too plain and circumstantial, to admit of a doubt of its general correctness. It appears from this statement, that Major Eaton and Gov. Houston, had combined to make a contract for furnishing rations to the emigrating Indians, at a rate far beyond the actual cost, and by which the contractors should be enabled to make a clear profit of upwards of a million of dollars. It appears, too, that this nefarious attempt to secure a favorable contract, had the sanction and connivance of President Jackson, himself,—as Mr. Green waited on the Reforming Chief, and represented to him the facts of the case; but he, the President, became highly "excited," at this interference, and said that the proposed contract would be sanctioned. It appears that the advertisement for the contract was cautiously framed in such a way as to keep its magnitude entirely out of view, and thus prevent competition. What few bidders did offer, were discountenanced, or attempted to be bribed from their purpose—so as to leave a clear field, and a golden harvest, to Eaton, Houston & Co. The whole plot is laid bare in the Telegraph, and is of a character to claim grave enquiry from the constituted authorities of the nation.—Baltimore Patriot.

Latest from Europe.

The packet ship Charlemagne, Capt. Robinson, from Havre, has arrived at New York, having been obliged by stress of weather to put into Plymouth, England. She brings to the editors of the Post and Courier, London papers to the evening of the 17th February.

The Cholera Morbus has at length reached the metropolis of the British empire. It suddenly appeared in London on Saturday the 12th of February. Ten cases and seven deaths were announced in the space of 24 hours. "Since that time," says the Devonport Telegraph, "there have been 6 additional cases, but no deaths, making in all 16 cases and 7 deaths in three days, out of a population of nearly a million and a half. Its progress, therefore, is any thing but alarming, though the intelligence has, of course, greatly agitated the whole country."

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, March 29.

WHEAT (White) 1 06cts
do (red) 90 a 95cts
CORN (White) 42
do (Yellow) 43

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Samuel T. Emory & John G. Stevens having associated themselves together, under the firm of

EMORY & STEVENS,

beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened a GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE, on Bowley's Wharf, No 82, Corner of South and Wood sts. where they will constantly keep on hand

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will sell at the most reduced prices; and every effort will be made to obtain the highest prices for all grain, &c. which may be consigned to them.

N. B. We have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of best white wheat family Flour, warranted—also, Flour of different qualities which we will dispose of on moderate terms.

March 31 3w

NEW SADDLERY

WM. W. HIGGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY,

of the latest fashions, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

Easton, March 24 3w

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber takes this method of reminding those Persons who promised him to settle off executions against them at May Term 1831 and November Term 1831, (in case where property is returned on hand,) and have failed to comply with their promises that unless they come forward and settle off the same, or make arrangements satisfactory to all parties concerned, they need not be surprised at finding their property advertised for sale in the succeeding Easton Gazette. Disagreeable as it may be to the feelings of the defendants, it is also equally disagreeable to me to be dunned for money I might or ought to have collected. I am therefore determined to redeem my pledge to my constituents, that is, to discharge the duties incumbent on me.

The public's humble Servant,
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 31

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society, will take place in the Church at Easton on the 2d Monday in April, at 11 o'clock, if the day be favorable, if not, the next which may be so.

The Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in the Society. But more particularly the Ladies of Talbot county are requested to attend.

March 31.

ARRIVAL.

W. L. Hollifield, Surgeon Dentist, OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully begs leave to announce his arrival to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and vicinity, and feels much pleasure in tendering his professional services for a few days, to people so proverbial for their hospitality and intelligence.

The utility and importance of good teeth is so well established among all intelligent persons, that he is induced to consider expatriation superfluous.

W. L. H. performs all the various operations on the teeth. Teeth and fangs extracted, teeth filed, cleaned, and plugged with gold & silver. Artificial, Animal and Mineral teeth inserted from a single incisor to a whole set. W. L. H. may be found at the Easton Hotel, at any hour of the day. The most liberal charges may be expected.

All operations warranted.

March 31

N. B. Ladies by sending their address will be waited on at their dwelling without extra charge.

FARM TO RENT.

For the balance of the present year. A small Farm, near Easton, with thirty nine bushels of wheat and 13 bushels of Rye, seeded on it. The farm consists of three fields of about 65 thousand and corn hills each. The dwelling house commodious and in good repair, attached to it is an elegant garden and an orchard. Possession can be given immediately; but the present occupant would prefer occupying the house a few weeks. The fencing and usual preparations for a crop have been made. For particulars enquire of the Editor, or the Subscriber on the premises.

WM. NEEDLES.

3d mo. 30

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

27th day of March A. D. 1832.

ON application of Emory Bayly, administrator of James Harris late of Caroline County deceased,—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harris, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 27th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

EMORY BAYLY, adm'r.

of James Harris dec'd.

March 31

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

February Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Charles H. Bowdle, administrator of Loftus Bowdle late of Talbot county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in 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 30th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Loftus Bowdle late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said dec'd. estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 3d of October next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 30th day of March in the year of our Lord 1832.

CHARLES H. BOWDLE, adm'r.

of Loftus Bowdle, deceased

March 31

Sale of a valuable Real Estate.

By a decree and order of the honorable Judges of Talbot county Court at November term, 1831, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Easton on

Tuesday the 1st day of May next,

all the real estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Vaskins with the improvements adjoining the town of Easton, containing by late survey, 184 acres of Land. The sale will be made between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on said day.

This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their respective portions.

John Edmondson.

Lambert Cardon.

John Rogers.

March 24 ts (\$8 & W)

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th of April next, at the Court-House door, in the town of Easton, all the Lands and real estate belonging to the heirs of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county deceased, situate in Banbury, in said county.

This property will be sold on a credit of eight, sixteen and twenty four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their respective portions—sale to commence between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,

SOLOMON MULIKIN,

THOMAS HENRIK,

Commissioners.

N. B. The lower farm is situated immediately on the Choptank, the greater part is well covered with good Spruce Pine; also a considerable quantity of oak, all of which is convenient to navigable water, there is also a large marsh, which is very fine either for stock, or the improvement of the land. The other farm has a sufficiency of wood land for two such farms, it lies only about a mile and a half from navigable water, there could be wood enough cut and sold, from either of the farms to pay for them without injury.

March 17 6t (\$)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use Jesse Scott, against Cyrus Newlin and James Gossage, surviving obligors of Mahala Frampton—Will be sold at Public Vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All the right, title, interest, claim and estate, of him the said Cyrus Newlin, or in and to, the farm situate in the Trappe district of this county, where the aforesaid N. W. did lately reside; be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names, it may be called, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the above mentioned Cyrus Newlin, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 31 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expensis, to me directed, against John S. Higgins and Matthew I. Higgins, at the suit of Mrs. Ann Elbert, and one writ of fieri facias to me directed, against John S. Higgins, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins—Will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All that farm or plantation, where the said John S. Higgins now resides, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Martin, Esq. in the Trappe district, be the quantity of acres what it may, or known by whatever name or names, it may be called—also, one house and lot in Trappe town, 2 cars, 4 head of horses, and 10 head of cattle, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned John S. Higgins, to pay and satisfy the above named writs of vendi. exp. and fieri facias, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 31 4w

The Beautiful Spotted Horse

YOUNG DIOMEAD

Will be at Easton on Tuesday, the 10th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—at Denton on Tuesday, the 17th and Wednesday, the 18th, on the Friday and Saturday following at Upper Hunting Creek, the residue of his time at the subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end on the 30th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the spring's chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 8 years old this spring and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength, and fine action; the strength of the dray and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.

WILLIAM BENNY.

March 31.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening at the corner store, near the Market House,

a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are some superior Ginghams, and very handsome Calicoes of the newest style; also a general assortment of Domestic Flannels, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Checks, Oznamburghs, coarse Linens &c. with a variety of fancy articles, together with a complete assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, Fruits,

Queens and Stone Ware &c.

All of which he will sell at fair prices for Cash.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

March 24 3w (\$ & W)

N. B. The highest prices paid for Quilts and Feathers.

Bakery, Grocery, Confectionary, &c

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the

BAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their custom. He would likewise notify them, that he has very recently returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of

Groceries & fancy Articles

SUCH AS,

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Sugar, Molasses, Buttons, Tape, Cord, Flour, Cheese, Bacon, Braid, Ribbon, Lard, Dried Beef, Sewing Silk, Bees Tongues and Colored & other Cotton, Bologna sausage, and Thread, Soap Candles, Green & common Shoe Tobacco, Spanish and American segars, Rappoe and Scotch Suspenders, Blacking, Dye Stuffs, Files & Harmonicons, Ginger, Pearl Ash, Lead headed Cane, Nutmegs, Mace, and Rattan Switches, Cinnamon, Pimento & Magic Lanterns, Pepper, Percussion Pistols and Razors, Shaving boxes, Court Plaster, Brushes and soap, Writing and Letter Scissors, Tailor's and Paper, other Thimbles, Ink, Quills, Slates, Knitting and Sewing, Slate & Lead Pencils, Needles, and a variety of School and other Books for children. Also,

A fresh supply of Fruits, Nuts and Confectionary, with a handsome assortment of COMBS, TOYS and PERFORMERS, &c. PORTER, ALE and STOUT BEER in their seasons—CIDER and PICKLING VINEGAR.

The subscriber feels grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuation of the same.

FREDERICK F. MINDE.

Orders for Pound or other Cakes will be promptly attended to.

Easton, March 3 cowst [S]

Millinery & Mantua-Making.

Mrs. Ridgway

HAVING served a regular time at the above branches she leaves respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on Washington street, and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets,

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Millinery and Fancy

GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above profession.

N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millinery business, a young Girl between the age of 13 and 14 years, of good family.

March 10 S&W

WESLEY'S WORKS.

JUST received from New York a few copies of Wesley's Works complete in 7 Vols. Of which is contained his Sermons, Journal and Miscellaneous Works—1st American Edition. Those who wish to purchase will please apply to

LOTT WARFIELD.

March 17

W. L. HOLLIFIELD

SURGEON DENTIST,

IS EXPECTED HERE IN A FEW DAYS.

March 17.

DENTISTRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton that he occupies a convenient room at Mr. Lowe's, where he will be happy to render his professional assistance at any hour of the day. He inserts TEETH, NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single tooth to an entire set, in the most useful and natural position. Cleansing, Separating, and Filling, and all other operations for the benefit of the teeth, without giving pain. Diseases of the gums, bad breath and the decay of the teeth, is occasioned by a foreign substance which collects on the teeth, called Salivary Calculus, it may be removed without pain or the slightest injury to the teeth. Teeth and Fingers removed in the most skillful manner. He will wait upon families at their dwellings, if desired.

A. F. GOODRICH, Surgeon Dentist.

March 17 3w

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME. He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, Hon. Judge Earle, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

March 24

Branch Bank at Easton,

March 22d 1832.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

March 24 3

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet in Easton on the 3d Wednesday the 18th of next month (April) to grant Licenses to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

March 24 (S & W) 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed to public sale on TUESDAY, the 10th of April next, at Golden Square, Head of Wye, Q. Anne's county, a large and valuable stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c. the property of the late Thomas Murphy, Esquire, deceased.

Among the HORSES are several

BROOD MARES

of the best breed in our County, one of them sired by the full bred horse Silver Heels, out of a full bred Mare, now in foal by the famous horse John Richards—another sired by Top Gallant out of a fine full bred Mare also in foal by John Richards—several other Mares in foal by fine horses, a number of young horses now fit for service, from five years and under; among them is a Filley, four years old this spring, out of the Silver Heels mare by John Richards, also five colts two and three years old by the imported Horse Valentine, out of fine Mares. Pedigrees of those Mares will be furnished on the day of sale.

Among the cattle are several YOUNG BULLS, of the Devon breed, purchased out of the stock of the late Gov. Wright also several MILCH COWS, of choice breeds—

SHEEP.

Some fine breeding sows of good breed and a large number of fine shoats suitable for the next year. Those breeds have been selected with much care and pains, as well as at great cost

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

Attendance given and terms more fully made known by

JAS. MASSEY, & WM. STEVENS, Ex'rs. of T. Murphy, dec'd.

March 17

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situated on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r

Dec. 24

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with, would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLET,

PROFESSOR of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instruction, in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Paris, newest style.

Mr. M. will also give private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the school all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kenard & Loreday, at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at this office:

March 10

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or room, recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court House.

JOHN SEE.

March 24

PHILADELPHIA

HOTEL,

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore.

Jan 21 3m

CHANCERY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

In Caroline County Court, on the Chancery side thereof.

OCTOBER TERM, 1831.

Bill of Complaints, Exhibits, Answers, &c

William Hughlett, complainant against Joseph Wood and Ann his wife, formerly Ann Chilcutt and Joseph Chilcutt son & heir of John Chilcutt, defendants. M. upon the premises, the Lands contained in a mortgage, from John Chilcutt and Ann, his wife, to William Hughlett, supposed to contain about

One hundred Acres,

but be the same more or less, adjoining the Lands of Batchelder Chance and others, and near Greensborough in Caroline county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the balance due, with interest and costs.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable in 12 months—and after the ratification of said sale by the Court & the payment of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will execute a sufficient deed or deeds, to be executed and acknowledged according to Law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the lands and premises so sold to him or them, as aforesaid free, clear and discharged from all claims of the complainant and defendants or either of them. Attendance will be given by

W. HUGHLETT, Trustee.

Talbot county, March 24 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John Stevens, Jr. Administrator Debonas Non of Peter Stevens, dec'd against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to public sale, at the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All that parcel of land, of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz:—Part Marsh Land, near Parsons Landing, containing 165 acres of land more or less, also part of "Bozman's Addition," and "Sandy Hill," containing 194 acres of land more or less, and part of "True Trust," containing 24 acres of land more or less; all situated as the lands and tenements, of the aforesaid James Cain, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi expo and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER Shff.

March 24 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Valiant, against Henry Dillaway, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—two houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, one old cart, one bureau, one side board, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 Beds bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one clock cow, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the before mentioned Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa. and officer's fees, in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 24 4w

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlain and wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold at public Vendue for cash to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property viz. all that farm or plantation belonging to him, the said Thomas M. Cooper, situated in the Chappel district of Talbot county and called "Part Ramsey's Forest" & Morgan's Neglect, containing the quantity of 82 acres of land more or less adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and Wm. Benny, seized as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Cooper to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of Vendi Expo and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND late Shff.

March 24 4w

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of John Goldsborough, against Henry Dillaway and Speeden Seymour, the other at the suit of Wm. Bromwell, against Henry Dillaway, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—4 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 12 head of hogs, one pig and harness, 4 beds bedsteads and furniture, 18 Windsor chairs, one sideboard, 2 and dining tables, and 2 carts and to, 2 houses and lots, situated in Trappe town, in Talbot county, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vendi expo, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND late Shff.

March 24 4w

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

EASTON PACKET,



LEONARD.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON LEONARD, Master, will commence her regular routes from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next, the 18th inst. leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that our convenience will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

N. B. All orders "left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, in Easton, or with my brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at the point for the transaction of all business connected with the packet, will be punctually attended to.

Easton, March 17 (S & W) 3w

EASTON PACKET



SCHOONER ARIEL,

Captain Thomas P. Townsend, Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for the confidence reposed in him by a generous public, begs leave to inform his numerous friends and customers and the public generally, that he continues to run the substantial & fast sailing Schooner or ARIEL, as a packet boat between Easton Point & Baltimore; & that her regular trips will commence for the season on Wednesday the 28th March instant, leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock and regularly every Wednesday at the same hour, throughout the season, wind and weather permitting. Returning she will leave Baltimore on Saturdays at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Ariel has just been put in very complete order for the accommodation of passengers and reception of freight, and can perform her trips in as short a time and with as much regularity, as any sail boat in the bay, as was fully proved by her performances last year.

Captain Townsend who is well known for his industry, attention to business and sobriety gives personal attention to the smallest matter entrusted to his care, and I have no doubt will continue to give entire satisfaction to the public.

All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Dr. Thos. H. Dawson & son's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

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

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, as administrator of Wm. Benny, dec'd, are requested to make payment prior to the 10th April next, as no indulgence can be granted after that day.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Adm'r.

Easton, March 24 3t

MILLINGTON HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that

Large & commodious Tavern, situated in the village of Millington, or more frequently called Head of Chester, Md. just completed by Capt. Samuel G. Osborn, where he hopes, from attention to business, that he shall share his part of the public patronage. His table shall always be furnished with the best that the market can afford; his bar shall always be furnished with the choicest of liquors; his stables are good and attended by a faithful ostler.

Horses, Gigs, and Hacks are always kept to convey travellers to any part of the Peninsula. Boarding by the day, week, or year. The public's obdt serv't,

SAMUEL R. CLAYLAND.

March 17 4w

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obdt serv't

J. M. FAULKNER.

Dec 10

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county in the state of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers [made on white warp] with blue fluting, dark mixed cassinet vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

of Talbot county.

Easton Feb 4

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 12.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

The Splendid thorough bred Stallion JOHN OF ROANOKE

Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season, on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.

THE TERMS ARE:

\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasture and grain if required, on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.

Edward N. Hambleton.

Nicholas Goldsborough.

Richard Spencer.

Easton, March 24 4t

The thorough bred young Horse DEY OF ALGIERS

The best son of Rinaldo, will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, and will be let to 20 mares at 10 dollars the spring's chance, 15 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and 50 cents in each case to the groom.

sure a mare in foal, and 50 cents in each case to the groom.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS

will be 4 years old in May next, is near 15 hands high. Is a dark bay or brown, with a fine silken and glossy coat. In muscular powers, symmetry of form, and lofty carriage superior to his sire. His dam Crazy Jane by Oscar, grand dam Eglantine by the Dey of Algiers, great grand dam imported with the Dey of Algiers. The two last animals were imported by Col. Swann, and were accompanied by well authenticated certificates, proving them to be full bred Arabians of the best class.

Edw'd. N. Hambleton.

March 24 4w

The Splendid Horse JULIUS CESAR

Is a dark chestnut sorrel, near sixteen hands high, 7 years old this spring, was raised by J. J. Dupont, near Wilmington, Del. was got by Wind-Flour the property of General Irvine, his dam by Bela Badger's Hickory. For further particulars see handbills.

JULIUS CESAR will be at Easton on Tuesday the 27th inst., at Joseph Turner's stable in the Chappel district, on Wednesday the 28th inst., at the Trappe on Saturday the 31st inst., at St. Michaels on Saturday the 7th of April, and will attend the above stands once a fortnight throughout the season, except at Easton, where he will be every Tuesday throughout the season.

TERMS.

\$5 the spring's chance, \$5 to ensure a mare with foal, \$2 the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

Joseph Turner.

E. N. Hambleton.

March 24 4w

YOUNG WHIP.

Is now in fine condition, and will be let to mares this spring at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, provided the money be paid on or before the first of September next, if not five dollars will after that time, discharge the debt eight dollars to insure a mare in foal, and three dollars for a single leap. Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

Young Whip is a sorrel horse of great power and action, nearly sixteen hands high, only four years old last October, and will stand at the Trappe, on Saturday the 24th inst., at Easton, on Tuesday the 27th inst.; and at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 31st inst.; and continue to stand at the above named places on the above mentioned days, once in two weeks alternately until the 20th June, when his season will expire.

PEDIGREE.

Young Whip was sired in the State of Ohio by the well known horse Democrat—Democrat by Cook's old imported Whip of Kentucky—his dam the White Stockings of Virginia. It is not deemed necessary to say more of this Horse as the grand sire and dam are both so well known throughout the Union.

CHARLES BENSON.

Talbot county, March 24th.