

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IMPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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EASTON, MARYLAND

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

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GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance Two dollars will discharge the debt.

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

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinue until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted free for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

Now regularly published in Philadelphia a weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,
Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe & Appendix

From the experiment we have made in ascertaining the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it. In giving, from week to week a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress, and a condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the year and days on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of the country depend for their permanency and, therefore, in some degree, for the future of the world. Our original plan extended no farther than this epitome of the debates, with the proceedings, but at the last session we added an Appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for public use. This extended the work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1184 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, both or either to be furnished, through the mail, as they had from the press, in sheets, and charged only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every State in the Union concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information, and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress, at each session, but the signs of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand any thing of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject, which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tenders to them in this Prospectus.

TERMS

Congressional Globe—1 copy \$1 00

Do. do. do. 11 copies during the session 10 00

Appendix—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those persons that copy this Prospectus, if their attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we could not describe it, probably, unless by a list of its titles.

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

Those who subscribe, should send their sales receipts in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at furthest, to ensure a complete copy.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & IVES,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 4, 1836.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, the subscriber will sell at public vendue on Wednesday the 7th day of December next at the late residence of Lambert W. Spencer dec'd all his household and kitchen furniture consisting of 1 eight day clock, tables, chairs, bedding &c. together with a variety of other articles.

On the following day (Thursday) at Miles River Ferry, the deceased's entire stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

A variety of farming utensils, the crop of corn (about 230 barrels), a quantity of Pot Potatoes, several hives, several tons of hay, one pair of a leading sows and batteaux, and the Ferry Boat and rope. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for amounts of five dollars and under the cash will be required; sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

SAM'L W. SPENCER, Adm. of
LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Dec.
Nov. 21 1836

Talbot County to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Thomas Henrix stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Act; and the said Thomas Henrix having complied with the several requisites required by the said Act, I do hereby order and adjudge that he said Thomas Henrix be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of the Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Thomas Henrix to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Henrix should not have the benefit of the said Act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 13th day of February, 1836.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

Nov. 22 (G)

PORK WANTED.

SEALED Proposals for supplying the Almshouse of Talbot County with pork will be received either by the subscriber, or by Wm. A. P. C. Kemp overseer until first of December.

Nov. 22 (G)

POETRY.

THE FIELD OF CORN.

Let others praise the myrtle flowers
From southern summers sprung,
The glory of Italian bowers
By bard and beauty sung;
While Rosalie's enchanting grace
Is in my nemy's home,
I'll not forget our trysting place
Was in the field of corn.

The branching vines beneath our feet
No purple clusters bore,
But fruit more sunny-hued and sweet—
The pumpkin's yellow store.
The plaintive quail that harbored near
Prolonged his note forlorn,
And every sigh and sound was clear
Among the Indian corn.

The green and trailing leaves at last
Were faded, crisp and sere,
And over them the autumn blast
Bewailed their ruin'd cheer.
By reapers from the tassel'd stalk
The golden ear was torn,
And desolate became our walk
Within the field of corn.

THE LOVE OF OTHER DAYS.

BY MRS. NORTON.

'Tis past! We've learned to live apart,
And with a faint and gradual ray
All hope had faded from my heart
Like sunset on an Autumn day;
Forgetful of these hours of pain,
They tell me I shall love again!

Perhaps I may! We laugh at jests
Some buried friends at random made;
Peace stials within our grieving breast,
As sunbeams pierce the forest shade;
We learn to fling all mourning by—
Even that which clothed our memory!

Therefore I do believe this world
Like other claims age's "olden days,"
And my cry is "I will not be old!"
Like flowers among the trodden grass:
But ere I love, it must be long—
The habits of the heart are strong.

Ere my accustomed eye can seek,
In some new, unfamiliar face,
The smile that glow'd upon thy cheek,
And lent thine eye, a softer grace,
When in the crowd I turned to thee,
Proud of thy certain sympathy.

Ere my poor ear, that hath been used
To live upon thy kindly voice;
Its daily sustenance refused,
Ere forced to wander for a choice,
Can listen to some other tone,
And deem it welcome as thine own—

Ere the true heart thou couldst deceive
Can hope and dream and trust once more,
And from another's lips believe
All that THY lips so lately swore,
And hear those words of other years
Without a burst of bitter tears.

Ere I have half my mind explain'd
To one who shares my thoughts to late,
What weary tongue and spirits pain'd
And heart that still feels desolate,
Have travelled through life's by-gone days
Which made life barren to my gaze!

With years must pass! In this world's strife
How small will be my portion then,
The fainting energies of life,
Will scarcely serve to love again,
Lured to the pale, uncertain flame,
The fervent God denies his name.

No let no wrong'd heart look to mine;
Such fate the wanderer hath in store
Who worships at the ruin'd shrine
Where altar-fires can burn no more:
Vain is the incense—vain the prayer—
No deity is lingering there!

Oh! never more shall trust return,
Trust,—by which love alone can live
E'en while I woe, my heart shall yearn
For my answer thou wert wont to give,
And my faint sighs shall echo be
Of those I breathed long since to thee!

From the Philadelphia Mirror.

THE BEAUTIFUL CONVICT.

This singular story is actually true.

Rose Mac Orne was a rare sample of Scotch beauty. Her eyes deeply blue, as Loch Lomond; glowing cheeks; hair light and glossy, parted over her broad forehead, like folds of fax colored satin; features which a shrewd and active mind had strongly developed, a tall muscular frame, of stately proportions and a firm, elastic, rapid tread, which she had acquired in early days, when

Down the rocks she leaped along,
Like rivulets in May.

her youth was unfortunate, for her mother died during her infancy; and her profligate and selfish father had abandoned her before she had reached the age of fifteen. Many were anxious to take Rose into their care, for she was neat and thrifty as a brownie, and had the obsequious manner of her countrymen, united with that proverbial wisdom which is the direct road to favor and fortune. Her greatest misfortune was her beauty.

Often, after the most unremitting efforts to see, poor Rose was accused of a thousand faults, and dismissed by prudent and careful steers, lest she should become too dear a want. Scotch discrimination soon discovered the source of the difficulty, and Scotch ambition resolved to make the best of it. To whom and disdained to determine that none should break her chains, yet dealing out her love to each, as her characters would bear. Her superior she played a deep and insidious game. Trusting to her own strength she resisted their arts, while she alluringly made them the victims of her art. In all this, Rose was actuated by some far more than a mere girlish love of tripping; she was ambitious, and had formed her plan of opulent marriage. Many a Cantabrigia Oxonian, many a testy bachelor, and every widower had got entangled in her coils, and was extorted only by the early interference of proud and prudent relations. At length, notwithstanding her modest manners and apparent artlessness, the intrigues of Rose Mac Orne became as proverbial as her beauty; she could obtain no service in any family where there was a youth to be fascinated, or a wealthy old age to be caajoled.

Learning that an east Indian man was about to sail, with many ladies on board, Rose took the opportunity of making her way to the vessel, and in being appointed dressing maid to an elderly lady, who was going out to Calcutta to reside with an invalid, India, match making in India opened glorious prospects to Scotch ambition. Rose took unexampled pains to please her new mistress, and in two days she was a decided favorite.

No wonder the gypsy began to feel proud of her power for she never tried to please without decidedly effecting her purpose. But she was not content with being the favorite of the elderly lady, she was also determined to be the favorite of the young man, who was going out to Calcutta to reside with an invalid, India, match making in India opened glorious prospects to Scotch ambition. Rose took unexampled pains to please her new mistress, and in two days she was a decided favorite.

Therefore I do believe this world
Like other claims age's "olden days,"
And my cry is "I will not be old!"
Like flowers among the trodden grass:
But ere I love, it must be long—
The habits of the heart are strong.

Ere my accustomed eye can seek,
In some new, unfamiliar face,
The smile that glow'd upon thy cheek,
And lent thine eye, a softer grace,
When in the crowd I turned to thee,
Proud of thy certain sympathy.

Ere my poor ear, that hath been used
To live upon thy kindly voice;
Its daily sustenance refused,
Ere forced to wander for a choice,
Can listen to some other tone,
And deem it welcome as thine own—

Ere the true heart thou couldst deceive
Can hope and dream and trust once more,
And from another's lips believe
All that THY lips so lately swore,
And hear those words of other years
Without a burst of bitter tears.

Ere I have half my mind explain'd
To one who shares my thoughts to late,
What weary tongue and spirits pain'd
And heart that still feels desolate,
Have travelled through life's by-gone days
Which made life barren to my gaze!

With years must pass! In this world's strife
How small will be my portion then,
The fainting energies of life,
Will scarcely serve to love again,
Lured to the pale, uncertain flame,
The fervent God denies his name.

No let no wrong'd heart look to mine;
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ant reputation of being a whole series of tyrants beginning with Blue Beard, who had a whole closet full of assassinated ladies, and ending with the Duke of—, who, it is quite undeniable, kept his beautiful lady for twenty-six years in a middling sized band box of stone and iron. True enough it undoubtedly is, that when a gentleman has a bullet in his clavicle, the wound and the surgeon together may very fairly be thought capable of making him pale and disinclined to equestrian locomotion, without any aid from the simities of conscience on behalf of butchered or imprisoned womanhood. So thought some few; but so did not think so many; and when, after a very long absence from his baronial castle, the Baron returned, accompanied by a beautiful and high born wife, elderly peasant women shook their heads solemnly and pitied the poor dear lady, who would assuredly be haunted first and then murdered to preserve the secret of her dark husband's midnight sufferings.

To the great disengagement of the truth of prophecy, nothing of the sort occurred. The fair and loving bridge turned her large dark earnest eyes as lovingly and as happily upon her dark and somewhat worn band when she had been wedded to him a full dozen of honeymoon, as she had done when first she saw him battle-stained and wearied but with the eye and voice of a leader whom nothing could subdue, as he returned from the sanguinary battle of—

I thought it would be so! was uttered by a thousand tongues, when it was learned that the only son of the Baron, that feisty boy who had birth cost his lovely mother her existence, had perished in the river that foamed over its rocky bed in the neighborhood of Nachstein.

In nothing are people so apt to be unanimous as in prophesying after the fact. I thought it would be so! is the assurance of all bystanders in every case, from the crash of empires to the levitating of a juvenile gipsy; and those who had been much surprised that the baroness was neither killed by her husband, nor spirited away from him by the gipsy of Marguerite, appropriately at first in snowy white, were now quite convinced that both the lady and the child had been drowned, and that the Baron, too, would after some very out of the way and summary fashion. For a time indeed, this seemed to be very far from unlikely to be fulfilled; for the Baron, who had even yet not ceased to regret the while he had so tenderly loved, and who had taught him the difference between the false love he had once so glibly professed, and the true love, which alone can long make its abiding place in the heart of man, had garnered up his hopes in his fair 'oy, and had loved and companioned with him with a truly touching and holy tenderness. And when the plumed cap and toy sword, fair hair adorning to the one, and the other bruised and battered by its rough contact with the precipitous rocks that lined the brawling river for many a league, were brought to him as the sad and but too true tokens of the death of the last hope of Nachstein, the Baron literally in the affecting language of Scripture, "lifted up his voice and wept."

We do not desire to pronounce dogmatically upon the subject, but if we may be permitted a modest doubt, we would venture to doubt about the possibility of breaking hearts. In the particular case of the Baron, though his grief was harrowing and sincere, it was within a half-dozen German leagues of breaking his heart.—Contrarywise, when the first long agonizing agony of grief was surmounted, it hardened his heart; and many an emptied saddle during the war, into which he now entered, heart and soul, bore witness to the strength of his arm and his will in the simble art of homicide upon a large scale. When the wars at length ended, and there was not a spot in Europe where there was any reason to hope for an early outbreak, the Baron retired to his castle, with little hope of finding in solitude any of that delight upon which he had so long depended, who know nothing of the thousand harms of hard riding, fighting, and faring are so wont to talk mellifluous nonsense. It was upon arriving at his castle, that the picturesque vagrants, the Gipsies, who had already made themselves so much more free the welcome in other parts, had of late become both a pest and a terror throughout the domain of Nachstein, and many a league of territory around it.

Thank Heaven cried the Baron, on hearing this intelligence; here is at least some present occupation. And he spoke very truly, for the Gipsy Chief was as skilful, so bold, and so well versed in partisan warfare that even the doughty Baron, to whom for nearly twenty years, war had been at once the sole pastime and the sole business, the sole thought by day and the sole dream by night, even he was not unreluctantly fain to retreat before the robber horde.

By God and by the Emperor! never! was the furious reply of the Baron to the humble entreaties of the Gipsy emissaries, which he sought him to spare their leaders life. Never! he shouted the dog shall hang at sun rise! Presumptuous beast! This villain has cost me two score of the bravest fellows that ever drew bridle. Away! And by him who made me, I will hang up the very next villain who shall come to repeat your entreaties. And the Gipsy emissary departed.

Your blood be on your own head! were the parting words of the Baron to two Slav and Gipsies, whom his followers were leading forth to instant execution, they having imprudently ventured to make a last effort to save their chieftain, even while the Baron, was fiercely brooding upon the vow which had scarcely died from the lips, and he fear more than half wishing for an opportunity to show how sternly he could fulfil it.

And it was fulfilled to the letter; yet scarcely were the last agonies of the emissaries at an end, when a new Gipsy appeared to dare their fate, to solicit the chieftain's disinterment. Ah, no! the moonbeams fell upon the gaily and distorted features of the dead when his wrath had slain, as the Gipsy pointing to them with her long and withered fingers, as seen in the then whispered in his ear—"Ay! the last of the baron, the bravest—he is scarce seen dead, as the emissaries could have been shot down on his face. Ay! it is your Allohah, you beloved and lost! I have made him thick and manly—what have you made him! Marguerite is removed at last!"

That night passed away from a troubled life the last of the lordly Nachstein.

The world, that is to say, several hundreds of persons resident within a few miles, of Nachstein were favored with a full, true and particular account of her wrongs: the Baron could neither walk nor ride even upon his own demense without encountering his fair annoyance, and in due time he was justly punished for his wrongs. Now there is nothing more provocative of speculation than this disappearance. Four friends would but demonstrate how he should be, we could justly grieve for them, and in due time have just as hearty apologies, as jovial tones, and merry tales, as though said friends had never been in existence at all; or, at least, had departed life in the regular me mortal routine. But utterly to disappear, to leave no trace of the way they have taken in the world or out of it,—to allow us vainly to search from the bottom of the deep pest-frees—to allow us, just as vainly, to ask all sorts of question of all sorts of people, from the youngest up to the most venerable, and to be put to all this multitudinous annoyance by simply disappearing, is to say the least of it, exceedingly feeling our friends, whose own experience ought to tell them that it is much pleasanter to be able to speak positively to simple matter of hunting or drowning, than to be obliged to confess our want of knowledge as to the whereabouts of a mere "disappeared."

Perhaps, however, there is something of shrewd policy in seeing this merely disappearing, especially if they have any particular business, for being much and long talked about, for whose persons who are unquestionably dead and buried are soon forgotten, those who have simply disappeared under mysterious circumstances rarely fail to hold their place in the public attention for a considerable time; as will be evident to all those of our readers who remember how for five long years gossips talked, and our friends the newspapers affirmed and contradicted, regretted to say, and being distinctly to deny, in the matter of a certain wild boy, who was all the while living a very jovial life in Paris;—neither gossips nor newspapers now saying a syllable about him, the scarcely a dozen moons have waxed and waned since his actual death and burial.

When the Baron once more made his appearance, Marguerite, as we have related above, had ceased to make her; a fact which no doubt was very annoying to those eight-loving persons who had for some time been speculating as to the particular kind of execution which would punish her indignation and abetting of the recent murderous attack on the Baron. But however annoying the absence of Marguerite might be to those kind hearted individuals, one would have supposed that it would, at least, have seemed to be an extremely simple case. Turn back to our digression, however, and it will be seen that the case was neither simple nor natural. A likely story was told by the Baron, who used to be so glib, looking now so dull, so pale and so spiritless, and moping hour after hour in the long gallery, when he ought to have been gaily following the deer!

Not however many toes of the fair sex Marguerite had while vieing with the richest of them in gems and silks, and outvying the very handsomest of them in all the charms of personal feature, and carriage, "poor girl!" was the worst word any of them had for her; now, and as for the Baron, he had the pleas-

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, AND OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The extraordinary occurrences which, in our judgment rendered it proper and necessary that you should meet in General Assembly at this time, having been briefly detailed in the Proclamation calling you together, a copy of which is herewith submitted, we proceed to state to you, more at large, the views by which we were influenced, and the objects sought to be accomplished by calling for the exertions of your authority, in this unprecedented crisis in our affairs, so faithfully and wondrously brought about.

It was with deep regret, that we felt ourselves called upon to expose to the world the conduct of Maryland, so utterly unworthy of the name, and so little to have been expected of a descendant of our forefathers in the honor and name of ancestors of such unshaken purity and glorious memory, as every Son of the State should be proud and strive to emulate. But, after waiting in vain, with painful anxiety and deep solicitude, in hopes that a returning sense of duty, moral and political, would cause at least a sufficient number of the recusant Electors to attend the College, and with those who had qualified, elect a Senate, until after the last of the existing elections of the season was over, but not until its result was ascertained, when there could be no suspicion of partisan design or political motive for our action, we felt that we could no longer forswear, in duty to the people of the State and justice to ourselves, to take a firm and determined stand in support of the Constitution and authority of the Government, against the designs and proceedings intended to effect their overthrow.

It is believed that the annals of party contentions and political aberrations from that day, which all party spirit naturally tends to search in vain for a case of such plain and palpable violation of Constitutional duty and moral obligations, as the conduct of the recusant Electors of the Senate of Maryland exhibits; and although all who have approved of their untimely designs, and lent their aid and assistance to carry them into effect, have been guilty of gross dereliction and violation of the duty of good citizens, it is only those who counselled, legitimized and misled them to the course they pursued, that equal them in degree of guilt.

A painful sense of duty having required of us to denounce the conduct of the recusant Electors and their abettors, in terms suited to the nature and design of their offences, it is with the greatest satisfaction that we turn from them to do justice to the patriotic and noble conduct of many of their political partisans. In some parts of the State, and particularly in Allegany county, the party to which they belong, almost with one voice, condemned their course, first, reprobated their conduct, with as much severity as their political opponents have done; and we believe this has been the case with a very respectable portion of their political friends in every part of the State.

Such patriotic conduct, breaking and rising above all party trammels, when the constitution and government—the tranquility and welfare of the State were endangered, merits all praise, and meets our unqualified admiration. And we have great gratification in expressing the highest confidence, inspired by manifested actions and evidences in every quarter of the State, that when the recent excitement shall have passed away, and reason shall have triumphed over the madness of party, and resumed her empire, the number even of the political partisans of the recusant Electors, who will continue to countenance and support them in their delinquency and revolutionary designs and proceedings, will be comparatively very few, and be confined to such of their prominent counsellors and principal abettors as will have no hope of re-establishing themselves in the good opinion and confidence of the community. We will not allow ourselves to doubt that even among the recusants themselves, there will be found some, whose honesty and patriotism will finally triumph over their misguided passions, and cause them to look back upon their late conduct with mingled astonishment and shame, and the most profound abhorrence of the evil advisers by whom they were led astray.

As soon as the recusant Electors had taken their course, it became the duty of the Executive, and indeed of all good citizens, to inform themselves of the constitutional and best means of defeating their designs and supporting the constitution and government, and providing a remedy for their dereliction of duty. Upon examination of the constitution, and of the provisions of the laws, we found cause of concern, and the most profound abhorrence of the effect of improper conduct or omissions of unfaithful agents, being to leave the State without a General Assembly, by leaving the term of service of the members of each House unlimited, or worse than by the election of successors in the interim; that they intended the people should have the power and means, and expected they would be exercised, of terminating the service of the members of the Senate every fifth year, and of the members of the House of Delegates every year. It was in this view, undoubtedly, that they provided for elections to fill vacancies in the Senate, for the residue of the said term of five years.

If an support were necessary to this plain view of the provisions of the constitution, it is abundantly supplied by numerous judicial authorities and decisions, both English and American, in cases directly in point. In Foot v. Prows, Mayor of the town of Truro, reported in Strangé, page 625, it was held, that the words "annuam eligende" (to be chosen annually) were only directory, and that an annual election of them was not necessary to make an election in their presence good; and King, G. J. who delivered the opinion of the court, compared it to the case of the constables and other annual officers, who are good officers after the year is out, until another is elected and sworn. In this case, the charter of the town directed, that the election of Aldermen should be made annually, and that the election of Mayor should be held in the presence of the Aldermen. The Aldermen, in whose presence Prows had held their office of Aldermen in virtue of an election held some years before, Prows election was held to be valid. To the same effect, substantially, are the following decisions: Hicks v. Town of Launceston, 1 Rolle's Abridgment, page 513. Queen vs The Corporation of Durham, 10th Modern Reports, page 140. Smith vs Smith, 31 Equity Reports of South Carolina, and the People vs

Runkles, in Johnson's New York Reports, page 147, in which all the other cases here mentioned, and several Text Books, are cited as authorities.

The continuance of the Senate, until superseded by the election of successors being thus settled in our minds beyond a doubt, we should at once have called the General Assembly together, with a view of their making provision for the election of other electors to attend the College and perform their duty, but for the additional excitement and misdirection of notice, which we apprehended would be produced in the public mind by such a step, during the presidency of the recent election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States—and we determined to call the General Assembly for that purpose, immediately after that election should be over, without regard to or without the influence in the least by, what might be the result of that election.

Considering that the spirit of the Constitution, and the plain intent of its framers require that the term of Senators shall be terminated by the election of successors every five years, or as soon thereafter as circumstances may admit of our first object in convening the General Assembly was, that they might pass a law providing for the election of Electors of the Senate, in the place of those who had refused or neglected to attend the College and perform their duty. That the General Assembly have the authority to provide by law for a new election in such a case, is a proposition so clear of rational doubt, that, but for the lawless and anarchical spirit of the day, which calls in question the most venerable and best settled doctrines of Constitutional law, and embraces in their stead the most wild and monstrous absurdities, no argument or authority would be necessary, or even proper to sustain it. Even if the original constitutional provision on the subject remained entire and unchanged, the power to provide for the election in such a case, would be ample, but all such parts of that constitutional provision, as relates to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections, having been abolished at the November Session 1796 and 1797, and left thereafter to be regulated, by law it would seem impossible that doubt could be raised on the subject. Yet being aware that the authority of the General Assembly in the respect, has been not only questioned but strenuously denied, we thought proper to refer to a few conclusive authorities in support of it.

That eminent Jurist, James Kent, late Chancellor of New York, in the 2nd volume of his commentaries, says—that "the power of election, or the supplying of members in the room of such as are removed by death or otherwise, is said to be a power incident to, and necessarily implied in every aggregate corporation, from the principle of self preservation." That it was decided in the case of Newling vs Francis, 3d Term Reports, 139, that "where the mode of electing corporate officers, was not regulated by charter or prescription, the corporation might make by-laws to regulate the election, provided they did not intrude the charter." And he refers to various other authorities in support of his position. Such power being "an incident to, and necessarily implied in every aggregate corporation" how can it be denied that the Legislative authority, which grant charters of incorporation, possess at least equal powers of self preservation? That there is no existing legal provision for an election to supply the vacancies in the Senatorial Elector College, is a proposition, for the same reason, that the punishment of the crime of Pariticide, when first committed in the Athenian Commonwealth, was found to be in reference to the constitution and best means of the conceptions of the Framers of the Constitution or Laws, that such a provision was, or would be necessary.

A sufficient number of the recusant Electors having, since the issuing of our Proclamation and before the day assigned for the meeting of the General Assembly, attended the electoral college, qualified and joined with those faithful Electors who had from the first been ready to perform their duty, and a new Senate having been elected, it will now only be necessary, in reference to the conduct of the recusants and their abettors, to provide appropriate remedies to meet any further like conduct or occurrences. And for this purpose, we respectfully recommend, an amendment of our election laws, providing for new elections to fill any vacancies which may occur in any future electoral colleges, by death or resignation, or by refusal or neglect to attend and qualify within a specified time; and we also recommend, an amendment of our criminal laws, providing for a suitable and adequate punishment of any agents of the people who may heretofore solicit and receive, or accept of any public trust, and refuse or wilfully neglect to perform the duties enjoined by the constitution or laws.

Supposing that you will concur with us in the opinion that at this extraordinary session your attention and labors ought to be confined to the special objects of calling you together, and of our business of importance, and of the said session, requires to be acted upon without delay, we shall forbear to call to your notice or attention any other subjects of interest to the State. Among these, we esteem the passage of such laws as you may deem necessary and proper for suppressing all revolutionary designs and proceedings; for the better support of the constitution and government, and for bringing to justice & deserved punishment their unfaithful violators. As a constitutional provision that no part thereof shall be changed or abolished, unless a bill so to alter, or abolish the same shall pass the General Assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election; and as several bills for alterations of the constitution were passed by the last General Assembly, it is necessary to their confirmation a part of the constitution, that you should act upon them at the present session.

And as an act of Congress, providing for the deposit with the States of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, requires that legal provision shall be made by each State for receiving her proportion thereof, and giving the required obligation for its return when legally called for, before receiving any part of said surplus, and as the distribution is to commence on, or soon after the first day of January next, we recommend the passage of a law conforming to the requirements of the act of Congress; a copy of which, with a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, we herewith submit for your consideration.

of right to pursue the course they have adopted, and recommended to their co-adjustors, from our Motion of Mr. Ely, the year and name of our Bill of Rights, the unquestionable truth is, that, whenever the ends of the Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new Government. But they omitted all attempt to show that these circumstances had occurred, and that they were the just or even the Representatives of any part of them, FOR SUCH A PURPOSE.

What are the ends of Government? The security of life, liberty and property, may be the brief but comprehensive answer; we state with honest pride and in the full confidence, that in no community have the ends been more effectually provided for, more amply enjoyed, and that an instance can be cited from our history, under the constitution, in which any of them have been violated, by colour of law. "When public liberty is manifestly endangered," As it is notorious, felt by all, so it needs no argument to prove that public liberty has never been endangered, or even threatened here, save by the rash, misguided men, and their abettors, whose conduct is now under review. But were it otherwise, and had these events occurred, can it be said, with the least semblance of truth, that all other means of redress "have been tried, and found 'ineffectual'?" No other Constitution or Form of Government has provided more amply for its amendment, or a more ready, easy, safe and judicious for the purpose than ours; nor has there ever occurred since its adoption, a time when the assumption or assertion that there is no hope of reform under it, was so evidently untrue, as the present.

In the lapse of sixty years, the position of society has materially varied, and the provisions of the Constitution are less perfect in theory, and less adapted to ideas of right, and to the present condition, wishes, and interests of the people, than at the time of its establishment. There, in several parts of the instrument, which is generally believed might be beneficially changed. The establishment of a different basis of apportionment of representation is required by a just regard to the rights, interests, and wishes, and interests of the people, than at the time of its establishment. Here are several parts of the instrument, which it is generally believed might be beneficially changed. The establishment of a different basis of apportionment of representation is required by a just regard to the rights, interests, and wishes, and interests of the people, than at the time of its establishment. Here are several parts of the instrument, which it is generally believed might be beneficially changed.

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EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1836.

The House of Delegates of this State adjourned on Saturday evening last, sine die. The Senate did not form a quorum.

IMPORTANT.—The Boston Post of Saturday says that letters had been received in that city from Havana, stating that they are in momentary expectation of an insurrectionary movement there, and that many of the inhabitants are shipping their property to the United States, and preparing to follow it.

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SHIP BRISTOL—SIXTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST. We published yesterday a paragraph stating the loss of the ship Bristol, bound from England for New York, by going more or less on a night last on Long Island. By yesterday's mail we have the following additional particulars of this melancholy disaster, by which it is rendered certain that no less than sixty seven lives have been lost. We learn from a slip transmitted by our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser that the persons lost, consisted of three cabin and sixty steerage passengers and four of the crew. The names of the cabin passengers lost were Mr. Donnelly, a son in law of the late Michael Donnelly, and two gentlemen of the name of Bartholomew—the cook and steward threw themselves overboard.

Those that came on shore describe the lamentable catastrophe in terms almost too shocking to record.—Mothers calling to their children, and husbands for their wives, and on the next wave they were buried in the deep.

The ship went ashore on the bar at 4 A. M. on Monday, the wind blowing a Gale from S. E.—As soon as she struck she braced to the wind and headed seaward. The steerage passengers rushed on deck and were swept away by the waves almost as soon as they made their appearance. The cabin passengers remained below, until the deck cabin was washed off, in which time Captain McKown had made preparations for their safety, as far as lay in his power, by which the majority of them were saved, together with many of the steerage passengers. The ship had bilged and gone to pieces at the latest advices. The passengers saved, had nothing but what they stood in.—Their trunks, which had drifted ashore, were immediately broken open by the "waves than demons" on shore, and their contents stolen. The ship was insured for \$21,000 in New York, as well as the greater part of her cargo the remainder insured in England.

ELECTORAL ELECTIONS. RESULTS ASCERTAINED. Van Buren. Harrison. Maine, 10 Vermont, 7 New Hampshire, 7 New Jersey, 8 Connecticut, 8 Delaware, 7 Rhode Island, 4 Maryland, 10 New York, 42 Ohio, 21 Pennsylvania, 30 Indiana, 15 Virginia, 23 Kentucky, 15 North Carolina, 15 Missouri, 4 73 13 Massachusetts, 14 Tennessee, 11 Georgia, 11 26 Whole number of Electors (exclusive of Michigan) 291. Necessary to elect, 143. SOLITUDE SWEETENED. Fairchild county, the residence of Mr. Solitude Irving, has given a majority on the Van Buren ticket of ONE THOUSAND AND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY—Buffalo Star.

ANOTHER GREAT ONE FALLEN IN ISRAEL.

DEATH OF MODERN WHIGGERY!

Departed this life, in November, 1836, after a long and tedious struggle, with the appalling consumption, (and while yet in the bud of life) MODERN WHIGGERY! "What a fall is here, my countrymen!" In the death of this distinguished personage, a very numerous circle of friends and relatives are left inconsolable and had he lived to reach the zenith of his manhood, his fame would probably have extended from Maine to Louisiana, and his exertions have encompassed the power and patronage of this mighty Republic. But alas! he is no more! It would probably not be amiss, to dilate briefly on the hardships with which he labored (in his latter hours) to the vain illusions of this unfeeling world—he perished in giving daily exhibitions of suffering strength and appetite, until his dim lamp of existence sunk in its socket. He was visited often by friends and as often cheered and encouraged by them but it was perfectly obvious to their minds, that from the nature of the disease, a final dissolution would be the inevitable consequence; and after holding a consultation among themselves, they came to the conclusion (being the last resort) to send for the celebrated physician Dr. Demaree. The Doctor was accordingly sent for, and introduced into the room of the dying patient—after feeling his pulse, and examining into the nature and extent of his disease, the physician gave it as his decided opinion, that a dissolution of the unfortunate young man's city tenement was near at hand, notwithstanding the opinion of the physician, impartial as it was, the patient, notwithstanding, persevered in entertaining lively hopes of recovery, until all that was mortal of this unfortunate young man was hushed in death. His remains were followed to the tomb with all the pomp and honors due so distinguished a character. We were considerably affected at the solemn sight of the procession, and they melancholy notes of the Dead March, which resounded along with slow and musing step, to the final place of interment. It was calculated to fill the bosom of the stranger, with mingled feelings of curiosity and melancholy, on observing the two leading mourners in the procession, they appeared from their snowy locks and weather beaten and venerable physiognomies, to be men whose lives had been considerably identified with the modern history of the country—who had experienced each, some 65 or 70 winters, and who had been numerous actors in our political drama, during many winter campaigns—in a word, there was something so venerable, and American-like in their appearance, that an idea would involuntarily flicker across the mind of the stranger; that they were, or had been, either disciples or at postles of constitutional liberty; and being propelled by the workings of curiosity, into the presence of a stranger, standing by, we acquired the names of those two venerable, who led the van in the procession, when to our surprise, we were answered, that one was Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, and the other Judge Hugh L. White, which added still more to our curiosity, as we had never before had the pleasure of seeing these two conspicuous meteors in our political galaxy.

Next in order of procession, came one who has acquired considerable celebrity in the political world, an old staunch friend of the deceased, and his leading organ in the Ancient Dominion—this gentleman, of dignified mien, and disappointed fully displayed in his countenance, was, as we were informed, the Senior Editor of the Richmond Whig, an arm-in-arm with some unknown dignitary, of the same political complexion, each bearing the usual badge of mourning.

Next followed in suit, merials of disappointed ambitious aspirants—the rear being brought up by a host of Editors of a small calibre, and a general admixture of friends and mourners—making up, all, a heterogeneous mass of tag-rag and bobtail.—Thus ended the career of one who, had he lived and consumed his ambitious aspirations, the genius of liberty might have fallen from her elevation, and the pillars of our beautiful fabric, in the lapse of less than half a century, have crumbled to the ground. But so long as we have faithful sentinels to guard the Citadel; and so long as our motto is short life to all ambitious political factions, and fanaticism, we need apprehend no danger from internal enemies.

ANOTHER CALCULATION.

The editor of the New York Express has been amusing himself, and endeavoring to amuse his readers, with a calculation similar to that which appeared a few days since in the Chronicle of this city, with regard to the election of our President. He makes it very clearly upon paper, that Col. Johnson will receive but 198 votes, Mr. Granger 77, Mr. Tyler 155, and Mr. Smith 23. This would settle the matter beyond all controversy or doubt, provided it were founded upon facts, but in order to make out the 155 votes for Mr. Tyler, those of North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are claimed for him. Concluding that there may be some doubt of the number of votes claimed for him, he obtains by a by, an effort is next made to elect one of the conflicting candidates by the Senate, and this is accomplished with the same ease that Mr. Tyler had before been elected by the people. In order to accomplish this, 26 votes are put down for the coalition, including Mr. McKean, Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Rives, as he claims two from Virginia. He then gives to Col. Johnson 23, and puts down one from Virginia for Mr. Smith, thus giving to Virginia three votes, but neither of them to Col. Johnson. After all, however, he winds up with the remark that "the position of Michigan, in connection with these elections, is of the highest importance." How lamentable it is that all these labouring calculations are destitute of any solid foundation. Mr. Rives will hardly throw his vote away upon Mr. Smith, or give it to Mr. Tyler. Mr. McKean will hardly vote for an opposition candidate, and Mr. Hendricks will as certainly vote for Col. Johnson, as any other man in the Senate.—Balt. Repub.

OWN LATE ELECTOR.—We have laid before our readers the returns of the late election in our State, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, from which it will be seen that the whole amount of votes polled was less than 48,000 in the whole State. By a reference to the difference to the different counties, it will be seen that there has been nothing like a full vote in any of them, whilst in this city the vote exceeds by far any one previously given. It cannot be doubted that our opponents in every part of the State made use of the most desperate efforts, and brought out their full strength, or very near it. There are undoubtedly from five to seven thousand more votes in the State than the number of votes polled, and perhaps more; nearly the whole of whom belong to our ranks, and will be with us in future, and give to us a clear and decided majority.—B

The Teeth.

DRS. WARE and GILL, Dental Surgeons... are always prepared to insert from one to a whole set of teeth...

Rail Road Notice.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company...'

At Eleton, for Cecil county, under the direction of James Sewall, Lambert D. Nov...

At Snow Hill, for Worcester county, under the direction of Dr. John P. R. Gills, Dr. J...

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under resolution number fifteen of Decem...

STEAM BOAT MARYLAND. The Steam Boat Maryland will resume her usual routes on Wednesday next...

Easton and Baltimore Packet. THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March...

AGENCY FOR EASTON. At the 'Wing' Office, where a supply always kept.

CLARK'S Old Established Lucky Office. N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets...

NOTICE.—Any person or persons through out the United States who may desire to try their Luck...

Drawn Daily. Tickets 1 to \$10, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders...

The Great Monster. Grand Consolidated Lottery. Class A, for 1836.



TO ALL PRSONS AFFLICTED.

Certain cure for Dyspepsia, Liver, illious, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice; General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females.

DR. LOCKWARD'S Celebrated Vegetable Anti Dyspeptic Elix. Symptoms of Dyspeps.

The first symptoms of this disease is a disagreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder...

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility...

DR. LOCKWARD.—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have labored under for about three years...

JOHN B. FIRBANKS. I have just returned from Baltimore with, and is opening.

THE following as to the standing of the above named gentleman, is from his Honor Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore.

AGENCY FOR EASTON. At the 'Wing' Office, where a supply always kept.

CLARK'S Old Established Lucky Office. N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets...

NOTICE.—Any person or persons through out the United States who may desire to try their Luck...

Drawn Daily. Tickets 1 to \$10, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders...

The Great Monster. Grand Consolidated Lottery. Class A, for 1836.

SOLE IMPORTERS BELL & STEWART.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street...

Notice. ALL persons indebted to the subscribers officers fees due last year, are requested to come forward immediately...

Talked out by wit. The Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county advised by petition in writing of Henry Ridgway stating that he is under execution...

JOHN B. FIRBANKS. I have just returned from Baltimore with, and is opening.

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NEW FIRM. BELL & STEWART.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street...

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VREY BODY'S ALBUM.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c. EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number containing seventy-two octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages...

Notice. ALL persons indebted to the subscribers officers fees due last year, are requested to come forward immediately...

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Latest Fashions.

JOHN BATTERFIELD is happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the...

Notice. ALL persons indebted to the subscribers officers fees due last year, are requested to come forward immediately...

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DANFORTH, MARYLAND

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1850

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Printed and published by
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three Dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two Dollars will discharge the debt.

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

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinue until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted free of charge for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

Now regularly published in Philadelphia a weekly Newspaper called
The Saturday Chronicle, Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is the title of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general instruction, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, in a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel perfectly satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:

- D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq.
Col. T. L. McKenny, W. G. Clark, Esq.
John J. Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James McHenry, Esq.
C. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq.
J. P. Holcom, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq.
Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Pannocia
Miss E. C. Stras, J. Watson, Esq.
Mrs. J. L. Dunant, Chas. S. Cope, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq.
Rev. Jos. Rusling, C. W. Richards, Esq.
Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Trege, Esq.
Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton,
Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq.
Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Value, Esq.
Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq.
Prof. John A. Keagy, Morris Mattson, Esq.
And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, payable in advance, \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year, or six months, \$1 00 in advance.

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Orders for free of postage, addressed to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

Small notes on solvent Banks, received in payment of subscriptions.

Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a few perfections, and accept a free exchange for one year.

THE Subscriber's Mill at "Sherwood's Branch," is now in full and successful operation, under the care and management of Mr. Isaac Ireland.

Oct 15 3w E. N. HAMBLTON

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE & APPENDIX

From the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress.

In giving, from week to week a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the yeas and nays on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world.

This extended work from a single volume of 312 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1184 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, more or less to be furnished, through the mail, as they fall from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent and a half to a half a sheet.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE:—1 copy during the Session, \$1 00
Do. do. 11 copies during the Session, 10 00
APPENDIX.—Same price.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a large card which we will not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

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

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at furthest, to ensure a complete copy.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 4, 1835.

Oldson & Hopkins
WISHES to purchase one hundred bushels of Homony Beans, for which a liberal price in cash will be given.

Nov. 1 31

New Hatting Establishment
The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has opened a New Hatting Establishment, in the shop lately occupied by Wm. Rozell & Beaton, opposite to Wm. Newnam's, and next door to the Bank; where under the superintendance of Mr. Duncan, he keeps constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice,

SILK AND FUR HATS
of superior quality.

At the old stand lately occupied by John Wright, he has opened a Boot and Shoe establishment, and has lately returned from Baltimore with a new and general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES &c. which he is prepared to sell on the most accommodating terms.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, Mr. Wm. H. Shepard will pay particular attention to all orders in the shoe line.

ENNALS ROSZELL.
A CARD.

THOSE Persons who are indebted to me for subscription or advertising in the Eastern Shore Whig, in Talbot and Caroline Counties, will please to take notice that I have placed my accounts for Talbot County in the hands of William Barnett and Samuel S. Satterfield, and for Caroline in the hands of William Connelly, who are fully authorized to close the same on accommodating terms; those who neglect this notice and the first call of the collectors, will be proceeded against legally.

CELEBRATED TRIALS AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD. Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

TREASON—SEDITION—WITCH-CRAFT—ROBBERY—MUTINY—HERESY—LIBEL—MURDER—PIRACY—FUGGERY, &c. &c. These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford.

The publication was commenced in July and the numbers are issued semi-monthly, each number containing 120 pages each, printed on the fine paper of the size of the Atlantic Monthly, and will be completed in October, making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages.

CLUBBING.
Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for \$5
Do. do. and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for \$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for \$5
Saturday News, Sketch Book, and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
Marryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for \$5
Or a remittance of \$5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full and \$2 on account of subscription to Lady's Book.

BULWER'S NOVELS.
The only Edition published in Numbers to see by Mail.
SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARRYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated BULWER'S NOVELS, comprising—

Pellham, Deverny, Drax, Egar, Aram, Reuzel, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARRYATT. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing to that effect, enclosing the cash, post paid.

"Office of Republication of Popular Novelists."

NOTICE.
The publication of the above, was in July.

In January next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novelists will take place, either JAMES COOPER, IRVING, or some other of equal repute. It is determined by the present Publisher, that the American Public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at the same time cheap, edition of modern Novelists extant.

Three copies of Marryatt are yet for sale at Three Dollars.

LATEST FASHIONS.
The Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends generally, that recently he has spent a week in Baltimore, in taking LESSONS FROM ONE OF THE MOST APPROVED CUTTERS IN THE CITY.

The subscriber feels assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who have heretofore or may hereafter be kind enough to patronize him. The fashions of the present season may be seen by calling at the subscribers shop in Easton.

Hoping for a continuance of public favor I remain the Public's Obedient Servant. THOMAS J. EARICKSON. Oct. 22, 1836.

WANTED
An apprentice to learn the printing business. Enquire at this office. Oct 11.

DEAFNESS.

A York paper says, that a remedy for the restoration of hearing and eyesight is to be had of Doctor Green, Baltimore, Pa. It proves effectual when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness, as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system.

Now—according to the Doctor's practice and principles that MUCH OF THE ART OF PHYSIC, CONSISTS IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO GIVE IT. The restoration of hearing is brought about without giving any Physick!—without giving any medicine! as hath been experienced in the editor's own family, as well as in the families of many of his neighbors also.

NOT AT ALL.
Consequently no danger whatever can happen to them—none whatever. And during the time that people are using his assistance at home, and learning how to help themselves to restore and recover their hearing—their eyesight, and their health again.

MY FRIEND,
The method of using Doctor Green's remedy is innocent—easy and performs the cure by strengthening the nerves. My neighbor Jones was thought she would try it to, being long time troubled with weak and sore eyes, together with her deafness, (caused by nervous weakness,) so she sent the customary fee and got some, per mail free of postage, which in a little more than a week made them as good and strong as ever, doing needlework without spectacles, and now restored to her sight as well as to her hearing.

N. B. With the remedy the patient receives an instructive and easy way how to preserve health in general, throughout the whole year. This is a great value to families (both to parents and children) and 'tis sent without any charge whatever. It always accompanies the remedy for deafness and eyesight.

Until quite lately people had to go to the Doctor to get help. This was in them great trouble. Danger of travelling. Running the risk of getting sick, from home which often happened.

Being obliged to stay with the Doctor at times from 1 to 2 or 3 weeks, and sometimes longer. Generally cost from 20 up to 30, 40, 50 dollars, and sometimes more.

Now—by this new plan of sending help to people at their homes, all this is saved, and costs so little that 'tis not worth mentioning.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.
The Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in the shop in front of Stansbury's Cabinet shop, and next door to Mr. Charles Robinson's Store; where he can be found at all times to execute all orders in his line of business, in a neat and durable manner, and with despatch. He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom; and hopes by personal attention to share a part of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient servant, WILLIAM COX. N. B. Persons having Clocks to clean in the country, can be waited upon at their residence at a moments warning. W. C. Dec 6

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF Seasonable Goods. STEVENS & RHODES,

Are receiving and opening at their store rooms opposite the Court house, an additional supply of seasonable goods; which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for kersey, linsey, wool, leather &c.

Their friends, and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call. Nov. 22nd 3w

JOHN B. FIRBANKS

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately bought out Mr. M. Hazel's STOCK OF GOODS, and has just returned from Baltimore with, and is opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS Groceries and Hardware, in all their several varieties.

All of which he will sell low for cash or give in exchange for feathers, wool, rags, tow-linens, kersey and fur, &c. &c. at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Hazel, between the store of Mr. Wm. Lovelady and the Bank. He humbly solicits the public call and examine his goods, that done, he feels confident of a share of their patronage, as he pledges himself to sell as low as the same articles can be had in the town.

N. B. He still carries on the WHEEL WRIGHTING at his old stand on Dove street, where by his own attention and the assistance of a good foreman he is prepared to attend to all orders in that line as usual. J. B. F.

MATERIALS

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

New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch Guards, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Silvers, Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage. The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 1f N. B. The subscriber persons whose accounts must remind those over six months, that they have been standing the same by the end of the month call and settle without call, will find year, and all these on to the hands of officers their accounts placed for collection.

Wanted. TO hire by the year at liberal wages a free or slave negro boy. Enquire at this office. Oct. 15

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of SADDLERY. Country Merchants, can be supplied upon accommodating terms at either Philadelphia or Baltimore. Easton Oct. 29 3t

T. H. DAWSON & SON

Are now opening a splendid supply of articles in their line, carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the Junior partner, which added to former purchases, make their stock very complete. Always thankful for the custom of their friends and the public, they hope to merit a continuance thereof, and invite them to call and look at their assortment, consisting as usual of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONARY, BRUSHES of all kinds, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

N. B. T. H. D. & Son, received by the Steam Boat last evening, a supply of first quality Malaga Grapes and Raisins, of this year's growth. Nov. 3w

THE TALBOT GREYS will parade on Saturday 16th Nov. at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Court House fully armed and equipped. By order T. HENRIX, Jr. O. S.

ATTENTION GUARDS!—You will parade THIS DAY at 2 o'clock fully equipped for drill. By order of the capt. J. SATTERFIELD, O. S.

POETRY

From the Southern Literary Messenger. LINES TO A WILD VIOLET, FOUND IN THE WOODS OF ALABAMA.

By Henry Thompson. Type of thy God, in nature dress, Emblem of innocence and rest, Why hid'st thou in the sunless glade These lovely tints which sure were made To woo the light?

Fast thou too felt the cold world's scorn, The with'ring blight of rayless morn, That thus within the woodland gloom, In thy shade you're wont to bloom So far from sight?

And wilt thou fade in lonely bower, Pale, gentle, melancholy flow'r! And die when leaves in vernal death Shall kiss the cold and dewy earth In autumn day?

Or wilt thou wither on my heart, And there sweet sympathy impart, And give beneath the dew of grief, Those lovely hues so bright and brief, To slow decay?

Ah! no, I will not thus intrude, To mar thy pure and undefiled, Lonely and beautiful and wild, A forest queen?

Bloom on in thy secluded dell, Sweet flow'r! that lovest alone to dwell! And there within thy silent glade, In God's own purity at a, 'd, Perish unseen.

DEPARTURE OF THE NOBE.

Since the founding of the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, it has been the object of the Board of Managers to send regularly from the state, a spring and fall expedition. This has been accomplished. The Ann carried out the first emigrants, and Dr. Hall, the first agent, in the fall of 1833. The Sarah and Priscilla sailed with supplies the ensuing spring, in the fall of 1834, the Bourne left Baltimore with emigrants for the colony; the following spring the Harmony; in the fall of 1835, the Fortune was chartered and sailed for Cape Palmas, the Financier carried out the spring expedition of 1836, and on the 31st of October in this year, the Nobe with thirty-two emigrants and the necessary supplies, weighed anchor for Maryland in Liberia.

Dr. Hall, late Governor of the colony, had chartered the Nobe for a trading voyage, on the western coast of Africa, on his own account; and the Board of Managers availed themselves of so excellent an opportunity to despatch the same vessel, in the present year. By the fall expedition of the present year, the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, set out the Rev. David White and lady, to join Mr. Wilson, already located at Cape Palmas. Mr. White took with him a printing press, and highly respectable coloured man as printer, fully competent to take charge of it. Dr. Savage, a Missionary for the Protestant Episcopal Church, as intimated in the last number of the journal, sailed also in the Nobe, carrying with him the means of erecting a mission house and others necessary buildings, in anticipation of being joined in the ensuing spring by Messrs. Payne and lady, and Mr. Minor, also missionaries of the same church. The Methodist Protestant Church appointed David James their agent at Harper, with a view of preparing the way for more extensive missionary operations. Mr. James is a coloured man from Cecil county, of exemplary character; in communion with the church, and of excellent abilities. He will be fully competent to pave the way for other labourers from this denomination of the christian world.

These are now four denominations represented in Maryland in Liberia, in the field of missionary labours. The Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Methodist Protestant; and yet all are but as a grain of sand upon its shores compared to the wants of Africa.

The day appointed for the sailing of the Nobe was one of cloudless beauty; and a large concourse of the citizens of Baltimore assembled to partake in the exercises of the occasion. The vessel lay in the stream with her anchor apeak, when the emigrants and the missionaries were collected upon the wharf. A hymn was given out by the Rev. Ira Easter, the State Society's house agent, and sung in the open air with a pathos and effect that we have rarely witnessed; and as the swelling tones spread around we could not help fancying that they were a holy blessing to fill the loosened sails of the neighbouring vessel. After the hymn an appropriate and eloquent prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, when the Rev. Mr. S. G. Rozell, delivered an address to the emigrants assembled before him at the attendant missionaries. It was well timed; well expressed; and united all hearts in the cause of colonization that it illustrated. When Mr. Rozell had concluded, Mr. Latrobe, on behalf of the Board of the Managers of the State Society addressed the emigrants, the missionaries and the surrounding multitude. A hymn was then sung, and the boats being ready at the wharf, the emigrants and missionaries, accompanied by several members of the Board of Managers, were taken on board the Nobe. Here the last adieu was said, and by twelve o'clock the vessel was under sail for her port of destination. The emigrants were all in high spirits, and were as respectable a body of coloured people as has ever left the United States for Africa.

VOTE OF OHIO.—By an abstract carefully taken from the official returns, it appears that the whole number of votes given in the State at the recent Electoral election, amounts to 333, being an increase of 44,039 superfluous of these the Harrison Electors have not of 105,417, and their opponents 228 to Mr. Adams, however, 1,137 voters are the votes by the canvassers, these, bumbly, leave to down at 8,730.

How a man feels with his head off.—Some of the most eminent physiologists of Germany and France, are pertinaciously arguing the very opposite question as to whether a man feels after his head is cut off. And this inquiry is considered by its combats, to be more than merely a matter of abstract interest, because it involves a principle of humanity with regard to the infliction of death by the guillotine.

It is conceded on all sides that the body does not feel the instant after decapitation; for the brain, being the seat of sensation to the whole frame, through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the joint at which the latter may be divided, must be deprived of feeling. But it is by no means followed that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, not that it may continue to feel consciousness and reflection for several minutes. It may not, it is true, like the head of the Irish Knight who watered the guillotine, in the Holy War, get up and declare that it was never cut off by a sweet ass before; nor like that of the assassin who, after having sworn roundly at the executioner for being a keener axe; but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with very serious sensations, the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivations.

In respect of this unpleasant theory many have been adduced with grave vouchers for their veracity. Among others, the remarkable case of the unfortunate Queen Mary of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Wind is said to have put his mouth to the ear of the decapitated criminal's head, a called the name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and this fact is attested by Fontenelle, Mure, Guillon, Nauhe, and Almon. On the word Murder being called to the ear of a criminal who was executed for that crime at Calcutta, the half closed eyes came wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood round.

It is recorded in the Medical Gazette for 1811, that whether it is believed or not, we see nothing either in theory or recorded fact, to lessen the physiological possibility of consciousness after decapitation. In diseases and dislocations of the spinal marrow, the mind remains in full possession of its faculties, and all the lower limbs are utterly devoid of feeling; and at that point of separation are justified in saying that the mind must lose its rational powers; if the brain retains the images of vision, and the fibres of touch, long after the objects which have created them are withdrawn, why may we not suppose that it retains them after an operation of the axe or guillotine? It is the fact of an amputated leg, which rests its toes for days, and even weeks, after the operation; it may remain in imaginary possession of all its corporal members, until it contains of oblivion are gathered its falling years, and it sinks to repose in the chamber of death.—New Era.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, there have been twelve Presidential elections, besides that which is now in progress. In two instances, only, has the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. The first was in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had an equal number of votes in the electoral college, and the second in 1825, when the electoral votes were so divided between Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, and Henry Clay, that neither had a majority. The following schedule, from the Journal of Commerce, will show the number of votes received by the principal candidates at each election, from the beginning of the government to the present time, and will be gratifying to the curious in such matters.

FIRST TERM, 1787. Electors 69. George Washington was declared elected to the Presidency, and John Adams to the Vice Presidency.

SECOND TERM, 1793. Electors 135. George Washington had 132 votes, and was re-elected President. John Adams 77, and was re-elected Vice President.—The next highest candidate was George Clinton, who received 59 votes.

THIRD TERM, 1797. Electors 138. John Adams received 71 votes, and was elected President; Thomas Jefferson 69, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was Thomas Pinckney, who received 46 votes; and after him Aaron Burr, who received 30.

FOURTH TERM, 1801. Electors 133. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes, John Adams 65, and Charles C. Pinckney 64. There being no choice of President, the election was carried into the House of Representatives, and on the 36th ballot, Thomas Jefferson received the votes of nine States out of 16, and was declared elected. Aaron Burr was declared elected Vice President.

FIFTH TERM, 1805. Electors 176. The new system of voting introduced. Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President; George Clinton 102 votes for Vice President, and were elected. Charles C. Pinckney, the only other candidate for the Presidency, received 14 votes, and Rufus King 14 votes for the Vice Presidency.

SIXTH TERM, 1809. Electors 175. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton 118 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were accordingly elected.

SEVENTH TERM, 1813. Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Eldridge Gerry 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 89. Madison and Gerry were elected.

EIGHTH TERM, 1817. Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Tompkins 133 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins were elected.

NINTH TERM, 1821. Electors 232. James Monroe received 261 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

TENTH TERM, 1825. Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 84, Wm. H. Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37. Neither candidate having a majority, the election was carried into the House, where, on the first ballot, John Quincy Adams received the votes of 14 States out of 24, and was declared elected. Seven States voted for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice President by the Electoral College, having received 182 votes. The next highest candidates were Nathaniel Patten, who received 50 votes, and Nathaniel Taylor, who received 49.

DEBATE.] TWENTY FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. REPORTED BY THE AMERICAN.

IN SENATE TUESDAY, December 6.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him the two Houses were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, reported that the President would make a communication to day at 12 o'clock.

The message of the PRESIDENT was received and read, occupying nearly an hour and a half.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, 5000 extra copies of the message, and 1500 copies of the documents were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, 1500 extra copies of the report of the commissioners of the Land Office were ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF MR. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mr. KENT then addressed the Senate to the following effect:

Yonder vacant seat, heretofore so ably and so faithfully filled, but too significantly indicates the object of my addressing you at this time.

Rise, sir, for the purpose of announcing to you and to the Senate the melancholy intelligence of the death of my worthy and excellent colleague, late R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

He departed this life during the late recess, after a short illness, in the midst of his usefulness and at a period when we should have been justified in allotting to him many years of vigorous health.

But few individuals have occupied a greater share of public estimation in his native State than Mr. Goldsborough. He filled, from an early period of his life with no inconsiderable degree of reputation, various public stations, and was twice elected to a seat in this body. Possessing the advantages of a liberal education, which had been well improved, with the most polished address, he was ever found a ready and efficient debater, remarkable for his courtesy and politeness. He may truly have been said to be "a man of manners and of letters too."

Mr. Goldsborough's exertions for the benefit of his fellow men were not confined to political life. He was pre-eminent as an agriculturist, making frequent and judicious experiments, expressing his views by very able essays, thereby directing the attention of the agriculturists to such objects as were calculated to ameliorate and improve the condition of exhausted lands. Truly exemplary in all the relations of private life, as a friend and neighbor, and in his domestic virtues he was unrivalled.

To me, personally, his loss is intensely afflicting. A severe hoarseness under which I have labored for some time obliges me to be thus brief. I therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, that the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for him one month, by the usual mode of wearing crepe on the left arm.

On motion of Mr. KENT, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6th.

Mr. D. J. PEARCE, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses were organized and ready to receive from him any communication he might be pleased to make, reported that they had discharged that duty and that the President would make a communication in writing, to both Houses at 12 o'clock this day.

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY gave notice that he should to-morrow, move the repeal of the 15th rule of the House, so far as it directs the calendar to be taken up after the fifth day of the session.

Mr. GILLETT gave notice that he would, to-morrow, submit a proposition for the repeal of the 15th rule of the House which requires a vote of two-thirds to suspend a rule or to change the order of business.

A message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq. his private Secretary, and was read by the Clerk.

The message having been received and read, On motion of Mr. LOYALL, 15000 copies of the message and accompanying documents and 5000 copies of the message without the documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statement of the state of the Finances.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, 20,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The CHAIR also communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury showing the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the last year; also an estimate of the appropriations for the service of the year 1837; also a letter transmitting the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; all of which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY called up the motion yesterday submitted by him for the immediate appointment of the standing committee.

Mr. PARKS moved an adjournment: agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

From the N. O. Standard of the 15th Nov.

ON DUTY.—It is stated by gentlemen recently there had submitted to the forced loans, except the American; and that in consequence of the Mexican authorities sending and selling the goods of the latter, our Charge des Affaires and the Mexican minister Toral, had a dispute which produced a challenge from Mr. Butler. Toral declined the honor; and when threatened to be convicted, demanded the interference of the Mexican president.

Americans have scarcely a more bitter enemy than Toral, in consequence of his superabundant vanity being wounded by not having superabundant respect paid him when in this country.

A large portion of the village of Johnstown, in Montgomery county New York, was consumed by fire on the night of the 21st November. Among the buildings destroyed was an Episcopal church together with a fine bell, and an organ which had been presented to the church before the revolution, by Sir William John.

MORE AGITATION.

It appears from the subjoined article that in a very short time a grand "onset" is to be made by the abolitionists, the design or probable result of which yet remains a mystery.—Ed. Whig.

The following article is from the New England Spectator, published in Boston.

THE SLAVERY MOVEMENT.—The plans and operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society have never been more extensive than at the present moment. Lewis Tappan and R. G. Williams have met the friends of the cause in the city, and made highly interesting and important statements.

1. They have now in the field or prepared to enter fully agents. These are soon all to meet in New York city, to receive suggestions from Mr. Weld, who has the general control of the agency, to devise plans for occupying the country, and to receive instructions to their fields and plans of labor.

2. Two missionaries are to be sent to the West Indies, to ascertain facts respecting the results of British emancipation, &c.

3. Rev. Dr. Beman is to go on a mission to Europe.

4. The publications of the society shall be sustained. Now, about 12,000 each of the monthlies are circulated.

The annexed paragraphs are from the Journal of Commerce, and deserves the public attention.

"We are credibly informed that the abolitionists are about to make another concerted preparation to which all their agents who could be collected from the different parts of the country, have been in secret conclave in this city for nearly a fortnight. When they get their plan of operations sufficiently concocted, about FIVE emissaries will proceed to the work of agitation, and it will be no shake our Union to pieces, if they do not shake our fears. We are certain they will accomplish that, sooner than the immediate abolition of slavery."

We received information of the meeting of this precious assemblage, on Friday evening, but at the request of a friend forbore to mention the fact. The convention had then been in session about a week, and it was supposed would keep in session about ten days longer.

But the place of their meeting is a profound secret. The reverend agitator from Oneida, Beriah Green is here, and it is supposed that Birney is here from Ohio. Indeed all the master spirits of this scheme of anarchy, are skulking about the city.—We understand that Birney consals a new and general crusade of war, and assures the convention that he has reason to believe that the moment the whole north are united on this subject, the southern people will emancipate their slaves.—We must confess we look with deep regret upon this new movement of these incendiaries. From the recent stillness on the subject, and the comparatively moderate tone of their publications, we were hoping the storm was past, and that, with the close of the Presidential contest, the country would be allowed a season of repose. But we are mistaken. The bitter fountains of strife are to be re-opened. And if the work of agitation is to be prosecuted with the increased exertion of which we have just witnessed, we must confess we tremble for the result.

The report of the death of one of the Electors of North Carolina by the upsetting of the stage appears by the following paragraph from the North Carolina Standard, to have been incorrect.

MISTAKE.—We last week stated, on authority of an article in the Raleigh Register, and from reports, that William P. Ferrand, Esq. of Onslow county, one of the democratic Van Buren Electors of this State, had been unfortunately killed by the capsizing of the stage between Cheraw and Camden, but we are gratified in being able to state, that the gentleman unfortunately killed, was above stated, and was a nephew of William P. Ferrand, Esq. the Elector; and that the last named gentleman is safe and in health, and will in all human probability, be in Raleigh at the appointed time to unite with the other Electors, in casting fifteen Electoral votes of North Carolina for the Democratic candidates, Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States."

ESCAPE FROM THE BOSTON PEARL.

COURTESHIP.—Sergeant Bunting says that the great secret of success with the women is to "ask soon" ask often, and never take a refusal.

VELARITY is the soul of wit, if we may judge from the names of the late novels. The last we have heard of, is the forthcoming one of *Tommy Dabkins*. It is said to be a personal satire on Earl Grey and the Duke of Brunswick.

EATING.—De gustibus non est disputandum! The French eat frogs—the Chinese, rats—the Obabians, dogs; the New Hollanders, ants, and students in anatomy, at Elenboro, turn an honest penny by selling the muscular portions of their subjects to the sausage makers.

It is almost worth one's while to be sick occasionally for the sake of the pleasure of conversation—the joy with which one greets again his favorite haunts, and the solid enjoyment of a ravenous appetite.

The deepest malice often vents itself in the lightest ridicule. He who is passionate and lasty is generally honest—it is your cool dissembling smiling hypocrite of whom you should beware.

A man possessing universal benevolence, can hardly fall deeply in love, unless with the whole sex. An affection, confined to one object, indicates selfishness.

Suicide is said to be caused by a derangement of the brain, upon an inability to shed tears, when excited by grief. Of course those who cry easily, are in little danger of insanity or self-murder.

Says Gregory—"Vanity is the passion of a little mind, and a cold heart." It may be true, when vanity is a passion—absorbing every other feeling, but vain men are often generous, also.

We are in humour for making quotations, to-day. The following may be misanthropic but thousands will bear witness to its truth. Howard makes Regulus say—

I have too deeply read mankind To be amused with friendship; 'tis a name Invented merely to betray credulity; 'Tis intercourse of interest—not of souls.

It has been well said that in this country there is no crime but poverty. It might be said of the whole world, in all ages it was Shakespeare who wrote,

Plate sin with gold, And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks; Arm it in rage, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. A wit is not often seen to laugh at jests. They are things he is too well acquainted with. 'Tis only news to ignorance.

Laughter should not be restrained on ordinary occasions, but if one wishes to do so, he can by sucking in his cheeks.—Dean Swift made the discovery, and was never seen to indulge in cachinnation. It is hardly necessary to say he was despitic.

A young man of extraordinary talents, without a competitor, is very likely to be spoiled.

A man of little mind in high station, has to make so much effort to support his dignity, that he is capable of doing little beside.

Now the Whigs are "rowed up Salt River," they will probably growl and snarl at the "Regency" and the "office holders," boast of what they will do "next time," and begin to make preparation for another "LAST desperate effort to rescue the Constitution" from the people.—*Cuyaga Pat*

It should be mentioned, that Governor Vanezy was supported in his valorous call to arms by one, a Major Conter, whose card to the corps, must be familiar to the public. Honor to whom honor is due.—*Metropolitan*.

On Monday 29th ult. at the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, the following young ladies underwent the ceremony of taking the white veil:—Miss Elizabeth Grennell, of Charles County, Md., now Sister Baraboea aged 16 years, Miss Ann Hurley, of Philadelphia, now Sister Mary Rose, aged 19; Miss Rosy Neal, of Charles County, Md. now Sister Mary Leonard, aged 16; Miss Mary Hunter of Baltimore, now sister Mary Lorey to, aged 16.

The celebrated Horse Industry, died lately in Virginia. He could not have been purchased for less than \$20,000.—*Alex. Gaz.*

MR. VAN BUREN'S CABINET.—It is rather early to talk about this, but a Washington Correspondent assures us that the Secretary of State will be Mr. Rives of Virginia, and that Governor Mary, of this State will probably come into the War Department. Mr. Woodbury our correspondent thinks, is the only member of the present cabinet that is likely to be retained.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

THREE GREAT PHYSICIANS.—The bad side of the celebrated Dumoulin, a few hours before he breathed his last was surrounded by the most eminent physicians of Paris, who affected to believe that his death would be an irreparable loss to the profession. "Gentlemen," said Dumoulin, "you are in error I shall leave behind me three distinguished Physicians." Being pressed to name them as each expected to be included in the trio he answered, "Water, Exercise, and Diet."

EDUCATION.—Education is a companion which no mistortune can depress—no elime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament. It shortens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius.—Without it what is man? A splendid slave; a reasoning savage; a vessel—between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and degradation of brutal passion.

As a young man, who had just been elected a member of the Legislature, was passing a neighbor on the first day of the session, the neighbor inquired of him where he was going. "Going to the House to be qualified," said he. "You had better have been qualified before you were chosen," returned the interrogator.

TRUTH UTTERED BY ACCIDENT.—A clergyman lately preached a ranting nonsensical sermon to the small edification of his audience. "Who is the parson?" asked one of his hearers of an old lady, who had been equally a sufferer. "I don't know," she answered; "but he is one of the missionaries for the propagation of the Gospel, and he seems to be a master in his way." The good soul meant propagation.

GOOD MANNERS.—"My Lord said a newly appointed chaplain. "I have not been accustomed to the fables of the great, are there any ceremonies to be particularly observed of which I may be supposed to be ignorant?" "I don't know" of any thing," said his Lordship; "except that it is considered very vulgar to put your knife in your mouth." "I wonder," said the old Dutchess of G., "that Mr. S., who has lived all his life in good society, should be so vulgar as to help any body upon the plate which stands before him, instead of using that the servant presents." Her Grace was actually drying a snuff pocket handkerchief at the fire while she uttered this criticism.

NORFOLK, Nov. 23.

Early yesterday morning the North Carolina 74 got under weigh from her anchorage below the Navy Yard, and with her canvass from main to rials all set, moved gracefully past our town to the anchorage off the Naval Hospital. Hundreds crowded to behold her and although from the light breeze Old Rip was evidently not wide awake, all contemplated the glorious spectacle with admiration and conscious pride. The North Carolina will soon depart from our waters, and wherever she may vend her way—on whatever sea she will bear the sparkling banner of the American Union—the wishes and prayers of our community will attend her.

OFFICE OF THE MOBILE COMMERCIAL REGISTER, Nov. 28, 1836.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—A friend at Tusca oona writes us under date of the 22d inst. "Col. McKinley was yesterday elected Senator in Congress, to succeed Gabriel Moore, the White incumbent. His majority was larger than ever expected, as there was a full opposition vote. We thought the antics would not candidate, but they tried Judge Hopkins. McKinley had 72 votes, Hopkins 45—Van Buren majority 27. Only three or four members did not vote, so that was a full poll, and exhibited almost two to one in our favor. This too, after the antics browbeat us all summer, that they had large majorities in both houses! Who will believe them hereafter in any claim they make.

The Tennessee valley has turned out nobly, and given Mr. Van Buren great majorities. The State is secure by five thousand at least. The feeling here against our State Branch is strong, and according to present appearances, will go the whole length of opposition to all concerned in the management, if the rumours are sustained by the Commissioners report.—That and the election makes long faces.

The Hon. John McKinly, whose election as U. S. Senator, is announced above, is one of the electors on the Van Buren ticket. He was the predecessor of Gabriel Moore, in the Senate, and was a faithful, honest and able Senator. He will represent his State honorably and diligently. His election will be acceptable to all friends of the administration, and as agreeably

to its adversaries as any man of his political way of thinking could be.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1836.

THE SATURDAY NEWS.—This very excellent paper sustains its high literary character. It came to us last week printed on a mammoth sheet containing an enormous quantity of matter.

THE SKETCH BOOK OF CHARACTER, and the "Celebrated Trials" are interesting publications and worthy of patronage. See advertisement.

We have received the first No. of the "Delawarean" published at Wilmington, Del.—It supports the national administration and is purely Democratic, we believe, in its principles. It was formerly printed at New Castle under the title of "The New Castle Gazette."

THE LADIES BOOK.—The December No. of this interesting work has been received. Its embellishments are very beautiful, and the original and selected matter which it contains exhibit much taste and talent. The valuable aid of Mrs Sarah J. Hall greatly enhances the interest of the work.

WHO'S TO BE SENATOR? Who is to be the successor of the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough? These are questions we often hear asked and as differently here answered.—In connexion with the subject we have heard the following gentlemen named for the station: Messrs. Earle, Page, Emory, Steel, Kerr and Lockerman! "Six Richmond's in the field" well, well, which will be the victor remains not with us to prophesy, like the "Bugle" whose "by authority" blast strikes Mr. Kerr peremptorily from the list.

The U. S. (Philadelphia) Gazette of last week published the following paragraph: "A friend writes to me from Maryland that it is probable that the Hon. John Leeds Kerr of Easton, will be elected U. S. Senator for that State."

On which the Bugle thus discourses: The above which we copy from the U. S. Gazette, is an exemplification of the old saying "to hear news you must go from home." Several gentlemen of high standing have been spoken of, to fill the vacancy from Maryland, in the Senate of the United States. The claims of the gentleman named in the above paragraph, have certainly been warmly urged by his immediate friends, but we have yet to learn that he is the most prominent candidate. Without intending to interfere with the claims of Mr. Kerr, or to detract from any merit he may possess as a politician, we candidly give it as our opinion that he will not be selected as the successor of Mr. Goldsborough. However, as Mr. Ritchie says, "we shall see!"

THE FLAME KINDLING.—We were in hopes that the very general reprobation which abolitionism and its siders and abettors had met with throughout the county, had silenced it possibly forever. But the paracidal arm of fanaticism is about being bared for another and a sanguinary contest, and the incendiary torch re-supplied with fresh oil that will make it burn with renovated vigor. The rights of the South are to be invaded, and peaceful pursuits thrown into confusion, by these officious and intermeddling fanatics.

We learn from statements in the New York papers that fifty agents are now at work with Tappan, Birney and other leaders in secret conclave in the city of New York, devising schemes to effect their unhalloved objects as early as possible. When they mature their plans and set them in motion their power will be felt to a very sensible degree, and go very far, we seriously fear, to weaken the social and political bands that unite us as one nation.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Legislature of Vermont which adjourned a few days since:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that neither Congress nor the State governments, have any constitutional right to abridge the free expression of opinion or the transmission of them through the medium of the public mails.

Resolved, That Congress do possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

We learn from the Baltimore American that the Hon. WILLIAM S. FULTON one of the Senators from the new State of Arkansas is a native son of Maryland, who gallantly stood forth in defence of her soil in the last war, in the capacity of aid to Colonel Armistead during the bombardment of Fort Mifflin. Subsequently Mr. F. acted as Private Secretary to General Jackson during the Seminole campaign; he was afterwards appointed Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, by the President, and at a later period became Governor of the same Territory. On the admission of Arkansas as one of the States of our confederacy, he was elected by a nearly unanimous vote of the Legislature to the seat in the Senate of the United States which he is about to occupy.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

MISSOURI.—The official majority of the Van Buren Electoral ticket over the Union ticket in Missouri is ascertained to be 3,604 votes.

ILLINOIS.—Official.—For Van Buren Electors 17,275 votes; for the Union ticket, 14,292 votes.

ARKANSAS has chosen Van Buren Electors. So says a letter received by the Editors of this paper from that State.

MISSISSIPPI is now the only State remaining to be heard from.—National Intelligence.

The New York Board of Brokers has voted \$2100 to charitable institutions.

The Duke of York with thirty thousand men March'd into France and then, march'd out again.

The Whig Governor and the Whig House of Delegates, and five Whig Senators have been at Annapolis, and they have marched home again.—The Governor was delivered of a Message—the House adjourned—and the people have a public treasury minus some thousand dollars for the extra session. That's all! The Governor and his one volunteer found no opportunity of shedding the blood of their fellow citizens. "Othello's occupations" are gone. There is now a pleasant prospect of peace, as His Excellency finds that he could not incite the people to a civil war as seemed to be the intention of his incendiary Proclamation.—*Columbian*

The Delaware State Journal thinks that the report of the resignation of Mr. Clayton, as U. S. Senator, is premature.

We have honored Governor Yeazey by giving his message a place in our columns. Thanks to our stars,—"His Excellency" is a Whig of '34. This quiets some conceptions of conscience we have had in wasting so much space upon so feeble, vindictive, and undignified a document. We trust we shall never be wanting in a like disinterested service to all the good and all the respectable party,—particularly, when so equitable an exhibition of its exclusive claims is offered, and so fully elaborated to our hands. For the present, we expect large refreshing of gratitude from those who "the King delighteth to honor." God save the King, may the shadow of his intellect never be less.—*Columbian*.

A TIPPERARY BOY.—The Clonmel Advertiser, an Irish paper, tells a story of Martin Power, a Tipperary drinker, which is a little too marvellous. This man, who is called a "sky farmer," and is seventy two years of age, has for forty years drunk on an average 30 glasses of whiskey per diem. On one occasion he drank 23 pints of cider in less than an hour—On another day he drank to himself four quarts of raw whiskey, and recently he became a case for his Worship the Mayor, having taken, according to his own admission, 40 glasses, an excess of ten beyond his usual complement. He was never known to be ill in his life, or to be bed after four o'clock in the morning. Calculating the 30 glasses a day for 50 years, the total will be found to be 137 lids, 23 gallons about as much as would float a man of war.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.]

MR. SHERWOOD.—Dear Sir, I am not a political firebrand, nor do I desire to produce dissent or revolution (except by the voice of the people) in my own native State. But I do at all times wish to see justice and equality run pari passu with the wants of the people, and their true interest and republican principles at all points steadily maintained. Peace, harmony and justice are the elements of my political creed, and whenever I see them attacked, or in danger of collision, I as one proceed to the annihilation of the cause and if in my humble opinion the conflict is brought about by the introduction, or perpetuation of anti-republican principles and doctrines; I at once dissent without regard to party, and put my everlasting veto upon the perpetration of the mischief. A few much careful consideration and reflection, I am prompted to say and declare, that I am not opposed to reform, legitimate reform, nor do I regard the present constitution of Maryland as the prayer of St. Cyprioteum, that cannot be touched by the hand of man without the change of sacrilege and impurity.

I here will ask the question, does the present constitution of the State give to her citizens equal rights and equal privileges? any man of common intelligence at all acquainted with the subject will without hesitation respond no. Why should the people have agents to do that which they themselves can do or in other words, why should they elect electors for State Senators, when, if the constitution was changed and the choice brought immediately before them, they could do their own business with less difficulty and more satisfaction, than is now done by the juggling of electors and the management of political demagogues. Men would then be elected to that honorable station who would at least command the respect of their own party, and perhaps that of their opponents. Swagging Bolobids would then be frowned down, and honest men succeed them. If then the constitution do not give to her citizens equal rights and privileges, I would ask is not reform reasonable? is it not anti-republican to oppose it, and is it not servile to submit without it. I dislike revolution I dislike it exceedingly, I abhor to see long established usages broken in upon and destroyed, where they are known to promote the interest and happiness of a people. But is this the case as it regards the present government of Maryland? are her citizens equally benefited by it? surely not. The crisis loudly calls and demands a change, and it must and will be accomplished, ere the note already sounded shall cease to ring.

What can we expect from the recently appointed Senate? They are the sworn friends of the existing Constitution. They must maintain their old federal notions and support their old federal friends at all hazards. I here will hold y assert, that the appointment of the new Senate has been made with an eye single to the continuation of the present state of things in Maryland. I have always belonged to the anti-Van Buren party and still belong to it, and I hope for principles; but I cannot stand idly by and see the interests and rights of the people trampled upon, the character of the State traduced (for she is republican) and dishonored brought upon her by this agglutinated band of old Federalists, life officers and their adherents. Reform must be effected at least so far as it regards the elections of Governor and Senate and Clerks, with limitation to their term of service, by the people, and the abolition of the Council. The people have only to be enlightened upon these subjects to make them at once adopt them; they cannot object. It is their interest, it is their business, and their liberty and prosperity are involved in it. The constitution

The late election each ticket which Van B. New York The office suit: Mar. Mar. The result: Van Cou. Kent. New Sussex Major For the For the The more Cou. The style West an owners course a offering traveling Mar. state acc. A party lately in The improve unable to tion, a fee laid before lately into from rec. v. which, in attended The Co. "It is with L. KIN. New days died at the on Satur. beterial of respect Mr. K. v. a bid from ind. decreasing to Philad. to a lady King with

present shape and under existing circumstances is not to be regarded as a sacred instrument. The framers of it themselves did so regard it except for the crisis for which it was formed no doubt from its very nature looking forward to a period when the exigency of the times, and the people in their wisdom would require an alteration.

VINDEX,
Royal Oak.

ELECTORAL ELECTIONS.

RESULTS ASCERTAINED.

Van Buren	10	Harrison	7
Maine	10	Vermont	8
New Hampshire	7	New Jersey	3
Connecticut	4	Delaware	10
Rhode Island	4	Maryland	21
New York	42	Ohio	9
Pennsylvania	23	Indiana	15
Virginia	15	Kentucky	15
North Carolina	15	—	73
Missouri	4	Webster	—
Alabama	7	Massachusetts	14
Louisiana	5	White	—
Illinois	160	Tennessee	15
		Georgia	11
		—	28

Whole number of Electors (exclusive of Michigan), 291. Necessary to elect, 146.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The official returns from this State show the following result:
Van Buren 26,910
White 23,626
Van Buren's majority 3,284

NEW JERSEY.—The Governor and Privy Council counted the votes given at the late election on the 23rd inst. at Trenton. The vote of the highest candidate we give below:
For Electors, Harrison 23,927
Van Buren, 25,429

KENTUCKY.—Official.
For the Whig ticket 36,687
For Van Buren and Johnson 33,025
3,662

MASSACHUSETTS.
The whole number of votes taken at the late election was 74,761. The average vote of each ticket was
Whig 41,200
Van Buren, 33,100
Whig majority, 8,100

NEW YORK GOVERNOR'S ELECTIONS.
The official returns show the following result:
Marcy, (Van Buren) 167,112
Buel, (Whig) 136,649
Marcy's majority, 30,464

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
The official canvass presents the following result:
Van Buren, 18,721
Whig, 6,228
Van Buren's majority, 12,494

DELAWARE.—Official.
Counties. Van Buren Harrison.
Kent. 1038 1206
New Castle, 1814 1671
Sussex, 1300 1857
Total, 4152 4734
Majority for Harrison, 582

RHODE ISLAND.—Official.
For the Van Buren Electors, 2965
For the Harrison Electors, 2710
Majority for Van Buren, 255
One town made no return—it gave 15 majority for the Harrison ticket.

VERMONT.—Official.
Harrison, 20,990
Van Buren, 14,039
Harrison's majority, 6951

MAINE.—Official.
Van Buren, 22,900
Unpledged, 15,239
Van Buren majority 7661
No returns were received, in proportion time, from 38 towns, and their votes were rejected—they had been counted, the Van Buren majority would have been increased 700

Majority for Van Buren, 8,361

The owners of Randolph, says the Baltimore Chronicle, the Kentucky Horse, or in the style of the West. The conqueror of the West and South West, have challenged the owners of Lexington to meet them on the course at Lexington to run for \$20,000 aside offering \$1000, to the owners to cover their traveling expense.

MAINE.—The Van Buren majority in this State according to the official returns is 7,661.

A party riding perfectly WHITE was shot lately in York.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.
The health of the President has gradually improved, but he is still extremely feeble, and unable to meet company. He gives his attention, a few hours every day, to communications addressed to him by his cabinet; but he is absolutely intercepted by his physician (Dr. HUNT) from receiving his friends, as the effort to converse threatens a return of the hemorrhage, which, in his present weak condition, might be attended with instant suffocation.

The Cincinnati Whig of Nov. 28, says: It is with pain we announce that the Hon. G. W. KINNARD, who was so badly scalded a few days ago on board the steamboat Flora, died at the hospitable dwelling of Gen. LITTLE, on Saturday evening last, and was buried yesterday afternoon with distinguished marks of respect.

Mr. Kinnard was aged about 35 years, and was a highly respectable member of Congress from Indiana. His death is rendered the more interesting, as we understand he was on his way to Philadelphia, with a view of being married to a lady in that city, whom he intended taking with him to Washington.

October 24, states that the troops on that border had gone into winter quarters—nine companies at Fort Jessup, four at Camp Sabine, and three in the Caddo country. Nine companies remained at Nacogdoches. The condition of affairs was one of perfect quietness.

Fifty four houses were destroyed by fire in Quebec on the night of the 24th ult. The fire was in that part of the city where a great many poor families reside.

A Paradox.—"Waiter," said a young fellow going into a coffee-house one rainy day. I hope you have got a good fire, for I am confoundedly wet, and let me have something to drink directly, for I am confoundedly dry also.

The Staff of Death.—It is stated that 100,000 bushels of Rye and Corn are monthly distilled into Whiskey in this city alone. The amount so destroyed, and worse than destroyed, in the country at large, would furnish bread to a population of a million. By deducting so largely from the amount on hand, prices are greatly enhanced, and the poor are distressed in consequence. Many are thrown upon the public charity for relief, and many more suffer in silence.

Where and what is the remedy? Or must the evil be endured, and "the staff of life" be literally turned into the staff of death?—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

From the Georgetown Metronian.
GOVERNOR VEAZIEY.

In speaking of the late events in this State and reciting the history of the electoral college in the Governor's Proclamation, the Metropolitan ad the following, which will be found as happily true as it is deservedly severe—

"Here then was the object accomplished to attain which the Governor would have deemed all good citizens justified in shedding blood,—accomplished without violence and by a usual constitutional means. A wise, not to say judicious ruler, would have been politic enough to assume that it had been done by the influence of reason on the returning good sense of the people, and in a spirit of generous conciliation a politic Statesman would have healed the matter, and recommended such a remedial legislation as would have put it out of the power of even the disaffected to again jeopardize the institutions of the State by removing all just cause of complaint. But from this lower in Governor Veaziey. He sends a message to a Legislature, which dates its very existence from a circumstance so critical and extraordinary, full of the same weak and illtempered denunciation, which distinguished his former document. The reader wades through long sentences of puerile exasperation, and delivered too in an awkwardness of language which only produces the conviction that an extreme want of judgement may be united with a very moderate capacity. The arguments used by the Governor, are the weakest he could have selected. Instead of defending his course by the broad and clear principles of political philosophy, he draws precedents for a great national exigency from a few obsolete and obscure constructions of English municipal law, and in his general argument, in the words of Junius, he reminds us rather of "the little sneering sophistries of the Collegian" instead of speaking "to men and their experience."

Instead of conciliation, he angrily recommends a vindictive legislation against a contingency which never occurred before, and may never again, and instead of liberally and wisely meeting the reform question, he alludes to the subject with the humorous reluctance of a placeman, which must have a real tendency to disgust the great body of freemen in the State. We have neither time or room to day to illustrate our remarks by such extracts from the message, as we have marked, but in our next we will either give the whole or such portions, as will give our readers a fair idea of the document. Meanwhile, we mistake Maryland much if it does not tend to give a greater impetus to reform, than it has yet received."

MARYLAND.
The Electoral College was organized by the appointment of Geo. Howard, of Anne Arundel as President, and Jos. H. Nicholson, Clerk. The electors were all present but Mr. Purnell, to cast those vote the College elected Mr. Pratt, of Prince George's. The ten votes were then given for Gen. William H. Harrison, of Ohio as President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, as Vice President of the United States.

PRICE CURRENT.
Saturday December 10th 1836.

WHEAT.—About 10,000 bushels German Wheat, received since our last via Boston, have been sold in parcels at \$2.02, \$2.03, \$2.10, and \$2.11. Some two or three other parcels of German red have been sold \$2.10, and one of white at \$2.12. There is not a wheat float in market. No supplies of Md. of moment have come to hand—prices about as for the last fortnight.

CORN.—The sales of new white have been made throughout the week at 70 to 72 cts for shipping parcels, and for an occasional lot of very dry a cent or so more has been paid. Sales of new yellow in good order, at 75 cts. We quote old white at 78 a 80 cts, and yellow at 85 cents.

RYE.—Worth about \$1.25.
OATS.—We quote to-day at 44 a 45 cents.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.
William Loveday

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and opened, at his Store House, a further supply of

NEW GOODS

suitable to the season; he considers his assortment now very general and complete, and therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call.
Dec. 13 1aw4w

TAKE NOTICE.
PERSONS calling for letters or sending for them, must pay the postage before they can have them, as I am determined to give no credit, the law is this, "Post Masters are authorized to give credit for postage, want of funds therefore is no excuse for failure of payment, all newspapers and pamphlets must be paid for the quarter in advance," or they can not be delivered.
HENRY THOMAS,
Post Master, Easton.
Dec. 3d, 1836

REMOVAL.

Oldson & Hopkins

RESPECTFULLY Inform their friends and the public that they have moved to the Store Room formerly occupied by A. J. Loverly, and lately by Mr. Wm. Rozell, directly opposite the Market. Where they have lately received and are now opening a

Splendid Assortment OF GOODS,

consisting in part as follows. loaf and brown sugar various qualities and prices; Rio, St Domingo and La-guira Coffee, Chocolate first and second qualities,

TEAS Imperial, Old and Young Hyson Teas.

Chees Firkin Butter, Molasses Buckwheat and family flour, Water, Sugar, and Butter Crackers, Soap and Candles, Powder and shot, Percussion Caps &c. &c.

With a first rate assortment of Fruits such as Best Muscatel, Bloom and Keg Raisins, Currants, Prunes, fresh Figs, Malaga Grapes Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, Chestnuts, English walnuts, Palm nuts, Cocoa nuts &c.

Also a large and well selected supply of Confectionary, of the very best quality. Toys and fancy articles embracing every variety, together with a good supply of Tin Ware, Grockery Ware, China, Glass and Queens Ware &c. &c. &c.

The above articles have recently been selected with the greatest care in Baltimore, and they confidently believe they can sell as low as articles of the same quality can be had elsewhere.

Cash or Country produce will be taken for Goods, such as Feathers, Rags, Quills, Woll, Hominy Beans, Fur &c. &c.

They return their thanks for the encouragement lately received, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
Dec. 13 3t

JOHN B. FIRBANKS respectfully informs his customers that he still carries on the Cart Wheel-wrighting at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute all orders as usual.

During his absence to the South Mr. A. Dodd will act as his Agent, and Mr. Edward Hamilton will continue to act as his Foreman in his Wheelwright establishment. All contracts entered into by either of the above named individuals in the name of the subscriber will be strictly adhered to by him.
Dec 10 1f

A CARD.
MRS. E. NICOLS intends opening her House at the south end of Washington street, near the point road, on a New York day next for the accommodation of BOARDERS by the day, week, month, or year—She hopes by using her utmost exertions to please those ladies and gentlemen who may patronize her to be able to give a general satisfaction.
Easton, Dec 9, 1836. G 3t

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.
The Subscriber having rented of Samuel Dickinson his Marsh, situated upon the borders of the Great Choptank river, hereby warns all persons from shooting upon the said premises—his object is for profit.
It is presumed all gentlemen will attend to this notice—vagabonds and stragglers will be kept off.
PETER WEBB,
Dorchester Aurora will copy 3 times and charge this office.
Dec 3t.

New fall Goods.
W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE just received from Philadelphia their fall supply of goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Liquors, Groceries, China, Glass, Queens-ware, &c.

Among which are superior Old Hyson and Imperial Teas, family Flour, Choice Spiced Oil &c.
Oct. 8 6wew

A CARD.
THOSE Persons who are indebted to me for subscription or advertising in the Easton Shore Whig, in Talbot and Caroline Counties, will please to take notice that I have placed my accounts for Talbot County in the hands of William Barnett and Samuel S. Satterfield, and for Caroline in the hands of William Connelly, who are fully authorized to close the same on accommodating terms; those who neglect this notice and the first call of the collectors, will be proceeded against legally.
RICHARD SPENCER,
Nov 12 1f

LATEST FASHIONS.
THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends generally, that recently he has spent a week in Baltimore in taking LESSONS FROM ONE OF THE MOST APPROVED CUTTERS IN THE CITY. The subscriber feels assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who have heretofore or may hereafter be kind enough to patronize him. The fashions of the present season may be seen by calling at the subscribers shop in Easton.
Hoping for a continuance of public favor I remain the Public's Obedient Servant.
THOMAS J. EARICKSON.
Oct. 22, 1836. 1f

WANTED
An apprentice to learn the printing business. Enquire at this office.
Oct 11.

Wanted.
TO hire by the year at liberal wages a free or slave negro boy. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 18 1f

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

STEVENS & RHODES,

Are receiving and opening at their store rooms opposite the Court House, an additional supply of seasonable goods; which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for kersey, linsey, wool, feathers &c.

Their friends, and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.
Nov. 22nd 3w

CLOCK & WATCH MARKING

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of East on and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in the shop in front of Mr. Beaton's dwelling, opposite Ozmon and Shamban's Cabinet shop and next door to Mr. Charles Robinson's Store; where he can be found at all times to execute all orders in his line of business, in a neat and durable manner, and with dispatch. He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom; and hopes by personal attention to share a part of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient servant,
WILLIAM COX.
N. B. Persons having Clocks to clean in the country, can be waited upon at their residence at a moments warning. W. C.
Dec 6 1f

New Hatting Establishment

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has opened a New Hatting Establishment, in the shop lately occupied by Wm. Rozell & Beaton, opposite to Wm. Newnams, and next door to the Bank; where under the superintendance of Mr. Duncan, he keeps constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice,

SILK AND FUR HATS of superior quality.

At the old stand lately occupied by John Wright, he has opened a Boot and Shoe establishment, and has lately returned from Baltimore with a new and general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES &c. which he is prepared to sell on the most accommodating terms.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, Mr. Wm. H. Shepard will pay particular attention to all orders in the shoe line.
L. A. ROSZELL
v. 5 (G)

BULWER'S NOVELS.

The only Edition published in Numbers to be sent by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARRYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same beautiful style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER'S NOVELS, comprising—
Pelham, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Renzi, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims on the Rhine,

Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARRYATT. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be finished to subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing to that effect, enclosing the cash, post paid.

"Office of Republication of Popular Novels."

T. H. DAWSON & SON

Are now opening a splendid supply of articles in their line, carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the Junior partner, which added to former purchases, make their stock very complete. Always thankful for the custom of their friends and the public, they hope to merit a continuance thereof, and invite them to call and look at their assortment, consisting as usual of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONARY, BRUSHES of all kinds, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

N. B. T. H. D. & Son, received by the Steam Boat last evening, a supply of first quality Malaga Grapes and Raisins, of this year's growth. Nov. 3w

NEW SADDLERY.

Country Merchants, can be supplied upon accommodating terms as in either Philadelphia or Baltimore.
Easton Oct. 29 3t

CELEBRATED TRIALS AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD.

Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

TREASON—SEDITION—WITCH-CRAFT—ROBBERY—MURDER—PIRACY—FUGITIVE &c. &c.

These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many recent cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse to it been had occasionally to manuscript where printed documents could not be procured.

It is believed that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the Law-yrer, physician, and general reader.

Members of the Bar the publisher need hardly recommend it, as they must know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should die protesting their innocence. Is it to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could so loudly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; that "Circumstantial Evidence" once established, there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well make one ponder upon the law which demands life for life.

The publication was commenced in July and the numbers are issued semi-monthly each number containing 120 pages each, printed on fine white paper of the size of the Maryland Novels, and will be completed in October, making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms \$2 for the complete work, or three copies for five dollars.

Very worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only 79 small octavo pages. This edition will cost but 40 cents a number, and contains 120 large octavo pages.

L. A. GODFREY
100 Walnut street Philadelphia

CLUBBING.

Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for \$3
Do do and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for \$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for \$5
Saturday News, Sketch Book, and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
Marryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for \$5
Or a remittance of \$5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full and \$2 on account of subscription to Lady's Book.

Denton Hotel FOR RENT.

TO RENT for one or more years, the well known and commodious Brick Tavern, situated in the town of Denton, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and known by the name of

DENTON HOTEL.

This property is commodious and comfortable and possesses many advantages as a public house. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to rent are requested to examine the property. For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to

JOHN SNOW, Agent.
near Hillsborough, Caroline county Md.
Sept 10 1f

School Notice.

THE inhabitants of the several School Districts in Talbot County are hereby notified that by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December Session 1835, chap. 278, Sec. 3, it is made necessary that Trustees and Clerks, for each School District must be annually elected in the month of December. Therefore the Clerks of each and each elect must give notice of said election at least 10 days previous to the day of the election, that the new Trustees may have a opportunity of making contracts with Teachers for the next year to commence on the 1st January.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk to Commissioners

N. B. There will be an election for three Trustees and Clerk, held at the Court House in Easton, on Saturday the 17th December next at 3 o'clock, P. M. for School District No. 2, in Election District No. 1.

W. C. RIDGWAY, Clerk.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on his farm in Oxford neck, on Wednesday the 7th day of December inst. his stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Also his farming utensils together with some articles of household and kitchen furniture—This stock consists of 10 head of horses, 16 head of Cattle, 38 head of sheep and 17 head of hogs 2 yoke of oxen—The Terms of sale are as follows, a credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—in all cases the terms of sale must be complied with before the property is removed.
G. TURBUTT.
Dec. 2

The Teeth.

DRS. WARE AND GILL, Dental Surgeons, are always prepared to insert from one to a whole set of teeth, so as to resemble nature.

Office corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, Baltimore.
aug 27 1f

PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe & Appendix

From the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week, a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the year and days on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of one of the greatest and wisest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no further than this epitome of the debates, with the proceedings, but at the last session we added an Appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. This extended the work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1184 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, more or less, to be paid for each volume, more or less, by the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every State in the Union concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information, and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress, at each session, but the design of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand any thing of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject, which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tendered to them in this Prospectus.

TERMS.
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—I copy \$1 00
Do do do 11 copies during the 10 00
Session.

APPENDIX.—Same price.
THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

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

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at furthest, to ensure a complete copy.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 4, 1836.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

for his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch Guards, Silver Thumbless, Silver Ever Pointed

Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks here is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 1f
N. B. The subscriber persons whose accounts must remind those over six months, that they have been standing (the men by the end of the must call and see what do call, will do year, and all those out of the hands of officers their accounts place for collection.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber to come forward immediately and settle the same, as long indulgence will not be given. I have given positive orders to my Deputies to execute for the same without delay, and all persons in arrears for officers fees due this year and executions now in hand are notified that I shall be under the necessity of advertising their property between this and the first day of September next if not settled.

The subscriber is urged to this recourse from an expectation of leaving the County, and he therefore expects all persons interested to pay attention to this notice, or otherwise abide the consequences.
JO GRAHAM, Sheriff.
June 21

A CARD.

Mrs. ELEANOR C. STUART, last just freed, fled from the city with the late notorious and best materials, and is prepared to execute orders in the Military business at the shortest notice. She has taken the stand in front of her father's dwelling, nearly opposite to Mr. James Wilson's office, and next door to Mr. Samuel

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Printed and published by GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, (PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. TERMS:--Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;--if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;--if paid in advance Two dollars will discharge the debt.

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

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted free times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion--larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

Now regularly published in Philadelphia a weekly Newspaper called The Saturday Chronicle, Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is the title of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle.

For publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, in a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following: D. B. Brown, Esq., Robert Morris, Esq., Col. T. L. M. Kenney, W. G. Clark, Esq., John J. Smith, Jr., Esq., Dr. James McHenry, J. R. Chandler, Esq., Chas. Naylor, Esq., C. P. Holcomb, Esq., R. T. Conrad, Esq., Mrs. L. G. Straus, Dr. Joseph Pancerus, Mrs. J. L. Dumont, Dr. J. Watson, Esq., John Clarke, Esq., Chas. S. Cope, Esq., Rev. Jos. Rusing, Robt. Hart, Esq., Dr. A. C. Draper, B. W. Richards, Esq., Thos. Earle, Esq., Dr. J. A. Elkinton, Wm. T. Smith, Esq., Thos. A. Park-r, Esq., Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Vale, Esq., Wm. Darby, Esq., Jos. R. Hart, Esq., Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Mattson, Esq., &c.

THE SKETCH BOOK OR CHARACTER; Or curious and authentic narratives and Anecdotes respecting extraordinary Individuals.

TERMS:--Two dollars a year, payable in advance; \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3.00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. or six months, \$1.00 in advance.

Homony Beans Wanted. Oldson & Hopkins

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c. Price Two Dollars per annum--payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

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Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON Robson Leonard, Master.

THE SKETCH BOOK OR CHARACTER; Or curious and authentic narratives and Anecdotes respecting extraordinary Individuals.

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WILLIAM W. EDGINS H'S just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of SADDLERY.

Rail Road Notice.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company," and the several supplements thereto, books of subscription to the capital stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company will be opened on the SECOND MONDAY of NOVEMBER next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

At Elkton, for Cecil county, under the direction of James Sewall, Lambert D. Nowd, Henry Hollingsworth, James Groomer, Dr. Amos A. Evans.

At Centreville, for Queen Anne's county, under the direction of John Brown, Dr. Robert Goldborough, Peregrine Wilmer, Thomas Emory and George Newman.

At Denton, for Worcester county, under the direction of Thomas Archibald, Edward B. Hardcastle, Thomas S. Carter, Caleb P. Davis, and Philemon Skinner.

At Easton for Talbot county, under the direction of Wm. Hughlett, Edward N. Hambleton, John Leeds Kerr, Lambert W. Spencer and William H. Tighman.

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under resolution number fifteen of December session, 1835, held at Denton, in Caroline county, on Wednesday the fourth day of September, 1836, among other proceedings, it was ordered, that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at May session, 1836, ch. 274, the foregoing notice be published in each of the newspapers printed in the several counties there named; also in the Delaware State Journal, and Delaware Gazette, printed at Wilmington, and the Intelligencer, printed at Georgetown, in the State of Delaware--in the United States Gazette, the National Gazette, and the Pennsylvania, printed in the city of Philadelphia; in the Norfolk Beacon, printed at Norfolk in the State of Virginia--and in the Rail Road Journal, printed in the city of New York--the publication to be commenced in the first week of October, and to be continued weekly thereafter, to the amount of three dollars apiece for this said newspapers.

By order, THOMAS EMORY, President. LITTLETON DENNIS TRUCKER, Secretary Denton, Md. Sep. 16, 1836.

THE PUBLISHER will be pleased to forward the newspapers containing the notice to the above named Secretary, at Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. Oct. 22, 1836.

STREAM BOAT MARYLAND. The Steam Boat Maryland will resume her usual routes on Wednesday next, thereinafter and continue to run regularly the 19th day of the season. Oct 11 1836

SOLOMON BARRETT TAVERN KEEPER, EASTON, MD. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old and on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr., Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and other who may be pleased to patronize his establishment. His bar is well stocked with the choicest liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford--his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has lately bought out Mr. M. Hazel's STOCK OF G. O'S. and has just returned from Baltimore with, and is opening AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS Groceries and Hardware, in all their several varieties.

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WILLIAM W. EDGINS H'S just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of SADDLERY.

FREDERICK COURT OF INQUIRY. Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle. FREDERICK, December 10, 1836.

I was introduced, without the observance of any formalities, to the presence of the Court, now sitting inquest upon the conduct of General Scott in his Florida campaign. Gen. Combs, Atkinson and Brady, with Captain Cooper as Judge Advocate, comprise the tribunal. Col. Lindsey (considered the most accomplished man in the army) of the 2nd Artillery, Major Graham Lieut. Alexander and Captain Green are here as witnesses. Gen. Clinch, Col. Bankhead, and several others are hourly looked for. The investigation is conducted in the house lately occupied by Capper W. Weyer, Esq.

This morning at 11 o'clock (the proceedings of yesterday having been read,) Captain Thruston was called on for testimony, and certainly more lucid explanations & descriptions of plans, marches, countermarches, charges, assaults, triumphs, defeats and vicissitudes, incident to duties in the field, could not well be conveyed. His evidences went clearly to exculpate General Scott in every particular, and to show that, instead of blame, he merits the strongest eulogium. "I am particularly anxious, Mr. President," said Gen. Scott to Gen. Macomb, "that the witness should be questioned closely in the matter now pending; he was conspicuous in the campaign, thoroughly familiar with my plans, a man of general intelligence, and in the absence of Gen. Clinch superior to all others in his knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the war in question. I propose to witness the following question through the proper officer."

"The Judge Advocate then read something like the annexed to witness. "Was the plan of operations, as proposed by Gen. Scott, likely in your judgment to effect the object of the Campaign?" "At first," replied the witness, "I thought the commander-in-chief unnecessarily cautious and minute; I could not conceive how a nation of five thousand people, cut up with dissensions and poorly appointed, with the knowledge of our power and resources that they must possess, could, for an instant, demand for their dismemberment a matured plan of operations. But a very little observation convinced me of my error. The simultaneous advance of the army upon the enemy by divided columns, was rendered necessary by the erratic and wily character of our enemy, which, as I soon discovered, required the exercise of the highest military address for its mastery. To ensure a successful result, Gen. Scott devoted all his energies, constantly engaged in his duties; his solicitude to make a decisive blow amounted to distress."

The closing of the Court of the Willacoochee, described by Captain Thruston, was one of the most interesting details I ever listened to. Prominent himself in the pursuit and in the battle, the Captain's knowledge of the subject was of course valuable and important. The most practical could not have heard the Captain's recital without a feeling of indignation at the prime movers in this business. The publication of the proceedings, at the conclusion of the trial, will show conclusively, that the failure of our arms in the Indian country was attributable to individuals higher in authority than Gen. Scott, and that other than a proper military Christian to account for alleged official delinquencies. It was an interesting, but melancholy picture to behold a man, whose youth and manhood were devoted to his country, and whose name was associated with the proudest achievements in pitched fields, against the best European soldiery, in the autumn of his existence made the victim of political intrigue. None better than the War Department knew the reasons of the failure in Florida. They will be known to the community ere long.

After the hearing of Capt Thruston, the Court, to give time for the arrival of Col. Bankhead, and other important witnesses, adjourned to Monday the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, on the afternoon of which you shall hear from me.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT. Hon. George Poindexter, late of the U. S. Senate, met with a most painful accident at the Mansion House in this city early in the present week. As he late hour he was retiring to his room, instead of the passage way and walked out of a door at the end of the house on the second story, which was carelessly left open without any landing before it or railing around it; he consequently trod on vacancy, and fell to the ground, a distance of 12 or 15 feet. He was taken up senseless and put immediately under the care of Drs. Hogg, Denny, and other distinguished medical gentlemen of this city, by daybreak they had restored him to consciousness, when it was found that one leg was broken at the thigh, and the other broke or fractured in two places below the knee; a most serious injury was also inflicted on the breast.

Early on Tuesday he became composed enough to give directions in regard to the disposal of his will, making his wife, who is now in Lexington, Kentucky, his sole legatee. His property is worth probably more than two hundred thousand dollars.

THE PUBLIC MONEY. An account is given of the measures adopted in pursuance of the act of June 23d, 1836, to regulate the deposits of the public money, and some recommendations, are made of prospective provisions on the subject, such as authority to discount as deposit banks, when no longer necessary, those selected under the late act, &c.

THE MINT AND THE CURRENCY. The coinage of the Mint, from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of Nov. 1836, has been, of gold, \$3,619,440, and of silver, \$2,877,600. The establishment of a gold coin of one dollar is again urged upon Congress. The quantity of gold now in the country is estimated at \$15,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury calculates the whole specie in the country in October, 1833, at thirty millions of dollars, and the whole specie now in the country at seventy three millions. Various speculations on the subject occupy a number of pages in this part of the report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1836. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1836 was \$26,749,803. The receipts for 1836 are estimated at \$47,691,898, of which the receipts from Customs for the three first quarters have been \$17,525,151, and the receipts from Lands \$20,048,023. The expenditures for 1836 are ascertained and estimated at \$31,425,032, of the payments for the military service, (including fortifications,) during the three first quarters, have amounted to \$13,010,061.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1837. The receipts are estimated as follows: Customs, \$16,500,000; Lands, \$5,000,000; Bank Stock and Miscellaneous, \$2,600,000. The expenditures including \$1,000,000 for usual excess of appropriations beyond estimates are estimated at \$26,755,832.

MISCELLANEOUS. The report concludes with several suggestions of a miscellaneous character, among which the renewed recommendation of the adoption of measures for regulating steamboat navigation must meet with a very general approbation from all those who have as much horror as we have of those appalling catastrophes which class themselves under the head of steamboat disasters.

Speculations in reference to the cabinet of Mr. Van Buren are already beginning to be made. A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says: The most recent, probable, and authentic list of the next cabinet that I have seen, is as follows:--

William C. Rives, of Virginia, Secretary of State.

Silas Wright, of New York, Secretary of Treasury.

Dr. Linn, (now Senator) of Missouri, Secretary of War.

William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Navy.

William Gaston, of North Carolina, Attorney General.

Amos Kendall, of Ohio, Post Master General.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of JOHN THOMPSON BROWN, Esq. of Petersburg--the talented delegate of that town in the next Legislature of Virginia, and one of the most promising as, although yet quite a young man, he was already one of the ablest sons of Virginia. This melancholy event occurred on Sunday night last, about 8 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Henry Brown, Sen. Esq. in Bedford County, after a lingering and painful disease. The loss, both to his family and to the State, is irreparable. A few months have only elapsed, since his elder brother, who was extensively engaged in the mercantile business, in this place, died; and the settlement of his complicated affairs devolving on Mr. J. T. Brown, he had been in this place and its vicinity the entire summer, attending to that duty. A few weeks after his arrival, he was stricken down by disease, and after a most protracted and painful illness, his brilliant light has been quenched in death. Lynchburg Virginia.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 3d, 1836. To the President of the United States: Sir: In presenting for your consideration the condition of our Navy for the year ending on the 30th of September, I am enabled to assure you that there has been an increased activity in the construction and equipment of vessels at our navy yards, and in the movements of our ships and squadrons at sea and on foreign stations.

The Columbia, a frigate of the first class, has been finished, launched, and nearly completed for sea. The brig Dolphin and Porpoise have been built, launched and fitted for sea. The frigate Macdonough, of the second class, has been finished, launched, and equipped for sea; and she is now receiving her crew, as the ship of the commanding officer of the South Sea exploring expedition.

The two bark, Pioneer and Concord, and schooner Pilot, have been built, launched, and so far equipped, as to be ready for receiving their crews. The store-ship Relief, has been finished, launched, and equipped, and is now receiving her stores. The repairs of the ship of the line North Carolina have been completed, and she is now sailing orders for the Pacific station. The repairs of the razee Independence have been completed, and she is now nearly equipped for sea. The ship of the line Delaware has been placed in dry dock, and her repairs commenced. The ship of the line Columbus, has also been put into dry dock, and her repairs commenced. The repairs of the ship of the line Ohio, have been commenced and considerably advanced. The repairs of the sloop of war Falmouth and Fairhead, have been completed. The sloop of war Natchez, and schooner Grampus, have been repaired and equipped for sea. The labor upon the ship of the line Pennsylvania, has been resumed, with a view to her completion; and she will probably be ready for launching in the early part of next summer.

The steam vessel building at New York, is so far completed as to be ready for the reception of her engines and machinery; in procuring which, there was some unavoidable delay. It was desirable to secure the services of the most able engineer in the United States, to superintend the construction of the engine and machinery of this, as well as other steam vessels proposed to be built for the service of the United States. Efforts have been made to secure the services of such an engineer, but without success. The first attempt to procure the requisite engine and machinery, by contract, by advertising for the proposals, proved abortive; as the lowest offers for the boilers and for the engines, were made by different persons; and the person offering for the engines declined the contract, because he could not also have the contract for the boilers. Arrangements, however, have been since made for procuring the engines and boilers wanted; and the vessel will probably be ready for service in the course of next summer.

For a detailed statement of the condition of our vessels on the stocks, as well as those which are at our navy yards, and the means of completion, as well as repair, I beg leave to refer to the reports of the Commissioners of the Navy Board herewith submitted, marked B and C; and for the amount of timber, iron, and other

...the people will take in hand, and by
...own almighty power, avenge their wrongs.
ROYAL OAK.
December, 13th 1836.

PRICE CURRENT.
GRAIN
WHEAT—In the early part of the week a
parcel 7800 bushels red and white Genesee,
part of cargo of Brig Sun, was sold at \$2.10 for
the red and \$2.20 for the white. Yesterday a
cargo of 8000 bushels German red, not prime,
was sold at \$2.05. Of Maryland wheat there
was but few parcels arriving—We quote the
rate of red at \$1.50 a \$2 per bushel.

COFFEE—The sales of Java white, in fair
condition for shipment, have been made
throughout the week at 72 a 73 cents,
and parcels of very dry at 74 a 75 cents.
Sales of new yellow at 75 a 76 cents, and
occasionally a cent higher for a very dry parcel.
Old white is now worth 78 a 80 cents. A parcel
of old yellow was sold yesterday at 85
cents—there is none now in market of the latter
description. Our quotations are for New York.
Rice. Prices range from \$1.20 to \$1.25

OBITUARY.
Departed this life on Saturday night last,
the 17th inst. about 10 o'clock, James M. G.
BERRY Esq. in the 52 year of his age, he
has left a wife and nine children, and many
friends to mourn over his loss. As a Husband,
Father, Friend, he was kind, ardent, and
sincere. He never attached himself to any
religious denomination, but evinced a
strong attachment to the Methodist Protestant
Church, where he always attended when his
health would permit, and although not a pro-
fessor of religion, none had a higher sense of
moral obligation, and few possessed a more cor-
rect elevated and enlightened view of reli-
gious duty. And I have a strong and cheering
hope that before he left "these low grounds,"
where sorrows grow that he had made his
flour by his God, through Jesus the medi-
ator, of the new and everlasting covenant,
for I was much with him during his last hours,
and I thought he appeared to be anxiously en-
gaged in prayer with that Being who is ever
willing to lend a listening ear to all our inter-
cesses. It has fallen to the lot of few men amid
his uneven way, to hold a more tranquil, easy
and quiet course—He was affable, polite,
agreeable, to his fellow men, and all who
knew him with one accord, spoke in the most
exalted terms, of his social virtues. As a len-
gthened newspaper paragraph is as common
and so unnecessary I shall here stop. "Come
thy expressive silence muse his praise."

"When life's tempestuous storm are o'er,
How calm he meets the friendly shore;
Who lived averse from sin.
Sweet peace on virtues path attends.
That when the sinner's pleases ends,
The Christians joys begin."

Important.
THE subscriber having rented the Stearns
Mill at Easton Point, will be prepared on
and after this day to receive and grind all
sorts of grain that may be sent to the Mill,
agreeably to the expressed wishes and instruc-
tions of those sending it. He will also be
prepared to furnish meal by the bushel and
for grain, and to purchase wheat and corn.
Being determined to devote his whole time
and attention to the grinding of all sorts of
grain and manufacturing of flour, and having
engaged the services of a competent Engi-
neer and an experienced miller, he hopes to
be able to give satisfaction to all that favor
him with their custom.
JOSEPH K. NEALL.
Dec 20 1w3w

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
A protracted meeting will be held in the
Methodist Protestant Church at St. Michael's,
to commence on Friday night the 23d and con-
tinue until after Sunday the 25th of the present
month.

The Teeth.
DRS. WARE and GILL, Dental Sur-
geons, are always prepared to insert
from one to a whole set of teeth, so as to resen-
ble nature.
Office corner of Hanover and Lombard
streets, Baltimore.
aug 27

Sheriff's Sale.
BY Virtue of a writ of Vend. Expos. issued
out of Talbot County Court, by the clerk
and to be directed and delivered at the suit of
the President, Directors and Company of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William
Hayward Junr. Will be sold at the Front
Door of the Court House, in the Town of
Easton, for cash to the highest bidder, on Tues-
day the 10th day of January next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 5 o'clock P
M of the same day, the following lands and
"Emendments, to wit. All that farm or planta-
tion which was heretofore conveyed to Wil-
liam Hayward the Elder, by one Alexander
Anderson, and on which one William Anderson
formerly resided, situate near Luckhouse
Creek, Talbot County, and adjoining Lewis
Town, and which consists of the tracts or
parts of tracts of land following, viz. Hamp-
ton, Loveday's purchase, Francis's plains and
Parker's Farm, containing the quantity of
five hundred acres of land more or less, to pay
and satisfy the above mentioned Vendition
Expos and the interest and cost now due,
and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
JOS. GRAHAM, late Sh'ff
Dec. 17 1836

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of
Baltimore City and County, on the
27th day of Aug. 1836, by N. G. Bryson, Esq.,
a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of
Baltimore, a dark mulatto woman, as a run-
away, who calls herself Mary Brown, says she
was born free, and was raised by her mother
Ruth Brown, formerly of Harford County, but
living in the City of Baltimore. Her age is
about 24 years; height 5 feet 2 inches; hair
on her left hand; her face, arms and ankles
spotted from being poisoned. Had on when
committed, a blue domestic calico frock, old
check apron and dark red silk handkerchief on
her head.
The owner (if any) of the above described
mulatto woman is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges and take her
away, otherwise she will be discharged accord-
ing to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Balt. City & Co. Jail.

BARBAGUE!
General Invitation!
A Splendid Beef will be barbecued on Sa-
turday the 24th day of December, at
Easton, in commemoration of the Democratic
triumph in the recent presidential contest.
By order of
THE COMMITTEE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of
Baltimore City and County, on the
19th day of September, 1836, by Jose, h Stone
Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City
of Baltimore, a negro woman, as a runaway, who
calls herself Sarah Queen, who says she was
born free and was raised by her aunt Rachel
Bryan in Anne Arundel County, near Kettle-
snake Springs—Her age is about 24 years, and
her height is 5 feet 2 inches—Had on when
committed a light calico frock, small muslin
shawl, fine straw bonnet, trimmed with white
ribbon, black cotton stockings and black
morocco shoes—Has with her a female child
named Elizabeth Ann, aged about nine months
The owner, if any, of the above described
woman, and child, is requested to come for-
ward, prove property, pay charges and take
them away, otherwise they will be discharged
according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
of Balt City & Co. Jail.
Dec. 17

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of
Baltimore City and County on the 27th
day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq.,
a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of
Baltimore, a mulatto woman as a runaway,
who calls herself ELIZA JACKSON, says
she was born free and was bound to Sarah
Robinson near the Point Spring—Her age is
about 18 years, and height 5 feet 2 inches.
has two scars on her forehead and a scar on the
right side of her nose Had on when com-
mitted, a light calico frock, straw bonnet, red
striped handkerchief on her neck, blue cotton
stockings and fine morocco slippers The
owner (if any) of the above described mulatto
girl, is requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take her away, other-
wise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City and Co. Jail.
Dec. 17

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of
Baltimore City and County, on the 27th
day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq.,
a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of
Baltimore, a mulatto woman, as a runaway,
who calls herself ARIAN STEWART, says
she is free, but did belong to Robert Shipley,
in Baltimore county, near Freedom—Her
age is about 19 years, and height 5 feet 2
inches Has a few soles on her neck and face,
caused by the chicken pox. Had on when
committed a dark calico frock, red silk hand-
kerchief on her neck, cotton handkerchief on
her neck, black cotton stockings, and black
prunelle shoes.
The owner (if any) of the above described
mulatto girl is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges, and take her away,
otherwise she will be discharged according to
law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Balt. City and County Jail.
Dec. 17

REMOVAL.
Oldson & Hopkins
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public that they have moved to
the Store Room formerly occupied by A. J.
Loveday, and lately by Mr. Wm. Roszell,
directly opposite the Market. Where they
have lately received and are now opening a

Splendid Assortment
OF
GOODS,
consisting in part as follows.
loaf and brown sugar various
qualities and prices; Rio,
St. Domingo and La-
guira Coffee, Cho-
colate best and
second qualities,
TEAS Imperial, Old and
Young Hyson Teas.
Cheese Firkin Butter, Molasses Buck wheat
and family flour, Water, Sugar, and Butter
Crackers, Soap and Candles, Powder and Shot,
Pirousson Caps &c. &c.
With a first rate assortment of Fruits such
as Best Muscatel, Bloom and Keg Raspberries,
Currants, Prunes, fresh Figs, Malaga Grapes,
Lemons, Apples, Filberts, Chestnuts, Large
light walnuts, Palm nuts, Cocoa nuts &c.
Also a large and well selected supply of
Confectionery, of the very best quality. Toys
and fancy articles embracing every variety,
together with a good supply of Tin Ware,
Crockery Ware, China, Glass and Queens
Ware &c. &c.
The above articles have recently been selected
with the greatest care in Baltimore, and they
confidently believe they can sell as low as ar-
ticles of the same quality can be had else-
where.
Cash or Country produce will be taken for
Goods, such as Feathers, Rags, Quills, Wool,
Hemp, Bones, Fur &c. &c.
They return their thanks for the encourage-
ment already received, and respectfully so-
licit a continuance of the same.
Dec 13 3t

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF
NEW GOODS.
William Loveday
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and
opened, at his Store House, a further supply of
NEW GOODS
suitable to the season; he considers his assort-
ment now very general and complete, and
therefore invites his friends and the public
generally, to give him a call.
Dec. 13 1aw4w

A CARD.
MRS. E. NICOLS intends opening her
House at the south end of Washington
street, near the point road, on New Year's
day next for the accommodation of BOARD-
ERS by the day, week, month, or year—
She hopes by using her utmost exertions to
please those ladies and gentlemen who may
patronize her to be able to give general satis-
faction.
Dec. 11 1836

STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND.
The Steam Boat Maryland will resume her
usual routes on Wednesday next, remain-
ing and continue to run regularly the 10th
of the season.
Oct. 11 1836

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.
The Subscriber having rented of Samuel
Dickinson his Marsh, situated upon the
banks of the Great Choptank River, hereby
offers all persons from shooting upon the
said premises—his object is for profit.
It is presumed all gentlemen will attend to
this notice—vagrants and strollers will be
kept off.
PETER WEBB,
Dorchester Aurora will copy 3 times and
charge this office.
Dec. 3t

JOHN B. FIRBANKS respectfully in-
forms his customers that he still carries on
the Cart Wheel-wrighting at his old stand,
where he is prepared to execute all orders as
usual.
During his absence to the South Mr. A.
Dodd will act as his Agent, and Mr. Edward
Hamilton will continue to act as his Fore-
man in his Wheelwright establishment. All
contracts entered into by either of the above-
named individuals in the name of the subscri-
ber will be strictly adhered to by him.
Dec 10 if

New fall Goods.
W. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE just received from Philadelphia
their full supply of goods, consisting of a
general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery,
Liquors, Groceries, China, Glass,
Queens-ware, &c.
Among which are superior Old Hyson and
Imperial Teas, family Flour, Cheese Sperma
Oil &c.
Oct. 3 Gweow

A CARD.
THOSE Persons who are indebted to me
for subscription or advertising in the Es-
tablishment of the Baltimore City and County
Shore, will please to take notice that I have
placed my accounts for Talbot County in the
hands of William Barnett and Samuel S.
Satterfield, and for Caroline in the hands of
William Connelly, who are fully authorized
to close the same on accommodating terms;
those who neglect this notice and the first call
of the collectors, will be proceeded against leg-
ally.
RICHARD SPENCER.
Nov 12 11

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber intending to decline farm-
ing, will sell at private sale and on a lib-
eral credit, his stock of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
Also, harnessing utensils. This stock consist
of 10 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, 42 head
sheep, and 24 head of hogs, 2 yoked oxen.
G. TURRILL.
N. B. I have about 100 bushels of good
white wheat fit for seed.
Oct 15 if G. T

A CARD.
A WOLF-PHILIP wishes to inform the
owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgini-
a, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as
has been artfully represented by his opposi-
tes, but that he still lives, to give them CASE and
the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons
having Negroes to dispose of, will please give
him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,
and where immediate attention will be paid
to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my for-
mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and
discontinue the others.
Oct 9

STEVENS & RHODES
BEG leave to inform their friends and
customers, that they have removed to the
Store Room, formerly occupied by the late
William Clark, and more recently by Wil-
son and Taylor, and there have just opened
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
To which they would respectfully invite at-
tention. They will take in exchange for goods
at cash prices, Kerseys, Linseys, and Feath-
ers.
Oct. 25, 1836. 1aw3w

JOHN B. FIRBANKS
MOST respectfully informs his friends and
the public generally, that he has lately
bought out Mr. M. Hazel's
STOCK OF GOODS,
and has just returned from Baltimore with, and
is opening
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS
Groceries and Hardware, in all
their several varieties.
All of which he will sell low for cash or give
in exchange for feathers, wool, rags, tow-lin-
ens, kersey and fur, &c. &c. at the stand late-
ly occupied by Mr. Hazel, between the store
of Mr. Wm. Loveday and the Bank. He
humbly solicits the public call and examine
his goods, that done, he feels confident of a
share of their patronage, as he pledges himself
to sell as low as the same articles can be had in
the town.
N. B. He still carries on the WHEEL-
WRIGHTING at his old stand on Dove
street, where by his own attention and the as-
sistance of a good foreman he is prepared to at-
tend to all orders in that line as usual.
J. B. F.

TAKE NOTICE.
PERSONS calling for letters or sending for
them must pay the postage before they
can have them, as I am determined to give no
credit, the law is this: "Post Masters are un-
authorized to give credit for postage, and are
therefore to give credit for postage, and are
not to be delivered." HENRY THOMAS,
Post Master, Easton.
Dec. 24, 1836

Wanted.
TO hire by the year at liberal wages a free
or slave negro boy. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 15

BULWER'S NOVELS.
The only Edition published in America to be
by Mail.
SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR
DELIVERY.
Induced by the extraordinary sale of his
beautiful edition of MARYATT'S NOVELS,
ELLS, the Publisher of those works did, on the
first day of July, commence in the same
faultless style, an edition of the celebrated
BULWER'S NOVELS,
Comprising—
Pelham, Devereux,
Disow, Eug. de Aram,
Kenzi, Paul Clifford,
Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of
the Rhine,
Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen
hundred pages—four hundred more than Mary-
att's. They are published in semi-monthly
numbers, each of which contains one complete
work, with title-page and cover. The whole
series will be completed in eight numbers, and
will be finished to Subscribers at the extraordi-
nary low price of three dollars and fifty cents,
sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of
the United States or Canada.
Three complete sets may be had for Ten
Dollars, payable in advance, by directing
orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, post
paid.

"Office of Republication of
Popular Novels."
New Hating Establishment
The subscriber respectfully informs his cus-
tomers and the public generally that he has
opened a new Hating Establishment, in the
shop lately occupied by Wm. Roszell & Beau-
ton, opposite to Wm. Newmans, and next
door to Mr. Dancau, he keeps constantly on
hand, and is prepared to manufacture at the
shortest notice,
SILK AND FUR
HATS
of superior quality.
ALSO
At the old stand lately occupied by John
Wright, he has opened a Boot and Shoe estab-
lishment, and has lately returned from Balti-
more with a new and general assortment of
BOOTS & Shoes
&c. which he is
preparing to sell on
the most accommo-
dating terms.
Altogether thank-
fully received and
punctually attend-
ed to.
ENNALSROSZ ELL
No. 5

SOLOMON BARRETT
Tavern Keeper,
EASTON, Md.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public generally that he still con-
tinues to carry on the above business at his old
stand on Washington street, opposite the office
of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is
prepared to accommodate travellers and others
who may be pleased to patronize his establish-
ment—His bar is well stocked with the best
liquors and his larder with the best pro-
visions the market will afford—his stables ar-
in equal order and well stocked with provender
He has in his employ careful ostlers and he as-
sures the Public nothing shall be wanting of
his part to give general satisfaction.
Feb 3 1f
N. B. S.B. will at all times pay a high
price for Terrapins, Oysters, &c.

NEW SADDLERY.
WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
SADDLERY.
Country Merchants can be supplied upon
accommodating terms as in either Philadelphia
Baltimore
Easton Oct. 29 3t

Latest Fashions.
JOHN SATTERFIELD is happy to an-
nounce to his customers and the public
generally that he has received the
Fall and Winter Fashions,
and is now prepared to execute all kinds
work in his line with neatness and dispatch:
Thankful for past favors, he solicits a con-
tinuation of the same, and invites gentlemen of
taste and see his map of fashions, consisting of
an new style OVERCOAT, with or without
Ape, &c. which fashion is expected to be the
winter to in all the cities.
A new style PANTALOONS, varying
but a little however from the present fash-
ion.
A new style BUSINESS COAT—This
is a neat and convenient coat—with double
breast, &c. &c.
DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from
last reports. Gentlemen would do well to
call and see the representation of those coats
and youth's clothes, and every description of
Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their vari-
eties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome
style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable
and neat manner at the shortest notice.
Easton, Nov. 5 1aw (G-cow3w)

TAKE NOTICE.
Persons calling for letters or sending for
them must pay the postage before they
can have them, as I am determined to give no
credit, the law is this: "Post Masters are un-
authorized to give credit for postage, and are
therefore to give credit for postage, and are
not to be delivered." HENRY THOMAS,
Post Master, Easton.
Dec. 24, 1836

Wanted.
TO hire by the year at liberal wages a free
or slave negro boy. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 15

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe & Appendix
From the experiment we have made it is
ascertained that the patronage of the country
will support the publication of the
proceedings and speeches made in Congress—
We therefore propose to prosecute the project
and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.
In going, from week to week a succinct and
clear report of the proceedings of both branches
of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the
substance of the remarks of each speaker,
using the precise words upon the main points
touching—the year and lays on all important
questions, and concluding the volumes, after
the adjournment, with an Index for reference
a great deal was done towards giving an ac-
curate parliamentary history of the present ses-
sion of one of the greatest and oldest representa-
tive assemblies in the world; an assembly on the
dilemmas of which the destinies of the free
institutions of our country depend for their
maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree,
freedom throughout the world. Our original
plan extended no further than this: to give
the debates, with the proceedings, but at the
last session we added an Appendix, to contain
all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by
the speakers themselves for publication. This
extended the work from a single volume of
324 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, mak-
ing together, 1154 royal quarto pages. These
we have furnished to subscribers at the price
of one dollar for each volume, or a set of
either to be furnished, through the mail, as
they fall from the press, in sheets, and charge-
able only with newspaper postage, varying
from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.
This we hold to be the cheapest work ever
published, whether the labor and expense of
getting it up be considered, or the value of it
to the present or future generations. The
leading men of all parties in every State in the
Union concentrate in the speeches of each
session of Congress, the mind, the information,
and the feelings of every portion of our coun-
try. The political history of the country, for
the time being, is not only spoken and written
out in Congress, at each session, but the
signs of every party, or fragment of a party,
are developed, and the future tendency of the
government itself laid open. Thus, indepen-
dently of the interest which every man must
feel in the real business transacted in Congress,
all who would understand any thing of the
political career of the government, should be
provided with the embodied views of the lead-
ing statesmen of all parties, on every subject,
which engages the attention of Congress, and
which is rendered to them in the Prospectus
of the Session.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE—I copy
during the Session, \$1 00
Do. do. 11 copies during the
Session, 10 00
APPENDIX—Same price.
The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be sent
to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if
our attention shall be directed to it by remark
with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large
that we would not observe it, probably, unless
this be done.
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid,
at our risk. The notes of any specie paying
bank will be received.
Those who subscribe, should send their
subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th
of December next, at furthest, to ensure a
complete copy.
No attention will be paid to any order
unless the money accompany it, or unless some
responsible person, known to us to be so, shall
agree to pay it before the session expires.
BAKER & RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 4, 1835.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c.
EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS
GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRA-
VINGS.
Each number containing seventy-two active
pages, neatly covered and stitched—making
at the end of the year two volumes of eight
hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least
six hundred engravings with Tales and Lu-
dex complete—at three dollars per annum.
The cheerful and pleasing feature with which
it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this
work has never yet been adopted by any one
of the numerous literary caterers that have
hitherto abounded in this country—and
its extensive novelty and the vast fund of hu-
mour and variety which will be interspersed
throughout its pages, is calculated to render it
the amusement of all classes who desire to possess
an epitome of the works of celebrated Mod-
ern Humorists, Etchers and Engravers. Its
encouragement generally gives to new unde-
veloped talents, having salutary objects in view,
by proving a decided public advantage, and it is
questionable whether any other age has ever
brought into active use so large a proportion
of the really deserving offspring of genius
and talents as the present. Assured that this
periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate
and comprehensive collection of fanciful Illus-
trations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse,
with Tales, Quips, Quirks, and Anecdotes, and
and Facetiae, must have a mortal tendency
(among its patrons at least) to divert into an-
other and more exhilarating channel much of
the oppressive action of the mind, consequent
upon the cares and vexations of business, the
publisher anticipates for its most flattering and
extensive subscription list. The work, at all
events, will be commenced on the first of July,
and continued for one year, therefore every
subscriber will be certain of receiving all the
numbers for which he has paid. When the
two volumes are completed and made up
into two volumes, they will form one of the
most desirable and amusing records of wit and
humour which can be found in print. Let
the public assist the publisher with their pa-
tronage, and he assures them he will have no-
thing undone that will give celebrity and popu-
larity to his work.
The "EVERY BODY'S ALBUM" will
be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages
each, in colored covers—printed with new
type, and on fine white paper, at three dol-
lars per annum, payable in advance. Two
copies will be supplied to order, for one year,
for five dollars. When sent to a distance
from the city, the work will be packed in
strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubb-
ing by the winds. (3) Non-resident banks of ec-
ery de- tion taken in payment of subscrip-
tions dress the publisher (postage paid,
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athen Building, Franklin Place, Phi-
delphia, number has been rec'd
(3) At this office and we request our friends
to call.

DEAFNESS.
A York paper says, that a remedy for the
restoration of hearing and eyesight is to be had
of Doctor Green, Bulthoem, Pa.
It professes effectual when the affliction is caused
by nervous weakness, as the remedy gives
health and strength to the whole nervous sys-
tem.
Now according to the Doctor's practice
and principles that
of THE ART OF PHYSICK, con-
sists IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO GIVE
IT.
The restoration of hearing is brought about
without giving any Physick—without giv-
ing any medicine as has been experienced
in the case of many of his neighbors also. There
is and in part return for such great benefits
received, we make the above known for the
good of our fellow citizens in similar dis-
tresses.
For a fee of five dollars, assistance is sent—
free of postage, as far as any are afflicted in
family including the relative of such family
also.
For a fee of ten dollars assistance is sent—
free of postage also—for 3 or 4 persons more,
in addition—as at times, neighbors may be,
in want of some
And, in case other sickness besides deafness
and loss of eyesight happening, help is sent for
such sickness without any charge.
The fee pays for all and every help sent to
families for time to time.
This is considered a praiseworthy plan—
And in conclusion, it will, no doubt, be very
satisfactory for people to know that the assist-
ance is not to be applied to the ears—nor the
eyes.
NOT AT ALL.
Consequently no danger whatever can hap-
pen to them—no—none whatever.
And during the time that people are using
his assistance at home, and learning how to
help themselves to restore and recover their
hearing—their eyesight, and their health a-
gain.
They can follow their customary business;
They can live as usual;
And they can also eat and drink what tastes
best.
The following is an extract of a letter from
Mr. Baker, to the Printer.
MY FRIEND,
The method of using Doctor Green's reme-
dy is innocent—easy, and performs the cure
by strengthening the nerves. My neighbor
Jones' wife who got the cure by it, being
a long time troubled with weak and sore eyes,
together with her deafness, (caused by nerv-
ous weakness,) so she sent the customary fee
and got some, per mail free of postage, which
in a little more than a week made them as good
and strong as ever, doing needlework
without spectacles, and now restored to her-
self as well as to her hearing.
C. F. BAKER.

NOTICE.
N. B. With the remedy the patient receive
an instructive and easy way how to preserve
health in general, throughout the whole year.
This is a great value to families (both to par-
ents and children) and "its sent without any
charge whatever." It always accompanies the
remedy for deafness and eyesight.
Until quite lately people had to go to the
Doctor to get help.
This was to them great trouble.
Absence from home and business neglect-
ed.
Danger of travelling,
Running the risk of getting sick, from home
when often happened.
Being obliged to stay with the Doctor at
times from 1 to 2 or 3 weeks, and sometimes
longer.
Generally cost from 20 up to 30, 40, 50 dol-
lars, and sometimes more.
Now—by this new plan of sending help to
their homes, all this is saved, and cost
so little that "its not worth mentioning."
C. F. BAKER.
State of New York, Nov. 12 1835.

MATERIALS
his line of business, which added to his former
stock, renders his assortment general and in-
complete, all of which will be manufac-
tured at the shortest notice and on the most
pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters
himself from his experience in his line of busi-
ness, and his personal attention to the same,
that he will be able to give general satisfac-
tion to those who may see proper to give him a
trial. He has also on hand
New Watches, Watch Chains,
Seals and Keys, Watch Guards,
Silver Thumbies, Silver Ever Pointed
Cuts,
Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields,
Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives,
Sticks, Percussion Caps, and a variety of
other useful articles, all of which he offers
at a small advance for cash. He invites his
customers and the public in general, to give
him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks
there is no doubt but they will be induced to
purchase.
The subscriber returns his thanks to his cus-
tomers and the public generally, for the very
liberal encouragement he has received at their
hands, and still hopes by strict and personal
attention to business to receive a portion of
their public patronage.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

School Notice.
THE inhabitants of the several School Dis-
tricts in Talbot County are hereby notified
that by an Act of the General Assembly
of Maryland, passed at December Session
1835, chap. 278, Sec. 2, it is made necessary
that Trustees and Clerks for each School Dis-
trict, must be annually elected in the month
of December. Therefore the Clerks of each and
every district must give notice of said election
at least 10 days previous to the day of elec-
tion, that the new Trustees may have an
opportunity of making contracts with Teachers
for the next year to commence on the 1st Janu-
ary.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk
to Commissioners

Wanted.
N. B. There will be an election for three
Trustees and Clerks, at the Court House
in Easton, on Saturday, the 17th December
next at 3 o'clock, P. M. for School District
No. 2, in Election District No. 1.
W. O. RIDGWAY, Clerk
Nov.

Wanted.
TO hire by the year at liberal wages a free
or slave negro boy. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 15

Wanted.
TO hire by the year at liberal wages a free
or slave negro boy. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 15

Denton Hotel
FOR RENT.

TO RENT for one or more years, the well known and commodious Brick Tavern, situate in the town of Denton, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and known by the name of the

DENTON HOTEL.

This property is commodious and comfortable and possesses many advantages as a public house. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the 1st day of January next. Those wishing to rent are requested to examine the premises. For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to

JOHN SNOW, Agent.
near Hillsborough, Caroline county Md.
Sept 10 11

TAKE NOTICE.

PERSONS calling for letters or sending for them must pay the postage before they can have them, as I am determined to give no credit, and the law is this: "Post Masters are authorized to give credit for postage, want of funds therefore is no excuse for failure of payment, all newspapers and pamphlets must be paid for the quarter in advance" or they can not be delivered.

HENRY THOMAS,
Post Master, Easton.
Dec. 31, 1836 31

CELEBRATED TRIALS AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD.

Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

TREASON—SEDITION—WITCH—CRAFT—ROBBERY—MURDER—PIRACY—FUGITIVE, &c.

These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many recent cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourses to been occasionally to manuscripts and unprinted documents not to be procured.

As a beloved that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the Lawyer, physician, and general reader.

Those of the Bar the publisher necessarily recommend it, as they must know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms \$2 for the complete work, or three copies for five dollars.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only 79 small duodecimo pages. This edition will cost but 40 cents a number, and contains 129 large octavo pages.

L. A. GOWDY
Address,
100 Walnut street Philadelphia.

CLUBBING.

Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for \$5
Do do and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for \$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for \$5
Saturday News, Sketch Book, and Celebrated Trials, for \$5
Marryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for \$5
Or a remittance of \$5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full and \$2 on account of subscription to Lady's Book.

It is singular and alarming, fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should die protesting their innocence. It is to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could so loudly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; the "Circumstantial Evidence" cases of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well make one ponder upon the law which demands life for life.

The publication was commenced in July and the numbers are issued semi-monthly each number containing 120 pages each, printed on fine white paper of the size of the Maryatt Novels, and will be completed in October, making a volume of 600 closely printed

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF Seasonable Goods.

STEVENS & RHODES,

Are receiving and opening at their store rooms opposite the Court house, an additional supply of seasonable goods; which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for kersey, linsey, wool, feathers &c.

Their friends, and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.

Nov. 22nd 3w

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in the shop in front of Mr. Beaton's dwelling, opposite Ozman and Shannah's Cabinet shop and next door to Mr. Charles Robinson's Store; where he can be found at all times to execute all orders in his line of business, in a neat and durable manner, and with dispatch. He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom; and hopes by personal attention to share a part of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient servant,
WILLIAM COX.
N. B. Persons having Clocks to clean in the country, can be waited upon at their residences at a moments warning.

W. C.
11

TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.

Certain ure for Dyspepsia, Liver, illious, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice; General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females.

DR. LOCKWARD'S
Celebrated Vegetable
Anti Dyspeptic Elixr.
Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a disengagement of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side, especially often in lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back; edginess of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness. This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by which all four humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the loss of the stomach and bowels,—opens obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas, and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Gall-bladder. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numberless testimonials which have been given in its favor, hereof, those testimonials will speak for it more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Wherever it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where apparently all hopes of cure have been despair ed of. It was by this important discovery that the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a few months, restored to perfect health, after years of the most distressing suffering, and after being abandoned by the profession to die without any hope of relief. Since which, hundreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner been restored from beds of sickness to perfect health.

DR. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have suffered under for about three years—I have tried a great many medicines, but all to no effect.—I was induced to give yours a trial, and such to my astonishment & that of my friends, was in a short space of time completely relieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I first commenced using your medicine, were, as follows:—After eating my food I felt great distress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an acute pain in the right side, extending to the side of the shoulder, connected with this pain was a prominent enlargement in my right side pronounced by my physician "an enlargement of the liver." My appetite was variable, sometimes very good, at others a complete loss—bowels obstinately constive. My head very much affected with giddiness and pain; my eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes I imagined that a few hours would close in existence; I was disposed to feel constantly cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered until life was to me almost a burthen, when, hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon to make use of it; and contrary to my expectation and the expectation of my friends, in a few months restored to perfect health, which I still continue to enjoy. Any person desirous of knowing the particulars of my case, y calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harris street, I will give the details both as to disease and cure.

Yours, with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.

The following as to the standing of the above named gentleman, is from his Honor Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:—
"I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is personally known to me as a gentleman of firm respectability and standing in the city of Baltimore."
JESSE HUNT,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore
Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON.
At the "W. H. C." Office, where a supply always kept.

DRUGS AND MEDICINE S.

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONARY, BRUSHES of all kinds, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

N. B. T. H. D. & Son, received by the Street Boat last evening, a supply of first quality Malaga Grapes and Raisins, of the very growth.



DEAFNESS.

A York paper says, that a remedy for the restoration of hearing and eyesight is to be had of Doctor Green, Baltimore, Md.

It proved effectual when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness, as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system.

Now—according to the Doctor's practice and principles that

MUCH OF THE ART OF PHYSIC, CONSISTS IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO GIVE IT.

The restoration of hearing is brought about without giving any Physick!—without giving any medicinal as hath been experienced in the editor's own family, as well as in the families of many of his neighbors also. Therefore and in part return for such great benefits received, we must all be above known for the good of our fellow citizens in similar distress.

For a fee of five dollars, assistance is sent—free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in family including the relative of such family also.

For a fee of ten dollars assistance is sent—free of postage also—for 3 or 4 persons more—in addition—as at times, neighbors, may be, in want of some

And, in case other sickness besides deafness and loss of eyesight happening, help is sent for such sickness without any charge.

The fee pay for all and every help sent to families for time to time.

This is considered a praiseworthy plan.—And in conclusion, it will, no doubt, be very satisfactory for people to know that the assistance is not to be applied to the ears—nor the eyes.

NOT AT ALL.

Consequently no danger whatever can happen to them—none whatever.

And during the time that people are using his assistance at home, and learning how to help themselves to restore and recover their hearing—their eyesight, and their health again.

They can follow their customary business; They can live as usual; And they can also eat and drink what tastes best.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Baker, to the Printer.

"The method of using Doctor Green's remedy is innocent—is easy and performs the cure by strengthening the nerves. My neighbor Jones' wife thought she would try it, o, being a long time troubled with weak and sore eyes together with her deafness, (caused by nervous weakness,) so she sent the customary fee and got some, per mail free of postage, which in a little more than a week made them as good and strong as ever, doing needlework without spectacle, and now restored to her right as well as to her hearing."

C. F. BAKER.

N. B. With the remedy the patient receives an instructive and easy way how to preserve health in general, throughout the whole year. This is a great value to families (both to parents and children) and 'tis sent without charge whatever. It always accompanies the remedy for deafness and eyesight.

Until quite lately people had to go to the Doctor to get help.

This was to them great trouble.

Absence from home and business neglected.

Danger of travelling.

Running the risk of getting sick, from which often happened.

Being obliged to stay with the Doctor a time from 1 to 2 or 3 weeks, and sometimes longer.

Generally cost from 20 up to 30, 40, 50 dollars, and sometimes more.

Now—by this new plan of sending help to people at their homes, all this is saved, and costs a little less 'tis not worth mentioning.

C. F. BAKER.
State of New York, Nov. 12 1835.

TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.

Certain ure for Dyspepsia, Liver, illious, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice; General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females.

DR. LOCKWARD'S
Celebrated Vegetable
Anti Dyspeptic Elixr.
Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a disengagement of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side, especially often in lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back; edginess of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness. This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by which all four humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the loss of the stomach and bowels,—opens obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas, and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Gall-bladder. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

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Mayor of the City of Baltimore
Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON.
At the "W. H. C." Office, where a supply always kept.

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present (thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjoining counties, for the many avails and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish

HORSES, ARAUCH CHAIR
COGS, GIGS, SULKIES,
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES,

or any description of Carriage and horse, notices in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms, they assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand an large and complete assortment of

MATERIALS

with the assistance of the best workmen they will be enabled to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and have it brought to their own door free of charge.

All kinds of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand of various kinds and prices and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

The undersigned servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale a pair of handsome young horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Wanting three apprentices at the academy, sinecure moral habits, from 14 to 16 years.

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
22nd day of Nov: Anno Domini 1836

On application of John Kemp Executive of said James Dawson late of Talbot county deceased: It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

It is testified 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 2nd day of Nov. in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty six.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, habilitated on the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Capt. James Dawson late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber on or before the 22nd day of Nov. next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JOHN KEMP, Executor of Capt. James Dawson, deceased.
Nov. 26

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber officers fees due last year, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, as long indulgence will not be given. I have given positive orders to my Deputies to execute for the same without delay, and all persons in arrears for officers fees due this year and executions now in hand are notified that I shall be under the necessity of advertising their property between this and the first day of September next if not settled.

The subscriber is urged to this course from an expectation of leaving the County, and he therefore expects all persons interested to pay attention to this notice, or otherwise abide the consequences.

JO. GRAHAM, Shd.
June 21

Latest Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD is happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions, and is now prepared to execute all kinds work in his line with neatness and dispatch: Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen of distinction of the same, and invites gentlemen of distinction to see his map of fashions, consisting of a new style OVERCOAT, with or without Ape, &c. which fashion is expected to be the winter fashion in all the cities.

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style BUSINESS COAT.—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c. &c.

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of those coats and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

Easton, Nov. 5 1m (G cow 5w)

School Notice.

THE inhabitants of the several School Districts in Talbot County are hereby notified that by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December Session 1835, chap. 278, Sec. 3, it is made necessary that Trustees and Clerks, for each School District must be annually elected in the month of December. Therefore the Clerks of each and every district must give notice of said election at least 10 days previous to the holding of a meeting, that new Trustees may have an opportunity of making contracts with Teachers for the next year to commence on the 1st January.

THOS. C. NICOLIS, Clerk to Commissioners Trustees and Clerk, held at the Court House in Easton, on Saturday the 17th December next at 3 o'clock, P. M. for School District No. 3, in Election District No. 1.
W. C. RIDGWAY, Clerk

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on his farm in Oxford neck, on Wednesday the 7th day of December inst. his stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Also his farming utensils together with some articles of household and kitchen furniture.—This stock consists of 10 head of horses, 16 head of Cattle, 35 head of sheep and 17 head of hogs 2 yoke of oxen.—The Terms of sale are as follows, a credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—in all cases the terms of sale must be complied with before the property is removed.

G. TURBUTT.
Dec. 3

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Congressional Globe & Appendix

From the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the years and days on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceeding of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no further than this epitome of the debates, with the proceedings, but at the last session we added an Appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. This extended the work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1184 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, not on either to be furnished, through the mail, as they had from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every State in the Union concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information, and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress, at each session, but the progress of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand any thing of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tendered to them in this Prospectus.

TERMS.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE—1 copy during the Session, \$1 00
Do do 11 copies during the Session, 10 00

APPENDIX—Same price.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

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

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at farthest, to ensure a complete copy.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 4, 1836.

ACARD.

Mrs. ELEANOR C. STUART has just returned from the city with the latest fashions and best materials, and is prepared to execute orders in the Millinery business at the shortest notice. She has taken the stand in front of her father's dwelling, nearly opposite to Samuel James Willson's, and next door to Samuel H. Hambleton's office, where she invites the attention of the ladies an humbly in hopes share their patronage.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c. ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number containing seventy-two octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engravings with Titles and Index complete—at three dollars per annum. The cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto attended in this country—and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of humor and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humourists, Etchers and Engravers. To encourage generally given to new undertakings, having salutary objects in view, by proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offerings of genius and talents as the present. Assured that this periodical, abounding, as it will, in elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful Illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, Quips, Quirks, and Anecdotes, and Facetiae, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into an other and more exhilarating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of wit and humor which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

02—The "Every Body's Album" will be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages with a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for five dollars. 03—When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. 04—Notes of value of every description taken in payment of subscriptions dress the publisher (postage paid)—
CHARLES ALEXANDER.
Athen Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. When number has been received, call at this office and we request our friends to call.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's Mill at "Sherwood Branch," is now in full and successful operation, under the care and management of Mr. Isaac Ireland.

E. N. HAMBLETON
Oct. 15 3w

NEW FIRM.
BELL & STEWART.

Begin leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the



Coach, Gig & Harness Making

in Easton at the old stand at the North end of Washington Street for many years kept by Joseph Parrott, and recently by John V. Mills, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. The subscribers having been regularly brought up to the business, they are confident that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom, as they intend to keep constantly on hand the best materials and employing experienced workmen. They will also pledge themselves to work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

April 5 3m law.

To Persons in Want of Money

"Nothing venture, nothing gain!"

\$500

Sold and cashed this week—Persons desirous to obtain chances for splendid prizes in Lotteries draw every week, have only to call at

NEWNAM'S LUCKY OFFICE, nearly opposite the Bank, where they can try their luck, and receive thousands of dollars as soon as drawn.

Aug. 20

Wanted.

TO hire by the year at liberal wages a free colored negro boy. Enquire at this office.

Oct. 15

EASTON, MARYLAND

THE WHIG AND PEOPLES ADVOCATE
Printed and published by
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance Two dollars will discharge the debt.

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

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted free three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

Now regularly published in Philadelphia a weekly Newspaper called
The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is the full title of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct

its readers in the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, in a connection of several papers standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents in Washington and Harpersburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:

- D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq.
Col. T. M. Kenney, W. G. Clark, Esq.
John J. Smith, Jr., Esq. Dr. James M. Henry, Esq.
J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq.
C. P. Holcom, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq.
Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Pancoast
Miss E. C. Stras, J. Watson, Esq.
Mrs. J. L. Dumont, Chas. S. Cope, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr., Esq.
Rev. Jos. Rusling, B. W. Richards, Esq.
Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Tregear, Esq.
Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton
Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq.
Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Vale, Esq.
Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq.
Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Mattson, Esq.
And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

That of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication.

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR
Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance, \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$5 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year, or six months, \$1 00—in advance.

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Postmasters and others remitting \$10 00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

Orders free of postage, addressed to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a free exchange for one year.

Homony Beans Wanted.
Oldson & Hopkins

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE

Devoted to literature, criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c. Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticisms, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON MCMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission. Six copies furnished for ten dollars. All payments to be made in advance. Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to 1. A. GODEY, & Co. No. 16 Walnut St. Philad.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

JOHN EDMONDSON, Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favors of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers, having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public's Ob't Serv't. JOSUA E. LEONARD.

BULWER'S NOVELS.

The only Edition published in Numbers to be had by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated BULWER'S NOVELS,

Comprising—Pelham, Devereux, Disraeli, Eug. ne Aram, Rienzi, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims on the Rhine, Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARYATT.

They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be finished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, post paid.

"Office of Republication of Popular Novelists."

SOLOMON BARRETT

TAVERN KEEPER, EASTON, M.D.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old and on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and other who may be pleased to patronize his establishment. His bar is well stocked with the choicest liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Feb 3. N. B. S. B. will at all times pay a high rate prices for Terrapins, Oysters, &

Rail Road Notice.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company," and the several supplements thereto, books of subscription to the capital stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company will be opened on the SECOND MONDAY of NOVEMBER next, at ten o'clock, A. M. and continue to be opened for the space of three days next thereafter, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and two o'clock, P. M. at the county town in each of the counties hereinafter mentioned—That is to say:

At Elkton, for Cecil county, under the direction of James Sewall, Lambert D. Nowell, Henry Hollingsworth, James Groome and Amos A. Evans.

At Charlestown, for Kent County, under the direction of William McK. Osborne, George Vickers, James F. Brown, Hugh Wallace, and Barney D. Course.

At Centerville, for Queen Anne's county, under the direction of John Brown, Dr. Robert Goldsborough, Peregrine Wilmer, Thomas Emory and George Newman.

At Denton, for Caroline county, under the direction of Thomas Burchenal, Edward B. Hardeste, Thomas S. Carter, Caleb P. Davis, and Philemon Skinner.

At Easton for Talbot county, under the direction of Wm. Hughtell, Edward N. Hambleton, John Leeds Kerr, Lambert W. Spenser and William H. Tighman.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester county, under the direction of Thomas H. Hicks, Dr. William Jackson, William J. Ford, Dr. Joseph Nicholas and Samuel Sewall.

At Princess Anne, for Somerset county, under the direction of Arnold E. Jones, Joseph S. Cottman, John Dennis, Edward Long and Laitlen D. Teackle.

At Snow Hill, for Worcester county, under the direction of Dr. John P. R. Gillis, Dr. John S. Spence, Samuel R. Smith, John U. Dennis, and Dr. John J. Martin.

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under resolution number fifteen of December session, 1835, held at Denton, in Caroline county, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of September, 1835, among other proceedings, it was ordered, that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at May session, 1835, ch. 274, the foregoing notice be published in each of the newspapers printed in the several counties therein named; also in the Delaware State Journal, and Delaware Gazette, printed at Wilmington, and the Intelligencer, printed at Georgetown, in the State of Delaware—in the United States Gazette, the National Gazette, and the Pennsylvania, printed in the city of Philadelphia; in the Norfolk Beacon, printed at Norfolk in the State of Virginia—in and in the Rail Road Journal, printed in the city of New York—the publication to be commenced in the first week of October, and to be continued weekly thereafter, to the adoption of these resolutions.

By order, THOMAS EMORY, President. LITTLETON DENNIS, Secretary. Denton, Md. Sep. 16, 1836.

The publisher will be pleased to forward the newspapers containing the notice to the above named Secretary, at Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. Oct. 22, 1836.

New Hatting Establishment

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has opened a New Hatting Establishment, in the shop lately occupied by Wm. Rozell & Deasford, opposite to Wm. Newnams, and next door to the Bank; where under the superintendance of Mr. Duncan, he keeps constantly on hand, in his prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice,

SILK AND FUR HATS of superior quality. ALSO BOOTS & Shoes &c. which he is prepared to sell on the most accommodating terms.

All orders, thankfully received and punctually attended to. Mr. Wm. H. Shepard will pay particular attention to all orders in the shoe line. (No. 5. ENNALSROZ EL L v. 5 (G)

Latest Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD is happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the

Fall and Winter fashions, and is now prepared to execute all kinds work in his line with neatness and dispatch: Thankful for past favors, he solicits a conjunction of the same, and invites gentlemen of call and see his map of fashions, consisting of an new style OVERCOAT, with or without Ape, &c. which fashion is expected to be the winter ton in all the cities.

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion. A new style BUSINESS COAT.—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c. &c. DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of those coats which are now in vogue. Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice. Easton, Nov. 5 1m (G cow3v)

INSOLVENT BLANKS For Sale at the Office of the Whig.

THE PRIVATEER.

been watching him for the last hour, and have seen him pass every vessel in the squadron; another hour, and the varmint will be pitching his old iron into us.

Let him come on! rejoined the commander, eying the object of this colloquy through the telescope, we could match with two of them; but you are correct: the villain is coming down, wing and wing, and gaining each moment upon us. He must be hungry for a fight.

"Yes," rejoined the other: "I expect her skipper has been reading the 'Life of Nelson,' and feels an inclination to immortalize himself. He'll be less eager, however, before we get through with him."

"I didn't think that there was any thing in his majesty's service that could show the Rover her stern before," remarked Captain Buntline.

"Our copper wants cleaning," rejoined the lieutenant, "and our sails are old and hold no more wind than so much bobbinet. Besides, Sir, I think that fellow is Baltimore built—some slaver they've caught on the coast of Guinea or perhaps some unfortunate devil of a privateer: those ten-gun changel-grogers don't run the line of the reel at that rate, in such a cats paw as this!"

"Here, Bostbay," said the commander to an old quartermaster, "take the glass and see what you can make of that fellow." The veteran divested his mouth of a huge chew of tobacco, and itching up his trousers, commenced scanning the Englishman, with an eye proverbial for its acuteness and experience.

"That is a mob-lawyer, Sir, as the lieutenant says, and coming down with a big bone in her mouth, too."

"Why are you positive about her being a Baltimore built, Bostbay?" asked the commander.

"Because, Sir," answered the tar, "there's no end to the sticks they'llows put in their craft; and besides, if ye'll observe, she han't half the beam of them ten-gun tubs: her yards are square, too, and she's no roach to her sails; your observations are conclusive, Bostbay; said the commander, "but can we serve her out, think you?"

The old tar smiled at the question, and replenishing his mouth with a foot or two of pipeful replied:

"Ay, Sir, two such fellows, and two more in thirty minutes afterwards."

"Go to your duty," said the commander, good humoredly; "you've turned bawster, in your old days."

At meridian, the English brig was some six or seven miles in advance of the headmost vessel of the squadron, and not more than two in the rear of the chase. Although Captain Buntline had determined on fighting her, he still continued under a press of sail, for the purpose of drawing his adversary at such a distance from the main body, as to preclude the possibility of their interference in the engagement.—Another hour, however, brought the Englishman within gun-shot; and determined to secure every advantage of circumstance, the squadron had been sailing in close order during the night, but at the time our scene opens, it had been broken, in consequence of the commodore throwing out signal to make all sail, and endeavor to come up with the chase. Each ship of the fleet, therefore, in accordance with the order, made all sail; the swifter vessels were ranging ahead, while the duller sailers were observed dropping astern, and taking their stations in their rear.

The ship of the commander of their squadron, a frigate of the first class, held her place in about the centre of the fleet; three heavy cutters, of the lightest build, were ranged in the van; and behind the rear, while the advance was maintained by a body of smaller vessels. A beautiful eighteen gun brig, that had that morning formed one of the rear line, now led the extreme van. She had passed every vessel of the squadron successively, and was now gradually dropping them with a speed that held out every prospect of overhauling the chase. The wind was right aft, and each ship had her studding sails out on either side. Piles of white canvas rose above the dark hulls of the vessels, and the sea seemed one vast expanse of snowy pyramids. Leaving the squadron to make the best of their way, the reader must imagine himself upon the quarterdeck of the light brig, upon whose capture they were all so eagerly bent.

A single glance at her arrangements, and those who conducted them, would bespeak her a privateer; indeed, were that good looking fellow, who has just laid down the trumpet and taken up the spy-glass, attired in uniform, the brig might be easily mistaken for a national vessel. She differs from one in no other particular. Six beautiful long gun protrude from either side, while a heavier one revolves in a circle, amid ships. The decks tell tales of holy stone and sail, and the neatness every where apparent, indicate the reign of discipline. A row of bright boarding pikes are confined to the main boom by gaskets of white noise while a quantity of cutlasses and battle-axes; glitter in the becketts—that are fixed purposely for their reception in the intermediate space of the battery. Backs of round shot trawns from beneath each gun carriage, and boxes of grape ann canister, with an attendant match tub, are arranged at regular intervals along the deck.

Every belaying pin is bright, and the brass work of the wheel and binnacle show in elegant and rich contrast with the mahogany of which they are constructed. And mark the gay, healthy frontispieces of the sturdy tars who line the decks—a noble set of fellows, who to echo their sentiments, would go to the very devil for their officers. Observe that veteran, commander ascended from the cabin, and what an elegant looking man is Captain Buntline—so tall, and yet so graceful—so majestic, and yet so prepossessing. I like those black whiskers; they set off his complexion to admiration. His countenance, it is true, is somewhat stern, but it is not a repulsive expression; it savors more of dignity; and that jet black eye! mark how it flashes, as he sends his gaze aloft to ascertain if all there is right. So!—he is addressing the young man with the glass who is his first lieutenant, and at present, officer of the deck.—He smiles, did you ever see a man's countenance undergo so complete a change? All that sternness has vanished, and his features are beautifully animated. Do we leave them, Mr. Trennel? Those rear-most ships appear to be hull down.

Yes, Sir, they are poor sailers, answered the lieutenant; but there's a brig, answered the commodore, "that has been overhauling us since sunrise; the fellow moves along like a witch; I've

THE PRIVATEER.

been watching him for the last hour, and have seen him pass every vessel in the squadron; another hour, and the varmint will be pitching his old iron into us.

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THE PRIVATEER.

you've seen, my lievelings! stand by to set both fore-topmast studding-sails."

The state of affairs, surprised but did not disconcert the crew, so great was the confidence they reposed in him; and they surged forward to execute his orders with an alacrity that was itself under such circumstances, a proud exhibition upon the bravery and judgment of their commander. The brig was again put before the winds more canvass was spread along the boom, and the Rover once more resumed the course she had steered during the morning. A wild and exciting huzza came down from the Englishman, as her antagonist filled away and made sail, without firing a gun; but the scornful smile that curled the lips of Buntline indicated too well the deception of his appearance, and imparted a stronger confidence in the breasts of his seamen. His character for bravery was too well established to be doubted by them, and they only stood impatient to hear the next order that should issue from his trumpet.

The dogs shall have less cause for merriment before nightfall," muttered Buntline, as another about canvas down from the Englishman, who had also filled away, and was now crowding all sail in chase. "Buster, aft here, my men; tumble aft here, every one of you; come down from aloft, and up from below: bo'son's mate, send the people aft!"

"My lads," said Buntline, addressing his hundred bold followers, "it is at that you should be acquainted with the fact of my being the bearer of a message from the French admiral of the West India station, to the government of the United States, which, my men, is of vital importance to the interest of our country. I do not tell you this, to stimulate you to any greater exertion, but merely as a recognition of that confidence which I am proud to believe you repose in me. I know you will stand by me to the last—I have tested it. In the present disabled state of the Rover, it will be impossible to escape from yonder squadron now rapidly overhauling us; but my lads, I have a plan to propose, the successful execution of which will crown us with glory and success. Listen to it!"

The plan was then revealed; and when Buntline had done speaking, three heavy cheers evinced the readiness with which the crew entered into it.

"Men," resumed Buntline, "the signal will be LIBERTY!—and when I give it forth, let every one of you do as I have directed: now, my lads, don't forget the word LIBERTY!"

Groups of men were now seen spiking the cannon fore and aft, so as to render them perfectly useless. The muskets were all thrown overboard, and the powder, with the exception of what each man carried about him, totally destroyed; this done, the crew, armed with cutlasses, and mustering aft, awaited the orders of their commander.

In the mean time, the Englishman, idly advancing, with the intention of patronizing the American by boarding. He spurs no yards astern, and at every moment expects his Rover. Buntline stood waiting the intensity of his interest, and awaiting with a painful suspense the moment when he might put his daring scheme in operation. The whistle of the bo'son's mate was heard on board of the Englishman, and the cry of "Away there, boarders, away!" told the Rover's opponents how to expect them. Buntline cast a quick and anxious glance upon his own seamen, who stood grasping their cutlasses with an emotion as intense as his own. It was a moment of fearful excitement on board of either vessel, during which nothing was heard but the ripple of the water as they sped along. At length the dark shadow of the British's canvass fell upon the deck of the Rover: another minute, and they were yard-arm and yard-arm.

"Steer to!" whispered Buntline to the man at the wheel—"steer to!" The bows of the privateer slightly deviated, and he sought to expect them. Buntline cast a quick and anxious glance upon his own seamen, who stood grasping their cutlasses with an emotion as intense as his own. It was a moment of fearful excitement on board of either vessel, during which nothing was heard but the ripple of the water as they sped along. At length the dark shadow of the British's canvass fell upon the deck of the Rover: another minute, and they were yard-arm and yard-arm.

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"Bard!" shouted the British captain; and two thirds of his crew sprang over the bulwarks, and upon the decks of the Rover, without the slightest opposition. Buntline gave one glance to the dark forms of the foe man that crowded his forecastle; and applying the trumpet to his mouth, bumbled forth the word "LIBERTY!" In an instant, the Americans, who had gathered about the main-mast, leaped upon the bulwarks and nettles and sprang like so many cats upon the deck and in the rigging of the Englishman. Like a torrent they swept away the few who had remained on board of her; and now, ranging themselves along the bulwarks, they prepared to repel the enemy as they attempted to regain their own ship.

"Cast off the grapnel!" shouted Buntline; and that loud order avoiced the Britons from the support of amezement in which they were thrown by the sudden and singular movement of their opponents. They mounted the bulwarks, and endeavored to regain their own vessel; but they were every where met by opposing cutlasses. In vain they pressed—n vain they thronged; they were every where driven back upon the Rover's decks, or pushed into the sea. They rushed frantically forward, but their hopes were baseless; they might as well have attempted to force a wall of iron, as to beat back that rank of heroes. Some of their opponents had seized a luxuriant spar, and were pushing the two vessels apart, and they separated—they were yards sunder—and the uncaptured English brig, while at the bows, was borne forward, leaving the shattered, harmless hull of the Rover in possession of a hundred distracted Britons!

Three of the wildest huzzas that ever yet rang upon a startled ocean, burst from the lips of the victorious Americans, as the star-spangled banner unfolded itself from the peak of their prize: then pile a fire of canvass rose upon her tapering spars; and when the sun that blight-sought his ocean bed, a wide waste of blue water rolled between the stately prize of the Americans, and the shattered wreck of their once gallant privateer.

A person reading in the Bible came to this passage, "I am that I am." It so happened that the words I am were at the bottom of the page, and in turning over he turned two leaves so that at the top were the words ar as, which he pronounced in a clear voice. However, finding his mistake, he turned back to the right place, and without revoking the two former words, with great emphasis cried out, "I am."

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STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We publish below a full list of the Standing Committees appointed by the Speaker on Monday.

On Elections—Messrs. Claiborne, of Virginia; Griffin, Hawkins, Burns, Kilgore, Buchanan, Murray, Boyd, and Young.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Loyal, Corwin, Johnson, of Tenn., Smith, Lawrence, Ingersoll, Owens.

On Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio; Forrester, Grennell, Davis, Tallierem, Chambers, of Kentucky; Darlington, Graham, and Russell.

On Commerce—Messrs. Sutherland, Pickett, Pearce, of R. I.; Gillett, Phillips, Johnson, of Tenn.; Ingham, Conlinson, McKim.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Bonn, Williams, of North Carolina; Linsley, Casey, Kennon, Dunlap, Chapman, Harrison, of Missouri; and Yell.

On the Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Connor, Briggs, Laporte, Hall, of Vermont; Cleveland, French, Snodgrass, Hopkins, and Kilgore.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. W. B. Shepard, Heister, Bouldin, Washington, Lane, Rogers, Fairfield, Moore, and Claiborne, of Mississippi.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Thomas, Hardin, Pierce, of New Hampshire; Robertson, Peyton, Toucey, Martin, Vanderpool, and Ripley.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Sandler, Turill, Beaumont, Craig, Chapin, Underwood, and Weeks.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Pace, Clark, McLane, Mason, of Maine; Leonard, Haley, White Pierson, Clifton.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Carr, Galbraith, Patterson, Chambers, of Penn.; May, Huntsman, Lawler, Slade, Garland, of Loui.

On Manufactures—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Davis, McCann, Webster, Lee, Granger, Bryant, Fowler, Whittlesey, of Conn.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Bockee, Bean, Shinn, Deberry, Daily, Logan, Phelps, Edner, Black.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell, McCarty, Everett, Ashley, Haynes, Hawes, Chancy, Montgomery, Garland, of Va.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky.; Ward, Thompson, of Ohio; Bunch, McKay, Anthony, Mann, of N. Y.; Coles, Glasscock.

On the Militia—Messrs. Glascock, Henderson, Wm. K. Fuller, Wagner, Calhoun, of Mass.; Joshua Lee, of N. Y.; Carter, Graves, Holt.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Jarvis, Milligan, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, Grantland.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Howard, Cramer, Hamer, Allan, Parks, Cushing, Jackson, of Geo.; Dromgoole, Rencher.

On the Territories—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Brown Pickett, Pearce, of Maryland; Hall, of Maine; Johnson, of Virginia; Boyd, Miller, Wardwell, Lea, of Tennessee; Lay, Jones, Stern, Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, Fry.

On Invalued Penitents—Messrs. Beale, Schenck, Taylor, Harrison, of Pennsylvania; Doubleday, Hoar, Howell, Jenier, Williams, of Kentucky.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mercer, Winton, Lucas, Reynolds, of Illinois; Steele, Calhoun, of Kentucky; Evans, McKennon, of Mass.

In addition to the above are the following committees of the House of Representatives, appointed at the last session, being committees for the whole Congress, still exist, viz:

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. A. H. Sheppard, Calhoun, of Massachusetts; Hunt, Morris, and Sickles.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Allen, of Vermont; Harper, Spangler, Russell, and Barton.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Jones, of Ohio; Johnson, of Virginia; Love, and Hubley.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Hall, of Maine; Sloane, Seymour, Pettigrew, and Mason, of New York.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messrs. Hawes, Burns, Childs, Baker, and Reynolds, of New York.

Committee on Expenditures for the Public Building—Messrs. Darlington, Hazletine, Pearce, of Rhode Island; Galbraith, and Beale.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15th.

Mr. CONNOR, on leave, introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the causes of the conflagration of the Post Office Buildings, this morning; and also to inquire what injury may have been sustained by the United States, and what legislation may be necessary in consequence thereof.

Mr. OWENS, from the committee on finance, reported a bill entitled, An act to amend an act, entitled an act to establish branches of the mint of the U. States; read twice and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee of the whole, for the appointment of a select committee of nine members, to consider and report upon that part of the President's message which relates to the ability and integrity with which the public departments have been conducted.

Mr. DUTEE J. PEARCE rose and addressed the House at some length in opposition to concurrence in the resolution. He concluded by moving to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting "that so much of the President's message as is contained in the paragraph eulogizing the officers of the public departments, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into any specific charges which may be made of a want of vigilance, ability, or integrity on the part of the officers of any of the public departments or bureaus connected therewith, with power to send for persons and papers."

Mr. PEYTON followed in reply to Mr. P. and in support of the original resolution.

The discussion was continued till a late hour by Messrs. GLASSCOCK, RIPLEY, MANN of N. Y. and UNDERWOOD. The debate was still going on when the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15

RICHARD E. PARKER, Senator from Virginia in the place of the Hon. Watkins Leigh.

ROBERT STRANGE, Senator from North Carolina, in the place of Hon. Mr. Mangum, appeared and his credentials being read, were sworn and took their seats.

Mr. WEBSTER presented a petition of John Harrison and others, of Boston, praying for a reduction of the duties on coal. Mr. W. stated that these duties, as well as those upon salt, and other necessities, were imposed

in the year 1801, for the protection of the domestic industry. Although the article to which this petition referred was not properly a manufactured article, he thought the proper direction to be given to it, would be to the committee on manufactures. The subject was an interesting one. The value of coals had diminished one half since the duty was laid on the article. Coal, the product of our mines, was now to be had. He would refrain from giving any opinion as to whether this was a part of the protective policy or not, but would content himself with making the reference. The petition was referred accordingly.

The following article is from the Richmond Enquirer of the 13th inst. It expresses a little doubt about Mississippi, but from returns received since that date, Mr. Van Buren has certainly received her vote by a majority of 4 or 600 votes.—Ed. Whig.

PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.

(All the States told certainly, except Mississippi—and she in all probability for Mr. Van Buren.)

His—VAN BUREN gets

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Maine (10), New Hampshire (7), Rhode Island (4), Connecticut (4), New York (42), Pennsylvania (20), Virginia (13), North Carolina (7), Alabama (6), Louisiana (6), Mississippi (3), Arkansas (4), Missouri (4), Illinois (4).

Fourteen States, or 167 votes.

GENERAL HARRISON gets

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Vermont (7), New Jersey (3), Delaware (3), Maryland (10), Ohio (21), Indiana (9), Kentucky (15).

Seven States, or 77 votes.

JUDAH WHITE.

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Tennessee (11), Georgia (15).

Two States, or 26 votes.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Massachusetts (14).

One State, or 14 votes.

MR. BLANK (or—) gets

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes South Carolina (11).

One State, or 11 votes.

Van Buren's majority over Harrison, 94—over White, 141—over Webster, 153—over—, 155—and over the united forces of Harrison, White, Webster and the D—, he receives the vast majority of 43!

Thus, Mr. Van Buren has in all probability the votes of 14 States, or a majority of the States—He has 8 of the good old thirteen United States, or a majority of them—He has received a decided majority of the votes of the other six of the original States have thrown away their 45 votes on the Hydra-headed Coalition—He has one half of the new States, and if Michigan be counted, a majority of the new States—He has received a majority of the slave-holding States, probably in the proportion of 7 to 5—He has received a majority of the non slave-holding States, in the proportion of 7 to 6—He has a majority of the Electoral Colleges—and probably obtained 21 more than necessary ratio—He has received a majority of the popular vote, probably of from 15 to 20,000—and if we count out the vote of South Carolina, of from 25 to more than 30,000—He has received a majority of the Northern Western and the Southern Western States—He has received the support of States north and south of Mason's and Dixon's line—north and south of the Ohio—east and west of the Mississippi—He has beat each candidate, as well as all the candidates put together. He has distanced every competitor, and beat the field.

He has been elected without regard to sectional considerations—and upon the principles of one great political party, scattered through the Union—He has beat three candidates, run on local grounds, and embracing principles as various as the hues of the rainbow.

He has been elected by the Colleges of the People's Electors—and thus cut off all the management, intrigue and corruption of an election by the H. of R.

He has been elected in the spirit of the American Union—and stands pledged to support both the Rights of the States and the Union of the States.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

R. M. JOHNSON, gets

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Maine (10), New Hampshire (7), Rhode Island (4), Connecticut (4), New York (42), Pennsylvania (20), North Carolina (18), Alabama, (probably) 7, Louisiana, (do) 5, Mississippi, 4, Arkansas, 3, Missouri, 4, Illinois, 4.

Thirteen States, or 144 votes.

FRANCIS GRANGER, gets

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Massachusetts (14), Vermont (7), N. Jersey (8), Delaware, 8, Ohio, 21, Indiana, (probably) 9, Kentucky, (do) 15.

Seven States, or 77 votes.

JONN TYLER gets

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Maryland (10), Tennessee, 15, Georgia, 11, South Carolina, 11.

Four States, or 47 votes.

WM. SMITH, gets

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Virginia, 23.

One State, or 23 votes.

R. M. Johnson's majority over Granger, 67—over Tyler, 97—over Smith, 121—and he wants 2 votes of a majority of the Electoral vote.

Some rumors are afloat, that Mr. Clay was desirous that Kentucky should cast

for Mr. Tyler—in which case, and Mr. Granger would be tied, being each 62, and thus both of them, as well as Mr. Johnson, would go up to the Senate; the Constitution having used the general phrase, "from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President."—But the language of the last Lexicon—"Observer" seems to forbid any such course—for, "the Observer" denies that Mr. Johnson, upon the ground, "he is only to be a breach of an agreement, as well as in this and Granger, but for such great benefit, as above known for

ELECTIONS IN SIMILAR STATES.

Illino, assistance is seen in the Senate proceeded to take the relative of such family, taking it in the first instance assistance is seen in the number of 108 or 4 persons more, at 20 to 18 and a blank or

Foreign charge. Foreign help sent. Foreign help sent. Foreign help sent.

Manufactures—Mr. Tippecanoe. Military Affairs—Mr. Benton. Naval Affairs—Mr. Van Buren. Public Lands—Mr. Van Buren. Private Land Claims—Mr. Van Buren. Indian Affairs—Mr. Van Buren. Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Brown. Judiciary—Mr. Granger. Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. Robinson. Roads and Canals—Mr. Hendricks. District of Columbia—Mr. Keitt. Engrossed Bills—Mr. Morris.

After these elections had been made, the further election of the Committee was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. TIPPECANOE, adopted a resolution to wear crapes for 30 days, in testimony of respect to the late D. KINNARD.

The Senate then adjourned.

TEXAS.

The Telegraph of the 12th Nov. Contains the following resolutions, passed subsequently in the Senate and the House of Representatives:

Resolved, by the Senate and House Representatives, that the President of the Republic be, and is hereby authorized forthwith to open negotiation with the Government of the United States for a recognition of our independence as a separate sovereign nation, or for the annexation of Texas to that Republic as a free and equal State.

Be it further Resolved, That among the indispensable conditions of such annexation to the U. S. are, 1st The free and unobscured authority over our slave population. 2d The guaranty on the part of the United States Government not to introduce any hostile war within the bounds of Texas, any Indian population. 3d A full and equal guaranty to Texas, of the rights of the other States of the Union.

Be it further Resolved, That to carry out the provisions and requisitions of the foregoing resolutions, the President be and he is authorized to surrender of all the public domain of Texas, after satisfying the bona fide private claims of individuals, granted by this Republic or otherwise. 2d. For the Executive to negotiate for such amount in money as in his opinion may be equivalent to our public debt, with a surrender of jurisdiction to the federal authority of the United States Government.

It appears that with the exception of a few turbulent and ambitious people, the majority of the population are decidedly in favor of the annexation to the United States, and some of the leaders have themselves a majority of Congress will support their petition.

W. H. Wharton, Esq. is appointed Commissioner to Washington, and is daily expected here.

By a decision of President Houston the blockade of the port of Matamoros, comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande, the Brazos, of Santiago, and also all the inlets, estuaries and passes east, of it, has been raised, thus leaving free to all foreign vessels the trade with those ports, provided they do not carry to the enemy arms, ammunition, and other warlike stores. But the Texan Navy will of course, continue its operations against all disposition of Mexican vessels.

It appears that the demoralization and aversion to any think like obedience and discipline in the Texan Army were so great, and the excesses committed by some soldiers and volunteers such a magnitude, that Brigadier, Felix Houston was under the necessity of making some severe examples. A few of the most conspicuous bad characters were flogged, discharged from service, and expelled the country.

THE NEW DOLLAR.

It gives us pleasure to announce—says the Washington Globe—that the dollar of our own mint is soon to make its appearance. The face of the coin represents a full length figure of Liberty, seated on a rock, with the classic emblem of the pikea or liberty-cap surmounting a spear held in the left hand. The right hand rests on the American shield, with its thirteen stars, crossed by a scroll, on which is the word Liberty. The reverse represents the American eagle, on the wing drawn accurately from nature; all the heraldic appendages of the old coin being discarded. Over the field are placed irregularly twenty-six stars, the entrance of Michigan into the Union, having been, it seems, anticipated.

The design of the face of the coin was drawn by Mr. Sully, and that of the reverse by Mr. Titian Peale; both under instructions from the Director of the Mint. The dies were executed by Mr. Gobrecht, one of the engravers of the mint.

This emission of dollars is the first coined at the mint since the year 1805. It is intended to adopt the same design in the other coins, as soon it is practicable to do so.

U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. James Buchanan, has been elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania a Senator of the United States from that State for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term expires. The vote was:

For Buchanan McKimman Penrose Scattering

MISSOURI.—The Hon. L. F. LINN, has been unanimously re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Missouri.

BALTIMORE, MD. SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 24 1835.

A CARD.

To the patrons of the Whig.

A year has nearly elapsed since the subscriber has been sole editor and proprietor of the Whig; during which time his best exertions have been used to sustain its political character and make it worthy of public patronage. So far he feels grateful for the liberal support he has received; and the large accession of names to his subscription list is the best assurance of public approval.

He is compelled however, from many causes to reduce the publication of the "Whig" from a semi-weekly to that of a weekly sheet owing to various changes of the mails, and the great difficulty in getting the mechanical department of the paper attended to at all times as he desires, and being desirous to present his patrons with a sheet unsurpassed by any published upon the peninsula, he finds the plan proposed the only one that will allow him time, with the available mechanical force that can be had, to compete with his contemporaries.

Therefore, taking these and other disadvantages into consideration, the subscriber will alter the first of January issue the Whig on Tuesday of every week and discontinue the Saturday's publication.

The weekly Whig will be published at the usual rate of weekly papers \$2.50 per annum, and contain nearly as much matter as the semi-weekly now does; it will be printed with more accuracy and its typography in every respect greatly improved. Great care will be paid to the reports of Congress, the proceedings of the Legislature, and to the miscellaneous and other reading matter which will fill its columns.

The public's ob't serv't. GEO. W. SHERWOOD.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

One of the very first subjects of importance that will present itself for immediate consideration to the Legislature at its regular annual session, which takes place in a few days, will be the disposal of Maryland's proportion of the surplus revenue. The amount to be distributed among the several States will be about 30 millions of dollars, and Maryland's share near a million and a half—seventy-five thousand of which will be payable on the 1st of January proximo, and the balance in April, July, and October.

This is a subject that the people generally we fear have but partially considered, and reflected upon, being led away in their opinions by the apparent benefit which the establishment of a principle of distribution would be to the state at large. But a discussion of the merits or demerits of the "Distribution act" is a digression here, and not what we now intend. We desire only to place the subject before our readers in such a manner that they may judge of the correctness of any action which may be had upon the subject at the approaching session of the Legislature.

There are a diversity of opinions, whether this money when paid over to the States is to be considered as a donation or gift, or a loan never to be reclaimed! We believe neither is intended by the law. The States on acceding to the specified terms of the "act to regulate the deposits of the public money" should be at all times prepared to comply with the terms of the act. "These terms are, that the faith of the State shall be pledged for the safe keeping and the re-payment of the money, and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the purposes of defraying any wants of the Public Treasury beyond the amount of five millions.—And as an inducement to each State to receive its proportion of the public money on deposit, it is declared in the same section, that if any State declines to do so on the terms mentioned in the act, the same shall be deposited with the other States agreeing to accept the same on deposit, in the proportion pointed out by the act. It is then declared, that when these deposits, or any part of them, shall be wanted by the Secretary, to meet the appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for in ratable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding \$10,000 from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of 30 days, for every additional sum of \$30,000, which may, at any time, be required."

That it was neither intended as a donation or as a loan never to be reclaimed, let the opinion of the President in his last annual message decide:

The consequences apprehended, when the deposit act of the last session received a reluctant approval, have been unobscuredly realized. Though an act merely for the deposit of the surplus moneys of the United States in the State Treasuries, for safe keeping, until they may be wanted for the service of the General Government, it has been extensively spoken of as an act to give the money to the several States, and they have been advised to use it as a gift, without regard to the means of refunding it when called for. Such a suggestion has doubtless been made without a due considera-

tion of the obligation of the deposit act, and without a proper attention to the various principles and interests which are affected by it. It is manifest that the law itself cannot sanction such a suggestion, and that, as it now stands the States have no more authority to receive and use these deposits without intending to return them, than any deposit bank, or any individual temporarily charged with the safe keeping or application of the public money, would have for converting the same to their private use without the consent and against the will of the Government. But independently of the violation of public faith and moral obligation which are involved in this suggestion, when examined in reference to the terms of the present deposit act, it is believed that the considerations which should govern the future legislation of Congress on this subject, will be equally conclusive against the adoption of any measure recognizing the principles on which the suggestion has been made.

This question being settled how does the matter then stand? Exactly thus—the State is entitled to make what use she pleases, and derive what profit she can from the use of the money, yet she is responsible for its repayment according to her pledge, whenever required by the Treasurer of the U. S. A question may arise, can any emergency possibly occur to make such repayment necessary, except in the contingency of a war which is not likely to take place. If the reader will refer to Mr. Secretary Woodbury's last annual report he will there find that there is a probability of a portion of the surplus being required. In speaking of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year 1837, he says:

"From these calculations, it will be seen that if the outstanding appropriations unexpended at the close of 1837, be as large as at the close of 1836, and the other expenditures, should agree with the above estimates, they would exceed the computed revenue accruing from all sources nearly three millions, or sufficient to absorb more than half of the present surplus, which is not to be deposited with the several States. But if these outstanding appropriations, at the close of 1837, should be much less than those in 1836, as is probable, or should the accruing receipts be much less, or the appropriations made for 1837 be much larger than the estimates, a call will become necessary for a portion of the surplus deposited with the States though it will not probably become necessary, excepting in one of those events."

We have endeavored in as short a space as possible, to place before the reader a plain statement of the subject under consideration: And having now shown the position in which the State will stand as the acceptor of her share of the surplus revenue, without stopping to show that the whole measure involves principles which demand the deliberate investigation of every freeman who holds his liberty in just appreciation, we will pass on to notice a plan for its disposal.

Taking it for granted that Maryland will accept and receive her proportion of the public money, we ardently hope to see it appropriated principally to the promotion of a system of general education throughout the State; but appropriated in such a manner that it is re-estimated be required the school system will not be exposed to any serious disarrangement.

Our primary schools appear to be in rather a lame and helpless condition which this surplus can very opportunely restore and put in healthy operation. And it is important that all efforts should be made to diffuse the benefits of education through the State;—it should be accessible alike to the rich and the poor that its blessings may be developed through the virtue and constancy of the whole people in their moral and political actions. We have seen one proposition to apply the State's proportion of the public money to the completion of the several works of Internal Improvement, while on the contrary its appropriation to the promotion of public schools has many zealous advocates.

[Communicated.]

To Mr. WILLIAM HAYWARD, JR.

Sir.—The following is a faithful extract from the minutes of the American Whig Society Nassau Hall, Princeton.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss we have suffered in the death of our friend and fellow member, William Hayward of Easton Maryland, and would offer to his family our condolence in this their distressing bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Baltimore Republican and Easton Whig.

Nov 22d, 1835

Mr. VAN BUREN was 54 years of age on the 5th inst.

DEATH OF MR. POINDEXTER.—The Philadelphia Mirror states that the accident which this gentleman met with on the 19th Nov. has terminated his existence.

[Communicated.]

DIED.

At St. Michaels on Thursday the 15th inst. Lucy Hack, a coloured woman, after having survived the storm and frosts of a hundred and ten winters. She retained her intellects unimpaired to the last.

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of Candy Raisins, Malaga, Grapes, Prune Figs, Currants, Almonds, E. Walnuts, Palm Nuts; Cheats, Lemmons, &c. &c.

A large selection of Toys with a large quantity of Books selected with great care, besides a variety of family articles Groceries, &c.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

N. B. I have just received 18 dozen boxes of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. Price 25 cts per box with full directions. All of the above articles will be sold low for cash.

Dec. 24

Literary Union;

LADY'S BOOK AND Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the increasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "Book" that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interest, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of

MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrymen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of female writers.

This question being settled how does the matter then stand? Exactly thus—the State is entitled to make what use she pleases, and derive what profit she can from the use of the money, yet she is responsible for its repayment according to her pledge, whenever required by the Treasurer of the U. S. A question may arise, can any emergency possibly occur to make such repayment necessary, except in the contingency of a war which is not likely to take place. If the reader will refer to Mr. Secretary Woodbury's last annual report he will there find that there is a probability of a portion of the surplus being required. In speaking of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year 1837, he says:

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...AS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 27th day of October, 1836, as a runaway by James ...

...AS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 27th day of August, 1836, by Henry Cliffe, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro woman, as a runaway, who calls herself SOPHIA or BETSEY BROWN, says she belongs to the estate of Robert Brown, (deceased), in Queen Anne's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland. Her age is about 45 years, and 5 feet 11 inches in height; has a scar on her left arm, a scar over her left eye, and a scar on her left foot. Had on when committed a blue domestic cotton frock, black cotton shawl, light blue cotton handkerchief on her head, black silk stockings and pair of shoes.

...AS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 27th day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a mulatto woman, as a runaway, who calls herself ELIZA JACKSON, says she was born free and was bound to Sarah Robinson near the Point Spring. Her age is about 18 years, and height 5 feet 2 inches, has two scars on her forehead and a scar on the right side of her nose. Had on when committed a light calico frock, straw bonnet, red striped handkerchief on her neck, blue cotton stockings and fine morocco slippers. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto girl, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

...AS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 27th day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a mulatto woman, as a runaway, who calls herself ARIAN STEWART, says she is free, but did belong to Robert Shipley, in Baltimore county, near Freedom. Her age is about 19 years, and height 5 feet 2 inches. Has a few spots on her neck and face, caused by the chicken pox. Had on when committed a dark calico frock, red silk handkerchief on her head, cotton handkerchief on her neck, black cotton stockings, and black prunelle shoes.

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BARBACUE!
General Invitation!
A Splendid Beef will be barbecued on Saturday the 29th day of December, at Easton, in commemoration of the Democratic triumph in the recent presidential contest.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 19th day of September, 1836, by Joseph Shane Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro woman, as a runaway, who calls herself Sarah Queen, who says she was born free and was raised by her aunt Rachel Bryan in Anne Arundel County, near Rattlesnake Springs. Her age is about 24 years and her height is 5 feet 2 inches. Had on when committed a light calico frock, small muslin shawl, black cotton stockings and white ribbon, black cotton stockings and black morocco shoes. Has with her a female child named Elizabeth Ann, aged about nine months. The owner, if any, of the above described woman, and child, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 27th day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a mulatto woman, as a runaway, who calls herself ELIZA JACKSON, says she was born free and was bound to Sarah Robinson near the Point Spring. Her age is about 18 years, and height 5 feet 2 inches, has two scars on her forehead and a scar on the right side of her nose. Had on when committed a light calico frock, straw bonnet, red striped handkerchief on her neck, blue cotton stockings and fine morocco slippers. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto girl, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

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New fall Goods.
W. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE just received from Philadelphia their full supply of goods, consisting of a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Liquors, Groceries, China, Glass, Queens-ware, &c.

Among which are superior Old Hyson and Imperial Teas, family Flour, Cheese, Sperma Oil, &c.
Oct. 5 Gwasw

A CARD.
THOSE Persons who are indebted to me for subscription or advertising in the Eastern Shore Whig, in Talbot and Caroline Counties, will please to take notice that I have placed my accounts for Talbot County in the hands of William Barnett and Samuel S. Stetterfield, and for Caroline in the hands of William Connelly, who are fully authorized to close the same on accommodating terms; those who neglect this notice and the first call of the collectors, will be proceeded against legally.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber intending to decline farming, will sell at private sale and on a liberal credit, his stock of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
Also, harnessing utensils. This stock consist of 10 head of horses, 16 head of cattle, 42 head sheep, and 24 head of hogs, 2 yoke of oxen.
G. TURBUTT.
N. B. I have about 100 bushels of good white wheat fit for seed.
Oct 15 if

A CARD.
WOLFOLEK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. Advertisements will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

STEVEN & RHODES
BEG leave to inform their friends and customers, that they have removed to the Store House, formerly occupied by the late William Clark, and more recently by Wilson and Taylor, and there have just opened a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
To which they would respectfully invite attention. They will take in exchange for goods at cash prices, Kerseys, Linseys, and Featherers.
Oct. 25, 1836. law36

JOHN B. FIRBANKS
MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately bought out Mr. M. Hazel's
STOCK OF GOODS,
and has just returned from Baltimore with, and is opening
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS
Groceries and Hardware, in all their several varieties.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or give in exchange for feathers, wool, rags, tow-liners, kersey and fur, &c. &c. at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Hazel, between the store of Mr. Wm. Lovelady and the Bank. He humbly solicits the public to call and examine his goods, that done, he feels confident of a share of their patronage, as he pledges himself to sell so low as the same articles can be had in the town.
N. B. He still carries on the WHEEL WRITING at his old stand on Dove street, where by his own attention and the assistance of a good foreman he is prepared to attend to all orders in that line as usual.
J. B. F.

STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND.
The Steam Boat Maryland will resume her usual routes on Wednesday next, remaining out and continue to run regularly the 19th day of the season.
Oct. 11 1836

NEW SADDLERY.
Persons whose accounts must remind those over six months, that they have been standing the same by the end of the must call and settle, or the law will find way, and all those of the hands of officers their accounts place for collection.
School Notice.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just returned from Philadelphia, with a handsome assortment of
SADDLERY
Country Merchants, can be supplied upon accommodating terms as in either Philadelphia or Baltimore.
Easton Oct. 29 31

TAKE NOTICE.
PERSONS calling for letters or sending for them must pay the postage before they can have them, as I am determined to give no credit, the law is this, Post Masters are authorized to give credit for postage, want of funds therefore no excuse for failure of payment, all newspapers and pamphlets must be paid for the quarter in advance, or they can not be delivered.
HENRY THOMAS,
Post Master, Easton.
Dec. 24, 1836 31

DEAFNESS.
A York paper says, that a remedy for the restoration of hearing and eyesight is to be had of Doctor Green, Bethlehem, Pa.
It proves effectual when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness, as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system.

Now—according to the Doctor's practice and principles that
A YOUNG MAN OF PHENIX, RESIDES IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO GIVE UP.

The restoration of hearing is brought about without giving any Phisick!—without giving any medicine! as hath been experienced in the Doctor's own family, as well as in the families of many of his neighbors also. There fore and in part return for such great benefits received, we make the above known for the good of our fellow citizens in similar distress.

For a fee of five dollars, assistance is sent—free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in any locality including the relative of such family also.
For a fee of ten dollars assistance is sent—free of postage also—for 3 or 4 persons more—in addition—as at times, neighbors, may be, in want of some.

And, in case other sickness befalls deafness, and loss of eyesight happening, help is sent for such sickness without any charge.
This is considered a praiseworthy plan.— And in conclusion, it will, no doubt, be very satisfactory for people to know that the assistance is not to be applied to the ears—nor the eyes.

NOT AT ALL.
Consequently no danger whatever can happen to them—no one whatever.
And during the time that people are using his assistance at home, and learning how to help themselves to restore and recover their hearing—their eyesight, and their health again.
They can follow their customary business; They can live as usual;
And they can also eat and drink what tastes best.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Baker, to the Printer.
MY FRIEND,
The method of using Doctor Green's remedy is innocent—is easy and performs the cure by strengthening the nerves. My neighbor Jones' wife thought she would try it, or, being a long time troubled with weak and sore eyes, together with her deafness, (caused by nervous weakness,) she sent the customary fee and got some, per mail free of postage, which in a little more than a week made them as good as strong as ever, doing needful work without spectacle, and now restored to her sight as well as to her hearing.
C. F. BAKER.

N. B. With the remedy the patient receives an instructive and easy way how to preserve health in general, throughout the whole year. This is a great value to families (both to parents and children) and is sent without any charge whatever. It always accompanies the remedy for deafness and eyesight.

Until quite lately people had to go to the Doctor to get help.
This was to them great trouble.
Absence from home and business neglected.
Danger of travelling.
Running the risk of getting sick, from home which often happened.
Being obliged to stay with the Doctor at times from 1 to 2 or 3 weeks, and sometimes longer.
Generally cost from 20 up to 30, 40, 50 dollars, and sometimes more.

Now—by this new plan of sending help to people at their homes, all this is saved, and costs so little that 'tis not worth mentioning.
C. F. BAKER.
State of New York, Nov. 12 1835.

MATERIALS
his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and in complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand
New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch Goggles, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed
Silver Scissors—hooks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks here is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 if
N. B. The subscriber persons whose accounts must remind those over six months, that they have been standing the same by the end of the must call and settle, or the law will find way, and all those of the hands of officers their accounts place for collection.

School Notice.
The inhabitants of the several School Districts in Talbot County are hereby notified that the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December Session 1835, chap. 278, Sec. 3, is made necessary that Trustees and Clerks, for each School District must be annually elected in the month of December. Therefore the Clerks of each and every district must give notice of said election at least 10 days previous to the holding a election, that the new Trustees may have an opportunity of making contracts with Teachers for the next year to commence on the 1st January.

THOS. G. NICOLS, Clerk to Commissioners

N. B. There will be an election for three Trustees and Clerks, held at the Court House in Easton, on Saturday the 17th December next at 3 o'clock, P. M. for School District No. 3, in Election District No. 1.
W. G. RUGGWAY, Clerk

Wanted.
TO hire by the year at liberal wages a free or slave negro boy. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 18

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe & Appendix

From the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the years and days on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceeding of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no further than this epitome of no debates, with the proceedings, but at the last session we added an Appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. This extended the work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1154 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, with or without the Appendix, through the mail, as they fall from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every State in the Union concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information, and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress, at each session, but the designs of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand any thing of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject, which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tendered to them in this Prospectus.

TERMS.
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE—1 copy \$1 00 during the Session.
Do. do. 11 copies during the Session. 10 00
APPENDIX.—Same price.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, or our attention shall be directed to it by a mark in the paper. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.
Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at furthest, to ensure a complete copy.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.
BLAIR & RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 4, 1835.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c.
EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS
GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.
Each number containing seventy-two octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engravings with Titles and Index complete—at three dollars per annum.

The cheerful and pleasing feature with which this work is never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto attended in this country—and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of humor and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humourists, Etchers and Engravers. The encouragement generally given to new undervalued talents, having salutary effects in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is equally gratifying whether any other age has ever thought to active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offspring of genius and talents as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful Illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, Quips, Quirks, and Anecdotes, and Facetiae, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into an other and more exhilarating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of wit and humor which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

The "Every Body's Album" will be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages with a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for five dollars. When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. (93-Notes solvent banks of every denomination taken in payment of subscriptions.)
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Atten Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.
Oct. 11 1835

Wanted.
TO hire by the year at liberal wages a free or slave negro boy. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 18

THE SKETCH BOOK
OF
CHARACTER;
Or curious and authentic narratives of lives and Anecdotes respecting extraordinary Individuals.

In preparing the following work from ample materials, care has

