

THE GENTLEMAN'S
Vade Mecum,
OR
THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,
A WEEKLY REPOSITORY OF
Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the
Turf, Fashions, Grazing, Agriculture,
and Various subjects of
Interest and Amusement:
INTERSPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
Appropriate Engravings.
CELEBRATED WINNING HORSES.
PHILOSOPHICAL & NATURAL
Phenomena, Legerdemain,
&c.

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful, amusing, and instructive.

On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—instead of four pages, it will be increased to eight of nearly the present size, and consequently, will contain almost double the quantity of reading matter, which is now given. Making it one of the largest and most valuable to be printed in the United States. It will be printed on new type, and fine white paper, and the embellishments will be considerably multiplied, &c. of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume, will please send their orders at once—as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:

The Drama forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Characters of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of Plays and Farces for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.
A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
The imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.
The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal by Eclipse.
The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.
The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallop.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
Maudslayi, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.
The unrivaled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.
The celebrated English Horse, Gleecoe.
A complete treatise on Kidding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.
Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.
Four Engravings, designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Internal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, O'Farrell.
A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.
Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.
The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of Engravings of the different beautiful uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each, furnished by a competent hand. This subject forms a peculiar attraction to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.
A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the dress circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for dressmakers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colours and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, &c. &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American Sporting and National Songs, not to music; besides many other matters, rendering it an interesting and useful sheet.

By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons in the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty-five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would be at least thirteen dollars! Here, then, is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum) without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at \$3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it from rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principle cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par. By enclosing a Five Dollar Note, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction or desired, for one year. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publisher, postage paid.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA.
Has hitherto been issued in volumes of about 300 pages each—containing the PLAYS, FARCES &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks—Eight volumes constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms of which are \$3 dollars, payable in advance. Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one third, when subscribing for the Modern Acting Drama. An order for four sets will be thankfully received and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note, postage paid. Gentlemen desirous of securing a set of this work, will please to forward their names immediately—the edition, which was a small one, is going off rapidly, and it cannot be re-published at the same price.

This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1836. It is intended to be published Every Month, or as near the beginning as possible, each No. to consist of 48 pages of fine letter press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every Play or Farce which will be published, is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty two Embellishments—to which will be added as Frontispieces a full sized steel Engraving, containing the likeness of six Distinguished Actors and Actresses. No alterations will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to its prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges. No subscription received unless the terms are complied with. No work of this kind has ever been attempted in the United States, and none is more likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription, (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the *Novelist's Magazine*, a new volume, a work of considerable popularity, which is now being for sale at a discount of one half the price.

ANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, and they may rest assured that every attention will be paid to have them carefully transmitted by mail.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners for Talbot county again give notice to the Trustees of the several school districts in said county, where schools have been established under the Act of 1835, and the supplement thereto, and to all persons in those districts, where schools have not yet been established, that it will be impossible for them to extend to the people the benefits and advantages of said Act and supplement, so far as they are authorized and requested to levy on the taxable property of said county for the payment of teachers, &c. until the Trustees already, and those hereafter to be appointed, shall make report of their proceedings agreeably to the law.

They are therefore earnestly requested to make report of their proceedings to the Commissioners on or before the 23d day of December next, to enable them to make such provisions as the law seems to authorize and require of them. The Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on the 23d December next.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a writ of vendition expone in me directed against the goods & chattels of James A. Arringdale, the instance of John Stovens, administrator of William Jenkins, use of Joseph Turner, Executor of Richard Mills, deceased and Edward Roe, assignee will be sold for cash at Essex, on Tuesday the 8th day of December next, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 P. M. of said day all the right title, interest, claim and demand of him the said Gary to a farm of plantation lying and being situate in Chapel district near the Chapel, be the quantity of acres what they may or known by whatever name or names the same may be called. Also all his right to three negroes, Charles, Perry and Harrison, it being the undivided part of the estate of Isaiah Rathell, late deceased; all taken in execution and will be sold to pay and satisfy said vendition, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
JAS. ARRINGDALE, Constable.
nov 25

NOTICE.
The subscriber has published the second edition of the *Justices Practice* by J. H. B. Law. This edition brings down the Law relating to the Justices of the Peace and Constables, and those subjects in connection with which their agency may be required, to Dec. 1834 which terminated in March 1835 inclusive. While the general arrangement of the work remains nearly the same as in the first edition, a great deal of matter has been added which experience had shown to be useful, and in particular the chapter on conveyancing has been very much enlarged, so as to furnish the Justice of the Peace with precedents in most of the cases connected with the transfer of property, that can occur before him.

The price is \$2 per copy, bound in Law sheep.
F. LUCAS, Jr.
No. 138 Market street, Baltimore.
Nov. 25

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Teacher Wanted.
A school teacher is wanted for district No. 70, in Sussex county, State of Del. He must sustain good moral character, & be well qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and English Grammar.
This district embraces the town of Seaford, which is a healthy place. A single man could readily obtain board, or a man with family a house.
D. CONWELL,
JAS. DARELL,
School Committee.
Oct 31 31q

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T. H. Dawson & Son,
In addition to their complete assortment of Drugs and
MEDICINES
They have a good supply of the following articles, which they sell at the city prices, viz:
Cologne, Florida, Honey, Hungary, Lavender and Toilet

WATERS.
Antique, Bears, Hair, Indian and Mercantile Oils.
Cold Cream, Curling Fluid, Chlorine Tooth Wash, Indian Dye, Oil of Rose, Lip Salve, Pomatum, Powder Puffs and Boxes, Rouge in Pots, Toilet Powder, and Tooth Powder.
Brown and White Windsor, Almond, Camphor, Castilian, Musk, Naples, Oxygen, Oil of Rose, Palm, Transparent, Castile and Common White, Soaps and Shaving Cream.
Transparent, Red, Black and assorted

Wafers and Sealing Wax.
Bed, Cloth, Comb, Flesh, Graining, Hair, Nail, Paint, Plate, Shaving,
Shoe and Teeth Brushes.
Candies, assorted, Almonds, Bunch & Raisins, Figs, Prunes in fancy boxes, Grapes, Tamarinds,
ORANGES & LEMONS.
Paints and Oil and Window Glass, assorted sizes from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will sell at any size or pattern.
First quality Winter Sperm Oil, Fall Sperm Oil, and Train Oil.
nov 28 cow3t

DRUGS.
The subscribers having associated themselves in the
DRUG BUSINESS,
and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kelleys, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c. and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

EDWARD SPEDDEN.
JAMES DAWSON.
N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, and give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.
E. S. & J. D.
Easton, Oct. 31st. 1835.

AUCTION ROOM.
Wm. C. Ridgway,
The subscriber has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of
FRESH TEAS.
perma, Mould and Dip Candles.
Anny Flour by the barrel.
Philadelphia Buck Wheel Flour.
Rice, &c.
All of which will be offered at a small advance.
N. B. A full supply of warranted
CAST STEEL AXES.
Easton, Nov. 14. cow3w

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.
WM. LOVEDAY
Has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of
netts & Merino's
Which he thinks will bear the most minute comparison with the market. These added to his former stock renders his assortment very complete, and he invites his friends and the public generally to call and see him.
Nov. 7 cow4w

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM LEE,
No. 79 MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE
World respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has selected in this and in other Markets a handsome and well assorted stock of
Fresh Fall Dry Goods
which will be sold on very accommodating terms.
N. B. Just received a large quantity of Ladies English Merino Cloaks (a good article and well made) at the extremely low price \$4 50 a piece.
Nov. 14, 1835. 3w

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
6th day of November A. D. 1835.
On application of James C. Hambleton, administrator of Isaiah Rathell late of Talbot county deceased—It is
ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and correctly read from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaiah Rathell, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of June next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 6th day of November 1835.
James C. Hambleton, Adm'r.
of Isaiah Rathell, dec'd
Nov. 7

NOTICE.
The subscriber being about to decline business at Wyo Mill, respectfully requests all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately by cash, note or other means, as further indulgence cannot be given.
SAMUEL HOPKINS.

NOTICE.
The subscribers wish to take at the Coach and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, boys from the country would be preferred between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz: Body Making, Harness making, Smithing and Painting.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bridle bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at the shortest notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.
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The subscribers wish to take at the Coach and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, boys from the country would be preferred between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz: Body Making, Harness making, Smithing and Painting.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bridle bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at the shortest notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.
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POETRY.



From the New York Mirror.

A LEGEND.

By Wm. C. Bryant.

Upon a rock that high and sheer
Rise from the mountain's breast,
A weary hunter of the deer
Had sat him down to rest,
And bared to the soft summer air,
His hot red brow and sweaty hair.

All dim in haze the mountain lay,
With dimer gleams between,
And rivers glimmered in their way,
By forests faintly seen:
While ever rose a murmuring sound
From brooks below and bees around.

He listened till he seemed to hear
A voice so soft and low,
That whether in the mid or ear,
The listener scarce might know:
With such a tone so sweet and mild,
The watching mother lull her child.

"Thou weary huntsman," thus it said,
"Thou faint with toil and heat;
The pleasant land of rest is spread
Before thy weary feet,
And those whom thou wouldst gladly see,
Are waiting there to welcome thee."

He looked, and 'twixt the earth and sky,
Amidst the mountain haze,
A shadowy region met his eye,
And grew beneath his gaze,
As if the vapors of the air,
Had gathered into shapes so fair.

Groves freshened as he looked, and flow-
ers
Showered bright on rocky bank,
And fountains swelled beneath the bowers
Where deer and pheasant drank,
He saw the glittering streams, he heard
The rustling boughs, the twittering birds.

And friends—the dead in boyhood dear,
There lived and walked again:
And there was one who many a year
Within her grave had lain,
A fair young girl, the region's pride—
His heart was breaking when she died.

Bounding, as was her wont, she came
Right towards his resting place,
And stretched her hand and called his
name,
With sweet and smiling face,
Forward with fixed and eager eyes,

The hunter leaped in to free
His heart from that dread vision;
He saw the rocks, and he saw the
stream,
A fearful instant, and no more,
The dream and life at once were o'er.

A. T. BAXTER.

No. 67 Pratt, near South Street Baltimore.

Has received by the late arrivals from Li-
tton, a large assortment of materials for
Duck Guns, consisting of fine Damascus
and wire double and single barrels of the most
approved sizes, with their locks, mountings,
etc.

The work is from the celebrated factory
of W & M Rooks, the superintendence of which
is so well known to Sportsmen. Of these he
has completed the stocks are of good wood and
recoiled in the best manner—great care has
been taken as to finish. He is now prepared
to supply those who wish superior Duck Guns
with an article equal if not superior, to any
that has ever been offered in this market. His
arrangements will enable him to make up to
order at short notice.

He has a small invoice of materials for
Duck Guns on board the ship Medina, now
landing, and an additional supply is expected
by the next arrival.

A. T. B. has for sale a superior AIR GUN,
in case form, and being constantly on hand a
general assortment of single and double bar-
relled Bird and Duck Guns; Pistols; Porous
Gun Caps; Bird Bags; Shot Belts; Powder
Flasks, and every article for the sportsman's
use. Shipping supplied with arms, carrying
as cannon balls; having on hand a large sup-
ply of muskets, cutlasses, boarding pistols,
pikes, &c.

From the number of his hands and their
ability as workmen, he can with confidence
promise to execute all orders in his line with
promptness and despatch.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY
HAS received and opened at his store house
a full supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable
prices, among them is a handsome variety of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassi-
mets, &c. &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the
public generally to an inspection of his assort-
ment.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,
Have just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore with a large and very general as-
sortment of

FRESH GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching sea-
son, and respectfully invite their friends and
the public to give them a call.

Oct 5 6w (W6)

JOS. P. HARRIS,
Oxford Neck, Talbot Co. Md. Nov. 27

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his
thanks to his friends and the public generally,
for the liberal support and encouragement
which they have extended to him in the way
of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house
lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a
Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly oppo-
site to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W.
Higgins, he intends keeping on hand
a large and general assortment of

HATS

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be
equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and qual-
ity generally, to any manufactured in the
State, and will sell on the most accommo-
dating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to
sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low
as the same quality of hats can be had in a city
market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in ex-
change, at the most advantageous prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL,
Easton, Jan. 17

SOLOMON BARRETT

Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

Respectfully informs his friends and the
public generally that he still continues to car-
ry on the above business at his old stand on
Washington street, opposite the office of Sam-
uel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to
accommodate travellers and others 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 oystlers and he as-
sures the Public nothing shall be wanting on
his part to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the
highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters
and Wild Ducks.

TAILORING.

The subscriber presents his grateful ac-
knowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton
and the adjoining counties, for the flattering
patronage he has met with, since he com-
menced the above business, and begs leave to in-
form them that he has just returned from Bal-
timore, with

A New Mode of Cutting,

That has never been practised in Easton;
but one, that is almost universally used in
Baltimore and in the best establishments; he
has also engaged a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN,

that none can surpass; which will enable him to
meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind
of garments cut and made in the first style.
His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases;
otherwise he pays them for their goods or
makes them others. He respectfully solicits
the continuance of the favor of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

Sept 5

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding School for the

Children of the

Rev. Mr. & Mrs. H. have provided their Semina-
ry with every apparatus necessary to illustrate
their instruction. Their Philosophical Appa-
ratus is equal to any that can be found in
private Seminaries in this country, and their
chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate
any subject treated up in the text books of
the School. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though
small, contains upwards of 700 specimens.

The Seminary is also furnished with an
Armillary Sphere; Cary's, Wilson's, and Gar-
ner's Globes; several Pianos, and a Harp.
The instruments they possess are the best
they could procure in this country or in En-
gland.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 vol-
umes, connected with the studies pursued in
the School, to which the young ladies have
access.

In all the departments, the most competent
Teachers are engaged, whose instructions are
given under the immediate eye of the Prin-
ciple.

The course of instruction is carried on in a
regular system of Academic studies, embrac-
ing all the scientific and ornamental branches.
Parents and Guardians who wish for more
particular information, can obtain a prospectus
of the Seminary, by writing, post paid, to the
Principle.

August 22 1835

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, Aug. 19, 1835.

ORDERED, That the Adjutant General
have one thousand Cartridge Boxes brought
from the Armory at Easton to the Armory
here, and direct the Armourer at Easton to
have the Field Pieces and all other Arms and
Accoutrements now at St. Michaels, Centre-
ville or elsewhere on the Eastern Shore, not
in possession of any organized corps, brought
to the Armory at Easton to be preserved.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

In obedience to the above order, Notice is
hereby given, that the subscriber will proceed
to the collection of all the Field Pieces not in
possession of regularly organized corps, and
all persons having small arms belonging to the
State, are hereby directed with all diligence
to deliver them into the possession of the offi-
cer highest in command, in whatever compa-
ny they may have been attached to, and those
officers are requested immediately to report to
the subscriber the fact of such deliverance.

WM. NEWNAM, Armourer,
E. S. of Md. at Easton.

Sept. 12

For Sale on reasonable terms a safe and
excellent family Horse, seven years old last
spring and supposed to be about 3 1/2 blood—
he can be recommended to be safe in any
kind of harness and to work kind and well in
any kind of gear—for further particulars ap-
ply to

A Horse for Sale.

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excellent family Horse, seven years old last
spring and supposed to be about 3 1/2 blood—
he can be recommended to be safe in any
kind of harness and to work kind and well in
any kind of gear—for further particulars ap-
ply to

WM. H. GROOME,
Easton, Oct. 31

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S

RETREAT

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has
taken and fitted up the above named house
formerly occupied by Henry Child, in the town
of Easton, where he will at all times be found
ready to wait on all those who may think prop-
er to give him a call. His table will be sup-
plied with the best the market will afford—his
Bar furnished with the choicest Liquors, and
with his knowledge of the business, together
with his extensive acquaintance and a per-
fect good understanding with the public, he
trusts him to believe he will be sustained by a
generous public.

N. B. Private Parties can at all times be ac-
commodated with private apartments & atten-
tive servants, and he intends to keep at all
times while in season, Oysters, Terrapins,
Wild Fowls, &c. &c. &c.

CALEB BROWN.

The public's obedient servant,
may 2

100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Sat-
urday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a ne-
gro named

JACOB,

of tawny complexion and about
5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is
rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—
he shows his white teeth a good deal when he
speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laborious
and seems to work his whole body. He is sup-
posed he went off on the Saturday before or
Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is
a stout and sprightly fellow—whenever he
delivers to the subscriber the said absconding
servant, or secure him so that the subscriber
can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

near Easton Talbot county,
Eastern Shore of Maryland

May 27

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDER NEW SHIP

THOMAS HAYWARD

WILL commence his regular trips between
Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 1st
of February, (weather permitting), leaving
Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will
leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following
Saturday, and continue sailing on those days
throughout the season.

THE THOMAS HAYWARD was launch-
ed last Spring, and has run as a packet
boat, and is a general sailing vessel, and is
a fine and safe boat. She is fitted up in a
highly commodious manner for the accommo-
dation of passengers, with State Rooms for
Ladies, and comfortable Berths, and it is the
intention of the subscriber to continue, to re-
fresh his table with the best fare the market
affords.

Passage \$1 00; and 25 cents for each
meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the
subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all
orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Daw-
son & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will
receive his personal attention, as he in-
tends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage
he has hitherto received, he will spare no
pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BROWN

Feb. 14

and or Book account, are earnestly re-
quested to make payment on or before the first
of October next, those neglecting to comply
with the above request may expect to find
their respective accounts, &c. in the hands of
proper officers for collection. In future he will
sell for cash of produce, such as Corn, Wheat,
Feathers, Wool, Linseys, &c. in consequence
he has reduced the price of all his stock.
He has reduced the price of all his stock.
He has reduced the price of all his stock.

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He has reduced the price of all his stock.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

PLOUGHS

The subscriber is prepared with a supply of
carefully and well manufactured of the best
materials, consisting of both Cast and Wrought
sheared kinds, of the different models and
sizes most approved in Maryland and Virginia.

Also extra castings for every part of the
ploughs as they may want renewing which
will be furnished at moderate prices.

WHEAT FANS

with some recent improvements which facili-
tate the work by concentrating the wind to the
proper point.

CORN SHELLERS

of the most approved kinds.
CELEBRATED STRAW CUTTERS
a superior article the use of which is particu-
larly advantageous, in a season like the pre-
sent when grain is scarce, as they very rapidly
reduce straw, hay, corn tops, &c. to a proper
state for the feed of animals.

11 inch box \$27 extra knives per pair 4

14 inch do 45 do 6

20 do do suited to horse power 75

with several other kinds of straw cutters at
\$5 to \$15. Hinge and common seedling Har-
rows. Cast steel Axes, Mattocks, Picks,
shovels, &c.

GRASS SEEDS, Orchard Grass, Heards,
Timothy, &c.

Having an Iron Foundry connected with the
establishment I can furnish castings of the best
quality for horse powers, mill gearing, cider
mills, &c. &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor
of Sinclair & Moore
Light Street,
Baltimore

Sept 5

\$50 REWARD.

Alexander Larimore, a tenant of mine, left
a new house which has not been built more
than three months past, on account of the
death of his wife, and by and with my con-
sent, on the 19th inst. which was on Saturday.
On the next day, I visited the house late in
the evening, and could not discover any fire
left in said house. On Monday, late in the
evening the house was discovered to be on fire,
and soon consumed, with a large portion
of the poor man, Larimore's moveables in it.

I have made every inquiry of the people
who left the house on Saturday morning, say
five in number, and they all declare that pre-
vious to leaving the house, Mrs. Botsey Lar-
imore poured water on the fire in the heart
and extinguished every spark.

Now taking all the circumstances con-
nected with the case into consideration, viz: the
fact of there being scarcely any fire on the
hearth, and no wood at the time of pouring
water on it. Also, the fact of its raining all
that day, and night after leaving the house,
with the fact of my visiting the house, and
making an examination on the evening of the
following day and finding no fire in or about
the house. I say taking all these circumstances
connected together, it is manifest without
the least shadow of doubt, that my house was
not on fire by some incendiary or incendiaries.

I will give the above reward to any person
or persons who will detect the villainous incen-
diary or incendiaries, and will reward them
with the sum of \$50.

I will only ask that those who are in the
habit of visiting the house, should be careful
to see that the fire is out.

Mary's Delight Hall, Oct 3

September 25, 1835.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

&c. CHEAP.

THE subscriber having disposed of that
part of his grounds which he occupied as a
Nursery, he would sell the stock of
TREES,
at a very reduced price to any gentleman dis-
posed to ornament his estate, or to a Nursery
man going largely into the business. The
Stock consists of about 1500 English Elms 3
to 9 feet high, 75 Lindens, or Lime Trees
30 Honey Locusts, 75 Catalpas, large size; 25
Silver Poplars; 50 Weeping Willows; 75 A-
thanasian Poplars, besides about 40 Plumb
and Apricot TREES. Plum Stocks, two or
three hundred; Isabella and other Grape Vines,
&c.

Gentlemen wanting any or all the above
or any thing in the ground he has reserved,
(which consists of a great variety of choice
shrubs, fine roses, &c.) by taking a quantity
they will be put at a very low price. As the
proper season for transplanting is now at hand,
immediate attention is requested. Apply to
Mr. G. B. Smith, at the Tort Register Office,
Baltimore, who can give the terms, or to
JAMES WILKS,
Lexington street, west of Cove st., Baltimore,
Oct. 31

REMOVAL.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

MRS. RIDGWAY

Respectfully informs her customers and the
public, that she has removed her Millinery
Store, to the house formerly occupied by Sam-
uel Mackey, Esq. next door to Messrs. Wil-
son & Taylor's, and directly opposite to the
Court house.

She presents her compliments to the Ladies
of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and ac-
knowledges with gratefulness, their liberality,
and has the pleasure to announce to them that
she has just returned from Baltimore,
with a handsome assortment of
MILLINERY.

And the LATEST FASHIONS for BONNETS, CAPS
and DRESSES, and by her unremitting attention
and general knowledge, she hopes to merit a
continuance of their favors.

N. B. A few boarders by the week, month
or year, can be accommodated.

Nov 21

FRANCIS R. C. TURPIN,
JACOB C. WILSON, Adm'rs
of Francis Turpin, dec'd.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Oct. 3

JOSHUA BOON.

Oct. 3

Oct. 3

Oct. 3

Oct. 3

Oct. 3

Oct. 3

Oct. 3

Oct. 3

Oct. 3

For Sale, the well bred Horse

IVANHOE.

Ivanhoe was sired by Chester,
best son of Mr. Hambleton's old
Trot, out of an Oscar mare, was
seven years old last Spring. He
is a remarkably sure footed and his colts
will bear a comparison with the colts of any
horse in the county of the same age. For
terms apply to the subscriber.

FAYETTE GIBSON,
Sept. 26

Notice.

The subscriber will on the 1st of April o-
pen a House of Public Entertainment at that
long established Tavern house the property
of J. L. Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known
by the name of the Union Tavern. He
pledges himself to keep the best table the Mar-
ket will afford, good beds and careful ostlers,
and to bestow all the attention he is capable of
for the comfort and happiness of those who
may favour him with a call. From his experi-
ence in that line of business for many years
and his dutiful disposition to please, he flatters
himself that those who may be good en-
ough to give him a trial will become his pa-
trons.

Elijah McDowell,
march

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in
Dorchester county Maryland, on Tuesday
night last a negro man, named
HARRY HUMANN,
about thirty years old, five feet six or eight
inches high, well made and very black, with a
scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn. He
can read, write and cipher, and is a very
clever fellow. He is, also, a first rate saw-
yer, and can do rough carpenter's work.

The above reward of two hundred dollars
will be paid for the apprehension of the afore-
said Harry, should he be taken out of the State;
or one hundred and fifty dollars, if in the State
and out of the county; or one hundred dol-
lars if in the county: provided he be delivered
to the undersigned, or secured so that he gets
him again.

WM. W. HANDLEY,
Adm't of Handy Handley.

Sept. 26 - Oct. 3

A STRAY C

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great English Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—A

popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown as Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING

DECEMBER 12, 1835.

No. 50.

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Saturday Morning

Alexander Graham,

TERMS.

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

From the National Intelligencer.
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Publications have at different periods issued from the press, as the avidity of general curiosity called for them, giving a connected narrative of the public and private life of this eminent statesman. But these, owing to the form in which they appeared, have probably had but a limited circulation. At any rate, they do not fully supply the call for information upon this important topic. And it has been conceived, therefore, that a more acceptable service could not be rendered at this contingency, than by compiling and presenting to our readers an authentic and coherent account of the past life, and present position, of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster was born in 1782, at Salisbury, an agricultural township of New Hampshire, on the upper waters of the river Merrimack. His father was one of those self-made men, the pioneers of our civilization, who spring up amid perils and hardships on the frontiers of our country, and who, by their energy of character and perseverance, have made us what we are. A farmer always, by taste and occupation, he yet stood ready for the battle field when duty called in time of war, and in peace he attained such influence among his friends and countrymen, as naturally follows upon, and attaches to, good sense, decision, integrity, and firmness of temper. He served under Lord Amherst in the French war, which ended in 1763. He commanded a company in the war of the Revolution, chiefly composed of his own townspeople and friends, who fought under his banner in successive campaigns, and at whose head he stood in the battle of Bennington, at White Plains, and in other trying scenes of our struggle for

the deserved, being in the office of a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the State of New Hampshire.

In the border dwelling of this brave man was Mr. Webster born; ushered into life amid the privations and sufferings incident to a residence on the then very ultimate limits of New England adventure at the North. The noble stream, on whose banks he first saw the light, flows, at this present time, almost from its fountain to the sea, through a perpetual succession of smiling villages and populous towns, in the heart of the densest population of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Not so in the years immediately following the Revolution, during which Mr. Webster's early mind gradually expanded into maturity and vigor. It was on the verge of the primeval forest of our Continent, that, growing up in the presence of toil and exposure, his character acquired that bone and sinew which belong to such a raising; and it was there also, on the democratic benches of one of the free schools of New England, that he gained the rudiments of knowledge, and laid in the elementary stores of his capacious intellect. On his boyhood instruction, however, at school and at college, it is needless to dwell. His rapid rise to distinction in the sequel amply attests how diligently he employed the imperfect means of education within his reach. After graduating at Dartmouth College; he adopted the same profession, in the practice of which President Jackson, as well as several of his predecessors in the Chief Magistracy, and two prominent competitors for that office, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. White, entered upon life. He was admitted to the bar in 1805, practised a couple of years at Boscaawen, a village adjacent to the place of his birth, and then established himself at Portsmouth, the commercial and business capital of New Hampshire.

Mr. Webster continued in the practice of his profession at Portsmouth, from 1807, to 1816, undergoing at this period that severe professional training to which his later unrivalled eminence at the bar is partly attributable. His manifold abilities had speedily opened to him an extensive sphere of business; and his powers unfolded themselves almost at once into the full exuberance of his position. Introduced thus early in life to the responsibilities of a leading counsel in the courts, it was his fortune to encounter as his chief antagonist a gentleman somewhat his senior in years and experience, of most acute, original, and comprehensive qualities of mind; subsequently a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, and now high among the highest at the bar of Massachusetts: we mean Mr. Jeremiah Mason. Such practice, with such an opponent, afforded a severe school of intellectual discipline,

which, as it developed the great resources of each to the other, engendered a reciprocal respect and friendship between them, and proved of the most abiding benefit to the professional character of Mr. Webster. His fame as an advocate, and the advantageous light in which it placed him in the popular eye, soon prompted his fellow citizens to call him from the walks of private life to the more conspicuous station of their Representative in Congress.

In the total absence of any sound cause of objection to the nomination of Mr. Webster for the Presidency, and his undeniable and undoubted eminent fitness for that office, it is at the present time the favorite argument of party prints to distort and misrepresent his conduct at this period of his life. The sincerity and good faith with which this course of objection is pursued, may be judged of by the fact, that among the confidential and favored adherents of the Administration are some of the most zealous opposers of the war of 1812. Mr. Webster's real crime is, that he has not sought their mode of obtaining absolution. It is one thing to excite a popular prejudice, founded on a division of parties, which has long since passed away, and quite another to point out, in the whole of Mr. Webster's career, a word, or an act, unworthy of a patriot. At the time of the declaration of war, he was in private life, and too young to have been a political leader. He held no public situation of any kind; but was entirely occupied with private and professional pursuits. He had never been in Congress, nor had taken any part in the councils of the country for or against the measure. How he conducted himself after his election to Congress, his records will show. These records have been searched, and Mr. Webster's conduct during the war, his votes, his motives, and his speeches, investigated and scrutinized with malicious zeal, by those who would willingly have discovered matter of offence therein, but in vain. Nothing has ever been produced against him by the most embittered opponent proving the least disposition to embarrass the government or injure the public cause of the country. He judged, it is true, of the expediency of particular measures, according to his best lights, but he did so in common with the most decided supporters of the late war, more or less of whom will be found voting with him on every successive prominent measure brought forward in his day.

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of Mr. Webster's delivered to a popular audience in 1812, he used this decisive language:

"With respect to the war in which we are now involved, the course our principles require us to pursue, cannot be doubtful. It is now the law of the land; and as such we are bound to regard it. Resistance and insurrection form no parts of our creed. The disciples of Washington are neither tyrants in power, nor rebels out of it. If we are taxed to carry on this war, we shall disregard certain distinguished examples, and shall pay. If our personal services are required, we shall yield them to the extent of our constitutional liability."

And at a still earlier period, on a similar occasion and in reference to the topic of war, we find him using the following language, which, if it smacks a little of the indignant ardor of youth, cannot, at any rate, be deemed chargeable with indisposition to assert the rights of the country against its foreign enemies: "Is it wise to resist aggression? to redress injuries? to resent insults? to assert and maintain national character and national rights? Or is it wise to trim and accommodate? To bend to time and circumstances with the best grace we can? To turn the unsmitting cheek, and surrender important rights to the disposal of others?"

"The sentiments of the heart decide the question, without any appeal to the understanding, and the understanding, unsolicited, confirms the decision of the heart. Whether we consult character or expediency, spirit or policy, the answer is the same—DEFEND YOURSELVES! If we submit to first aggressions, how far is forbearance to extend, and at what point is resistance to begin? Shall we serve to day, and fix on to-morrow the next day, as the proper time for honorable resentment? Do we shake poppies on all our senses now, with an expectation of awaking from our stupor hereafter with more acute sensibilities? A high-wrought accusation of rascality, a petulant propensity to go to fits—cuffs for every trifle, are the definition of false honor. A firm adherence to rights, which leads to a cool, though unconquerable determination to defend them at every hazard, is true dignity."

Again, we have alluded to Mr. Webster's forecast and sagacity in designating, soon after his entrance into Congress, the just triumphs we might achieve on the ocean; and we extract from the "The humble and which it would be in his power to render to measure of Government; shall be given cheerfully, if Government will pursue measures which I can conscientiously support. If, even now, tailing in an honest and sincere attempt to procure a just and honorable peace, it will return to measures of defence and protection, such as reason, and common sense, and public opinion, all call for, my vote shall not be withheld from the means. Give up your futile projects of invasion. Extinguish the fires that blaze on your inland frontiers. Establish perfect safety and defence there by adequate force. Let every man that sleeps on your soil sleep in security. Stop the blood that flows from the veins of unarmed yeomanry, and women and children. Give to the living time to bury and lament their dead, in the quietness of private sorrow. Having performed this work of beneficence and mercy in your inland borders, turn, and look with the eye of justice and compassion to your vast population along the coast. Unclench the iron grasp of your embargo. Take measures for that end before another sun sets upon you. With all the war of your enemy upon your commerce, if you would cease to make war upon it yourselves, you would still have some commerce. That commerce would give you revenue. Apply that revenue to the augmentation of your navy. That navy in turn will protect your commerce. Let it no longer be said that not one ship of force, built by your hands since the war, yet floats upon the ocean. Turn the current of your efforts into the channel which national sentiment has already won, broad and deep to receive it. A naval force competent to defend your coast against considerable armaments, to convoy your trade, and perhaps to raise the blockade of your rivers, is no chimera. It may be realized. If then, the war must continue, go to the ocean. If you are seriously contending for maritime rights, go to the theatre where alone those rights can be defended. Thither every indication of your fortunes points you. Even our party divisions, acrimonious as they are, cease at the water's edge. They are lost in attachment to the national character, on the element where that character is made respectable. In protecting naval interests by naval means, you will arm yourselves with the whole power of national sentiment, and may command the whole abundance of the national resources. In time you may be enabled to redress injuries in the place where they may be offered; and, if need be, to accompany your own flag throughout the world with the protection of your own cannon."

It is this injurious opposition to the war? Is it not rather the truest and justest patriotism? Is it not precisely such advice and exhortation as the best friend of the

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The treaty being once executed on, her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force. In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect which has been given to the controversy, so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered nor committed, without national degradation, I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; or can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination still, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather, in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence; and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the Executive in regard

to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advice, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning Dec. 12.

We regret that the great length of the President's Message renders it impossible for us to lay it in full, before our readers to-day. We have, however, crowded in about six columns, which embrace his views on all absorbing topics, the French question.—The remainder of the Message will be given in our next.

We call the attention of our readers to the Biographical sketch of Mr. Webster on our first page.

ANTI VAN BUREN MEETING.
Pursuant to public notice, a considerable number of the voters of Talbot county, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren & Richard M. Johnson as President and Vice President of the United States, convened at the Court house in Easton, when Edw'd N. Hambleton, Esq. was called to the chair, and Thos. C. Nicols was appointed Secretary. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for five delegates to represent Talbot county in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 22d day of December inst. when it appeared that Edward N. Hambleton, John B. Kerr, Sperry Donny, Trench Elghman and Thos. C. Martin, Esquires, were duly elected. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That if any of the gentlemen above named, shall find it impracticable to attend the Convention, that the others be authorized to fill the vacancies.

Resolved, That although we may entertain our own preferences in regard to the distinguished names now before the American Public for the Chief Magistracy of this Union, yet we will unite on that individual whom the proposed convention in its wisdom shall deem best calculated to defeat the nomination of the late Baltimore convention.

Resolved, That the Delegates appointed by this meeting, are authorized and at perfect liberty to exercise their sound discretion and best judgment in the approaching convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Chairman.

Thos. C. Nicols, Secy.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 7.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of Congress, at 12 o'clock the Clerk, (Mr. Franklin) called the House to order, and proceeded to call the roll, whereupon 223 members answered to their names.

The next business in order being the election of Speaker.

Mr. Patton of Va. moved that the Speaker be elected.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker by ballot, the result of which was as follows:

James K. Polk, having a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. Coffey of Geo. offered a resolution requiring the House now to go into an election for printer.

Mr. R. M. Johnson nominated Blair and Rives.

Mr. Williams of N. C. nominated Gales & Sealton.

Mr. Peyton of Tennessee nominated Bradford and Learned.

The House then proceeded to election of a Printer. The following is the ballot: 1st Ballot.—Blair & Rives 153; Gales & Sealton 59; Bradford & Learned 26; Duff Green 3; F. Weed 1; Blanks 2.

So Blair & Rives were declared duly elected Printers to the 24th Congress.

Mr. Walter S. Franklin was re-elected Clerk of the House.

DEC. 8.

Mr. Thompson of Ohio, from the Committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President of the United States, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President had informed them that he would send a communication in writing to each House, at 12 o'clock this day.

The message of the President was then received by the hands of Mr. A. J. Donelson, his private Secretary.

The reading of the Message occupied the House one hour and thirty-five minutes.

Mr. Beardsley, of N. Y. moved that the message be referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and that 10,000 copies be printed.

This motion was amended by inserting 15,000 copies of the message with the accompanying documents, and 5,000 without them, which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the funeral of the Hon. Nathan Smith, a member of that body, would take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Toucey, of Conn. moved, as a testimony of respect for the memory of Mr. Smith, that the members of this House wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days.

Mr. Judson moved that the House now adjourn, and

The House then adjourned.

DEC. 9.

This being the day set apart for the purpose of attending the funeral obsequies of the Hon. Nathan Smith, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Connecticut.

On motion of Mr. Briggs, of Mass. The House adjourned.

DEC. 10.

Mr. Briggs moved that when the House adjourns, it will adjourn to meet on Monday next, which was agreed to.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet in Annapolis on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

[From the Metropolitan of Monday last.]

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the melancholy and sudden death on Saturday night, of the Hon. Nathan Smith of New Haven, U. S. Senator from the State of Connecticut. Mr. Smith had not felt particularly unwell during Saturday, but about 11 o'clock in the evening of that day he retired to bed complaining of a pain in his breast. Feeling himself rather worse he got up and sent for Dr. Naudin, the Senator from Delaware, who boarded in the same house. The doctor directed the immediate application of mustard plasters. In spite of this and other remedies, however, Mr. Smith became rapidly worse, until the Doctor, much alarmed to find him apparently dying, called upon Mr. S. Hyatt, in whose house they were both boarding.

Mr. Hyatt instantly hurried to the apartment, but before his arrival, the honorable Senator had expired in his chair.

It will be a melancholy consolation to the friends of the deceased, to know that his lady, who accompanied him to this city, was present during the painful scene of his last moments.

U. S. TELEGRAPH.—Gen. Green has returned to Washington, and resumed the charge of the editorial columns of the Telegraph.

From the Burlington Sentinel.

GALE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Our harbor was visited on Friday evening by one of the severest blows ever experienced in this quarter. It came on about 10 o'clock, and continued till three or four the next morning—blowing a perfect hurricane from the west. We are rejoiced to say, however, that the damage is much less than we had reason to fear.

The escape of our steamboats would seem almost miraculous. Certain it is, that so far as human agency is concerned, nothing but first rate boats and the very best commanders secured this result. The Franklin had just cleared the dock as the gale struck her—but for which she would probably never have left it. As it was, she barely escaped, being an hour and three quarters in gaining the light house, with seventeen inches of steam, and long was it painfully doubtful to those who beheld her gallantly battling with the elements, to which side victory would turn.

Capt. Sherman assures us that he never experienced a scene like it on this Lake, and expresses his conviction that no vessel of less strength and power could have lived five minutes. The Phoenix came in during the blow, and providentially succeeded in running in under Sharp Shoal's point, where she remained till the next morning. Two sloops only were in port at the time. The Gen. Macaulay, lying at the wharf in ballast, cleared her fastenings in an instant, and went ashore south side of the old wharf, with loss of rudder, stem stove in, and yawl demolished. The North America, one of the best vessels on the Lake, was lying at anchor, heavily laden with merchandise.

In an instant her cable parted, as though it were a cord, and she was driven ashore between Follett & Bradley's & Noy's wharves, where she remained finally beached in the sand during the night, the waves rolling twenty feet above her deck. Her cargo was landed.

Another Gale on Lake Erie.—On Sunday night and Monday morning, 22d and 23d, there was another heavy blow on Lake Erie. The Steamboat Daniel Webster, in attempting to enter Grand River, struck upon the Pier, but got off without much damage. She threw 15 horses overboard during the gale.

The steamboat Columbus was beached near Erie. She was compelled to throw overboard her deck loading, consisting of 180 barrels of stores.

It has been ascertained that the schooner Bridget was lost in a former gale. The wreck has drifted ashore near St. Joseph, Captain Ludlow and crew lost. She had discharged her cargo and passengers at Chicago.

RUNAWAY STEAM ENGINE.—One of the most curious circumstances in the history of locomotive engines occurred on Sunday afternoon at the depot of the Leeds and Selby railway, at Leeds. The fireman had lighted a fire under the boiler of a locomotive engine which was to be attached to a train, and then left it. The steam got up sooner than they had anticipated, and the engine set off without either guide or train, and being unincumbered, it proceeded with fearful rapidity. The astonishment of the fireman may be easily conceived when they found the engine gone and out of sight. The persons who saw it in its flight were amazed beyond measure, as it seemed literally to fly. At length, when the fireman and the steam engine, its dangerous speed gradually slackened, and it finally stood still in the Millford running a distance of twelve miles from Leeds. It is easy to conceive the calamitous events which might have resulted from this act of carelessness, and it is to be hoped that a similar event will not again occur.—[Leeds Mercury.]

A Quaker's Charitable Donation.—At a meeting of the Wills Bible Society, held at Devizes, last week, Mr. John Sheppard, of Frome, related the following anecdote of a member of the Society of Friends.—Being asked for a contribution for building a church, he replied, "Thou knowest we are not friends to thy steeple-houses; but I suppose before thou wilt build another, thou wilt pull down the old one." "Yes," said he, "I will give thee 1500 to pull down the old one."

The Deposites.—The removal of the deposits is opening the door to stupendous games of shaving and stock jobbing, which must call for the direct interference of Congress. The Manhattan Bank, in great part owned and controlled by foreigners, has one Million and hundred thousand dollars of the people's money, principally loaned on stock, and distributed among brokers, with little or no commercial benefit, and the whole controlled by one man, who has it thus in his power to create pressure and panic whenever he pleases. If the U. S. Bank was a "monster," it was but one. Now we are tormented with as many as assailed St. Anthony.—N. Y. Star.

FRESH OYSTERS.

Mail beaten again!—We this morning received a present of a canister of fresh oysters from Messrs. Hazen & Gates, in five days from Baltimore, beating the mail again. Our latest date by mail is Saturday last—seven days. We wish these gentlemen could have the credit for carrying it. Then there would be no delays. The United States mail beats again! Shame where is thy blush!—Cin. Post.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.

Corn, (white) 69 1/2
Rye 68 1/2
Oats 67 1/2

ATTENTION.

The American Sharp Shooters, Will meet this evening at the Court house square, at 1 o'clock, for parade, and with a number of blank cartridges. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of Capt. Nicol. WM. AUSTIN, O. S. dec 12

Take Notice.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Hats to J. H. McNeel, and intending to leave Easton in a very short time, requests all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and settle the same on or before the end of the year, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. THOS. HARPER. dec 12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Queen Anne's county Court and to me directed at the suit of James Massey, against said Samuel Smith, will be sold on Tuesday 29th December, inst. in front of the Court-house door in the Town of Centerville, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. of that day, all that

MILL & MILL SEAT.

of him the said Samuel Smith, situated, lying and being in the county aforesaid (commonly called Smith's Mill) together with all the fixtures and machinery attached or belonging to the said mill, as well as all the land connected with or adjoining the same, consisting of part of several tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land called Upper Hockwold, Mount Mill, Tolson's Harvesting and Collins's Chance, containing 30 acres, more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Smith, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, debt interest and cost.

THOS. H. FORD, Shff. of Queen Anne's county. dec 12

TO RENT.

The House and Store now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, next door to the Easton Gazette Office, Apply to the subscriber. E. H. GOLDSBOROUGH. dec 12

NOTICE.

The partnership hitherto existing under the firm of McNeill, Beckley & Bell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; persons either indebted to, or having claims against them, are requested to make application to P. R. McNeill, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

P. R. McNEILLE, NATHL. BECKLEY, R. J. BELL. Philadelphia, Nov. 20th, 1835.

The Subscribers, having entered into Partnership under the firm of McNeill & Greaves, will continue the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the store formerly occupied by McNeill, Beckley & Bell, No. 15, North Third Street Philadelphia.

P. R. McNEILLE, WM. GREAVES. Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1835—dec 12

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

W. H. & F. GROOMER Have just received and are now opening, an additional supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which, added to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE, A VARIETY OF

Cloths, Cassimere, Merinoes, hose & Point Blankets, Calicoes, &c.

ALSO,

Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, CASTINGS, STONE & WOOD WARE

AND A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

AMONG THEM

Old L. P. Madeira, Old and Pale Sherry, Tonic and Port

Old Cognac Brandy, J. Spirt

O. Rye Whiskey, Bunch Raisins in whole half and quarter boxes, Almonds, Fine and Coarse Salt, Superior Old Java Coffee,

FRESH TEAS.

Sperm, Mould and Dip Candles, Family Flour by the bbl. Philadelphia Buck Wheel Flour, Cheese, Cranberries, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance

N. B. A full supply of warranted CAST STEEL AXES.

Easton, Nov. 14. 1835

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from the old house, on Washington St. to the new house, on Washington St. between the Farmers' Bank of Maryland and the large brick store occupied by Mrs. Lovedy, where he has just opened a supply, and general assortment of

reasonable Goods.

His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

MANLOVE HAZEL. Easton, Dec. 12.

T. H. Dawson & Son,

addition to their complete assortment of

DIGINES.

have a good supply of the following articles which they sell at the city prices, viz. Saddle, Florida, Hungary, Laven, and all other

WATERS.

all other, Red, Black and assorted

Wafers and Sealing Wax.

Shoe and Teeth Brushes.

all other, Almonds, Bunch & Keg

FRANGES & LEMONS.

all other, Oil and Window Glass, assorted

all other, Winter Spectacles, Oil, Fall

NOTICE.

Subscribers wish to take at the Coach

all other, Silver Plating done in

all other, Silver Plating done in

all other, Silver Plating done in

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM LEE, No. 19, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has selected in this and in other Markets a handsome and well assorted stock of

Fresh Fall Dry Goods

which will be sold on very accommodating terms.

N. B. Just received a large quantity of Ladies' English Merino Cloths (a good article and well made) at the extremely low price of 50 c. a piece.

Nov. 14, 1835. Sw

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 6th day of November A. D. 1835.

On application of James C. Hambleton, administrator of Isiah Rathell late of Talbot county deceased—It is

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copy of the minutes of proceedings of the said Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

Given under my hand this 6th day of November 1835.

James C. Hambleton, Adm'r of Isiah Rathell, dec'd.

TAILORING.

THOMAS J. ERICKSON, Has just returned from Baltimore with the latest styles of the present and approaching season. He also wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that whilst in the city he took

Lessons on Cutting

from one of the most distinguished cutters and upon the most approved plan. If any gentleman patronizing the subscriber, should not be fitted, he will either furnish the materials and make a new garment or garments or pay for the materials and keep the garment or garments not fitting.

Nov. 7

DRUGS.

MEDICINES.

Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, &c.

The subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS, and taken the stand recently occupied by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

EDWARD SPEDDEN, JAMES DAWSON.

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will attend times cheerfully, prescribe for, and give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.

E. S. & J. D. Easton, Oct. 31st, 1835.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas me directed against the goods & chattels of James Garey at the instance of John Stevens, administrator of William Jenkins use of Joseph Turner, Executor of Richard Mills, deceased and Edward Roy, assignees will be sold for cash at Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of December next, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 P. M. of said day at the right title, interest, claim and demand of him the said Garey to a farm or plantation lying and being situated in Chapel district near the Chapel, known by whatever name or names the same may be called. Also all his right to the negroes, Charles, Perry and Farrison, it being the undivided part of the estate of Isiah Rathell, late deceased; all taken in execution and will be sold to pay and satisfy said venditioni, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JAS. ARRINGDALE, Constable. nov 23

NOTICE.

Strayed or Stolen from the Subscriber, on or about the 5th of July last, a small pale red Cow with crumpled horns, with a small portion of white under her belly, also a very small portion on the end of her tail, the ear mark not recollected, any person knowing any thing of said Cow and will give information to the subscriber, living in Easton, so that he can recover her again, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

SAM. SATTERFIELD. Easton Dec. 5

THE GENTLEMAN'S Vade Mecum,

OR THE SPORTING AND A LATE COMPANION,

A WEEKLY REPOSITORY OF Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, Grazing, Agriculture, and Various subjects of Interest and Amusement.

Appropriate Engravings, INCLUDING PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED WINNING HORSES, PHILOSOPHICAL & NATURAL Phenomena, &c. &c.

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful, amusing, and instructive.

On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—in the number of pages, it will be increased to thirty of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost double the quantity of reading matter which is now given.

Making it one of the largest and most complete papers ever published in the United States. It will be printed on new type, and fine white paper, and the embellishments will be considerably multiplied, & of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume, will please send their orders at once—as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:

The Drama forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits and a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Burlesques of prominent Characters of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of Plays and Farces for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.

A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

AMONG THE PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED WINNING HORSES which have been given, are—The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.

The imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jack.

The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal by Eclipse.

The well known English Race Horse, Glencoe.

The celebrated English horse, Glencoe.

A complete treatise on Riding, with four illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Four Engravings, designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Guat.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.

Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Fairs, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of Engravings of the different beautiful uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each, furnished by a competent hand.—This subject forms a peculiar attraction to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the dress circles constantly undergo by which it will be rendered an easy task for dressmakers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colours and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purpose of this sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for miscellaneous matters, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Literature, an Epitome of News, Prices of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American Sporting and National Songs, set to music; besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American Sporting and National Songs, set to music; besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

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POETRY.



From Poet's American Daily Advertiser.

JUNIOR.

He sits alone within a privacy chamber,
Art's master pieces decked the walls; & ranged
At distance due, in ornamental niches
Sword busts of Statesmen, Conquerors and Poets—

Each representing, in cold majesty,
The lofty intellect, but not the passions.
Of the Great Dead: His face resembled theirs,
His hand unfurrowed forehead, his calm eye,
His settled features, stern and proudly cold,
Were statue like. A page lay spread before him

Whispering he traced, from line to line, harsh
words—
Satan's curse—vengeance divine—
Treason, blood and war, which, lighting
the

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Treason, blood and war, which, lighting
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PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW PUBLICATION

TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical LIBRARY

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

The death and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the price of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are not only, however, extremely dear, and the subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worth a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the Subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community, and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him of the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canada, has resolved to put it to press forthwith, and he therefore throws himself on their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their pastoral duties by affording, at an unusually low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The Subscriber, therefore, earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of Subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

Terms.—The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper, and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first Number will be issued on Saturday November 7th.—Terms of Subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.—Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as Agents. The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession. Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion, Boswell's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berington, Hayward's True Church of Christ shown, Hayward's Charity and Truth, Mores Catholic, or Ages of Faith, Mumford's Question of Questions, Munford's Catholic Scriptures, Perpetuity of the Faith, Dr. McHale's Evidence of the Catholic Church, Flcury's Manners of the Israelites, Flcury's Manners of Christians, Lammegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, Bishop Hay's Works, Prince Galfrain's Controversial Writing, Manning's Works, O'Leary's Tracts, St Bonaventura's Life of Christ, Chalmers's Meditations, Butler's Book of the Catholic Church, Butler's Festivals and Fasts, Butler's Lives of Saints, Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a Collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased almost for less than seventy dollars; and it would be included in it at any price whatever. The publication can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the PERIODICAL LIBRARY as soon as received, and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y. Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for one year.

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 stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travelers and others 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.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terpinos, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

Easton and Baltimore

THE SUNDAY NEW BOOKS

THOMAS HAYWARD

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning to leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare the market affords.

Passage \$1 00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Deane & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, him self, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant.

SAMUEL H. BENNY

Feb. 14

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on notes, bond or Book account, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of October next, those neglecting to comply with the above request may expect to find their respective accounts, &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection. In future he will sell for cash or produce, such as Corn, Wheat, Feathers, Wool, Linsey, &c. In consequence he has reduced the price of all his such goods that will bear it. He is determined to sell very cheap on the above terms and is determined to keep a general supply of

FRESH GOODS.

Under a belief that it will be much better for him and his customers in the end particularly those who trade for cash.

The public's obedient servant.

SAMUEL MACKAY

Easton, August 22

N. B. I have a quantity of Seasoned Board, and intend keeping a constant supply of Lumber on hand at the lowest cash prices.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in his old Shop on Dover street, and immediately adjoining the Cart-Wright Shop of Mr. John B. Finkens, where he intends conducting it in its several Branches.

He has just received from Baltimore, a supply of the necessary materials of the very best, and is prepared to manufacture them to order and in a workman like manner, and on very accommodating terms. Horses shod at short notice. He intends keeping on hand ready made work of every description that will admit of it. Such as Axes, Draying Knives, Grooving hoes, Cast-steel axes, Iron Wedges, Dong forks, &c. &c. Cast-steel axes made and insured.

The public's obedient servant.

ALEXANDER BOYD.

N. B. He will give a liberal price for old iron in any kind of work in his line, or such as he may work to do he will give a fair price in cash.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from Jacob C. Wilson, owner of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, (Ald.) on Saturday the 5th September, 1835, a negro woman who calls herself

MILLY PINKETT.

The above negro is apparently from 35 to 40 years of age, and of a dark color. She is very large and fat with an erect walk and forbidding appearance. No particular mark upon her person recollected, except that one lock of her hair in front, is gray, the rest has not changed to hue. The clothing she had on when she went off, is not recollected, but she took a good supply with her. It is supposed, she has made her way through Delaware, intending to reach New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The above reward will be given, if she is apprehended without the limits of the State, or \$50 if taken in the State. To be paid to the rewarder, she must be delivered in the Easton of Cambridge Jail.

FRANCIS B. C. TURN.

JACOB C. WILSON, Ains.

of Francis Turpin, dead.

Sept. 12

The Academy at Easton

Notice is hereby given, That the Trustees of this Academy have appointed JAMES STANLEY, Esq. to succeed John Newby, Esq. as principal teacher in the Classical Department of the Seminary, and that the school will be opened on Monday next, for the reception of pupils. Mr. Stanley is highly recommended, as an accomplished teacher, by respectable gentlemen, who have been his pupils and instructed by him. He has great experience as a teacher of youth, having taught many years in the city of Baltimore, and in Cambridge, at the head of the Academy there, with reputation. The Trustees flatter themselves that Mr. Stanley will give full satisfaction to those, who think proper to place pupils under his charge.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.

dec 5 1w3w

To Rent for the ensuing year,

The farm on Dover road, about two and a half miles from Easton, the late residence of William Mackay, Esq. deceased.—This farm will be rented on accommodating terms if immediate application is made to

ELIZA MACKAY.

dec 5

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to purchase two negro men and one woman, between sixteen and twenty five years of age, of good character for his own use, for which a liberal price in cash will be given.

Talbot county, Bay Side, dec 5

SPRY DENNY.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being about to decline business at Wyo Mill, respectfully requests all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately by cash, note or other wise, as further indulgence cannot be given.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

TAILORING.

subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, with

A New Mode of Cutting, That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments; he has also engaged a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN, that none can surpass, which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

sept 5 if

A Horse for Sale.

For Sale on reasonable terms a safe and excellent family Horse, seven years old last spring and supposed to be about 3 4 blood. He can be recommended to be safe in any kind of harness and to work kind and well in any kind of gear—for further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 31

Agricultural Implements, &c.

The subscriber is prepared with a supply of

PLOUGHS

carefully and well manufactured of the best materials, consisting of both Cast and Wrought iron kinds, of the different makes and sides most approved in Maryland and Virginia.

Also extra castings for every part of the ploughs as they may want renewing which will be furnished at moderate prices.

WHEAT FANS

with some recent improvements which facilitate the work by concentrating the wind to the proper point.

CORN SHELLERS

of the most approved kinds. A superior article the use of which is particularly advantageous, in a season like the present when grain is scarce, as they very rapidly reduce straw, hay, corn tops, &c. to a proper state for the feed of animals.

11 inch box \$27 extra knives per pair 4
14 inch do 45 do
20 in. do suited to horse power

with several other kinds of straw cutters at \$5 to \$15. Hinge and common seedling Harrows, Cast steel Axes, Mattocks, Ficks, shovels, &c.

GRASS SEEDS, Orchard Grass, Heards, Timothy, &c.

Having an Iron Foundry connected with the establishment I can furnish castings of the best quality for horse power, mill gearing, cider mills, &c. &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore

Light Street, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having disposed of that part of his grounds which he occupied as a Nursery, he would sell the stock of

TREES.

at a very reduced price, to any gentleman disposed to ornament his estate, or to a Nursery man going largely into the business. The Stock consists of about 1500 English Elms 3 to 9 feet high, 75 lindens, of Lime Trees, 30 Honey Locusts, 75 Catalpas, large size; 25 Silver Poplars; 50 Weeping Willows; 75 A. lissanum Poplars, besides about 40 Plumb and Apricot TREES. Plum Stocks, two or three hundred; Isabella and other Grape Vines, &c.

Gentlemen wanting any or all the above, or any thing in the ground he has reserved, (which consists of a great variety of choice Shrubs, fine pines, &c.) by taking a quantity they will be put at a very low price. As the proper season for transplanting is now at hand, immediate attention is requested. Apply to Mr. G. B. Smith, at the Turf Register Office, Baltimore, who can give the terms, or to

JAMES WILKS.

Lexington street, west of Cove st., Baltimore.

oct. 24 4w

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS

JOHN W. MILLIS,

MAKER

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore with

a first rate assortment of the

BEST MATERIALS

In his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms.—Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber, or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

P. S. He feels obliged to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to stay in the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

Persons having farms to let will please give the subscriber notice either by person or mail at Greensboro.

JOSHUA BOON.

Oct. 5 4

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY

HAS received and opened at his store house a full supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices, among them is a handsome variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Castinets, &c. &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.

Oct. 10 6w (W61)

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and very general assortment of

FRESH GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Oct 5 6w6t

NOTICE.

A stray Sow, colour black and white, came to the subscriber's farm in Oxford Neck, some time in August last—the ear mark is a crop off each ear and two slits in the right and one in the left—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOS. P. HARRIS.

Oxford Neck, Talbot Co. Md. Nov. 21

REMOVAL.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

Respectfully informs her customers and the public, that she has removed her Millinery Store, to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Mackay, Esq. next door to Messrs. Wilson & Taylor's, and directly opposite to the Court house.

She presents her compliments to the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and acknowledges with gratefulness, their liberality, and has the pleasure to announce to them that she has just returned from Baltimore,

WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY.

And the LATEST FASHIONS for BONNETS, CAPS and DRESSES, and by her unremitting attention and general knowledge, she hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B. A few boarders by the week, month or year, can be accommodated.

nov 21 3t

For Sale, the well bred Horse IVANHOE.

Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hamilton's old Fox, out of an Uxar mare, was seven years old last Spring. He is a remarkably sure footed and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county of the same age. For terms apply to the subscriber.

FAYETTE GIBSON.

Sept. 21

NOTICE.

The subscriber will on the 1st of April open a House of Public Entertainment at that long established Tavern house, the property of J. L. Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the Union Tavern. He pledges himself to keep the best table the Market will afford, good beds and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favour him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

Elijah McDowell,

march

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Tuesday night last a negro woman, named

HARRY HUMANN.

about thirty years old, five feet six or eight inches high, well made and very black, with a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn. He can read, write, and cipher, and is a very shrewd fellow. He is, also, a first rate sawyer, and can do rough carpenter's work.

The above reward of two hundred dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the above said Harry, should he be taken out of the State; or one hundred and fifty dollars, if in the State; and out of the county; or one hundred dollars if in the county; provided he be delivered to the undersigned, or sent to so that he gets him again.

WM. W. HANDLEY.

Adm'r of Handy Handley.

Sept. 26—Oct. 3

A STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber's farm some time in March last, a Buffalo heifer, about 4 years old, a Buff color is a red brindle with a white ring round each of her hind legs, she has no ear mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

C. L. RHODES.

oct 31

Vendue Notes Due.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning
BY
Alexander Graham,

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

Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five
cents for every subsequent insertion.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,
TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CON-
GRESS:**

[CONCLUDED]
The condition of the Public Finances was never more flattering than at the present period.

9. Since my last annual communication, all the payments of the Public Debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposits for this purpose, whenever the creditors chose to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the government have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about nineteen millions of dollars. It is believed, that after meeting all the outstanding and unexpired obligations, there will remain over eleven millions to be applied to new objects, which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received, from various sources, twenty millions more in 1836.

Should Congress make new appropriations in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from the proper departments, amounting to about twenty-four millions, said the available surplus, at the close of the next year, after deducting all unexpended appropriations, will probably be not less than six millions. This sum can, in my judgment, be usefully applied to proposed improvements in our Navy Yards, and to new national works which are not enumerated in the present estimates, or to the more rapid completion of those already begun. Either would be constitutional and useful, & would render unnecessary an attempt to our present peculiar condition, to divide the surplus revenue, or to reduce it faster than will be efficient for the existing laws. In any event, the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury will offer in details, showing the probability of some addition to our revenue during the next few years, and a very considerable deduction. In 1842, it is not recommended that Congress should undertake to modify the present laws so as to disturb the principles on which the compromise act was passed. Taxation on some of the articles of general consumption, which are not in competition with our own productions, may be, no doubt, so diminished as to lessen to some extent the source of this revenue; and the same object can also be assisted by more liberal provisions for the subjects of public defence, which, in the present state of our prosperity and wealth, may be expected to engage your attention. If, however, after satisfying all the demands which can arise from these sources, the unexpended balance in the Treasury should still continue to increase, it would be better to bear with the evil until great changes contemplated in our tariff should have occurred, and shall enable us to regulate the system with that care and circumspection which are due to so delicate and important subject.

It is certainly our duty to diminish, as far as we can, the burdens of taxation, and to ward off all the restrictions which are imposed on the trade and navigation of our citizens. Evils which we shall mitigate whenever they are not prevented by the adverse legislation and policy of foreign nations, or those prying duties which the defence and independence of our country enjoin upon us. That we accomplished much towards the relief of our citizens by the changes which have accompanied the payment of the public debt, and the adoption of the present revenue laws, is manifest from the fact, that compared with 1860 there is a diminution of near twenty-five millions in the last two years, and that our expenditures, independently of those for the public debt, have been reduced near nine millions during the same period. Let us trust, that the continued observance of economy, and harmonizing the great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, much more may be accomplished to diminish the burden of government, and to increase still further the enterprise and the patriotic affection of our citizens, and all the members of our happy confederacy. As the data in the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, in regard to our financial resources, full and extended, and will afford a safe basis for your future calculations, I think it unnecessary to offer any further observations on this subject here.

Among the evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gain is that afforded by the receipts from the sale of the public lands, which amount, in the present year, to the unexpected sum of \$1,000,000. This circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, advances, and contributes to the wealth and power of our extended territory. Being still of the opinion that it is our best policy, far as we can, to be content with the obligations under which our lands have been ceded to the United States, I beg to direct their speedy settlement. I beg to call the attention of the present Congress to the suggestions I have offered respecting river messages.

The extraordinary receipts from the public lands invite you to consider improvements the land system, and the condition of the General Land Office, may require. At the time this town was organized, near a quarter of a mile, it would probably have been thought to participate, for this period, to its business as has been

the past and present years. It may also be observed, that since the year 1812, the land offices and surveying districts have been greatly multiplied, and that numerous legislative enactments, from year to year since that time, have imposed a great amount of new and additional duties upon that office; while the want of a timely application of force, commensurate with the care and labor required, has caused the increasing embarrassment of accumulated arrears in the different branches of the establishment.

These impediments to the expedition of much duty in the General Land Office induce me to submit to your judgment, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, or an organization of a new character, be not called for, at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than experience has proved to be practicable, under existing regulations. The variety of the concerns, and the magnitude and complexity of the claims requiring attention, and the attention of the Commissioner, appear to render it difficult, if not impracticable, for that officer, by any possible assiduity, to bestow on all the multifarious subjects, upon which he is called to act, the ready and careful attention due to their respective importance; unless the Legislature shall assist him by a law providing, or enabling him to provide, for a more regular and economical distribution of labor, with the incident responsibility, among those employed under his direction. The mere manual operation of affixing his signature to the vast number of documents issuing from his office, subtracts so largely from the time and energy he can devote to the consideration of the subjects daily accumulating in that branch of the public service, as to indicate the strong necessity of revising the organic law of the establishment. It will be easy for Congress hereafter, to proportion the expenditure on account of this branch of the service to its wants, by abolishing, from time to time, the offices which can be dispensed with.

The extinction of the Public Debt having taken place, there is no longer any use for the offices of Commissioners of Loans and of the Sinking Fund. I recommend, therefore, that they be abolished, and that proper measures be taken for the transfer to the Treasury Department, of any funds, books, and papers, connected with the operations of those offices, and that the proper power be given to that department for closing, finally, any portion of the business which may remain to be settled.

It is also incumbent on Congress, in granting the pecuniary relief to the country, to provide for the payment of such a law as was passed in 1812, the receipt of the bills of the Bank of the United States in payment of the public revenue; and to provide for the discharge of the broken currency of the United States, by the re-issuance of the United States Constitution, and to close all connection with it, after the 3d of March, 1833, when its charter expired. In making provision in regard to the disposition of this stock, will be essential to define, clearly and strictly, the powers of the officer charged with the branch of the public service.

will be sent from the correspondent to the Secretary of the Treasury who, before any, that notwithstanding the large amount of the stock which the United States held in that institution, no information has been communicated which will enable the Government to participate when it can receive dividends, or derive any benefit from the same.

Connected with the corporation are two other branches of the same state of the country, which are entitled to the same advantages as the others, and which have been ready derived from the recent laws regulating the value of the gold coinage. These advantages will be more apparent in the course of the next year, when the branch institutions authorized to be established in North Carolina, Georgia,

and L. L. Lewis, still have gone into operation. Aided, as it is hoped they will be, by further reforms in the banking systems of the State and by judicious regulations on the part of Congress, in relation to the custody of the public moneys, it may be confidently anticipated that the use of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, will become general in the ordinary transactions connected with the labor of our country. The great desideratum, in many times, is an efficient check upon the power of banks, preventing that excessive issue of paper whence arise those fluctuations in the standard of value, which render uncertain the rewards of labor. It was supposed by those who established the Bank of the United States that from the credit given to it by the currency of the public moneys, and by other privileges and precautions taken to guard against the evils which so commonly attend the issue of banknotes by the State institutions, during that period, we should derive from that institution all the security and benefits of a currency, and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the constitution which authorizes Congress alone to coin money and regulate the value thereof. It is scarcely necessary now to say that these anticipations have not been realized. The extensive embarrassment and distress recently produced by the Bank of the United States, from which the country is now suffering, aggravated as they were by pre-

In considering the means of obtaining important ends, we must set aside all considerations of temporary convenience, and be governed by those only which are in harmony with the true character and the permanent interests of the Republic. We must recur to first principles, and see what it is that prevents the legislation of Congress from attaining to power which defined the public utility, and which, if acquiesced in by the people, would have changed the whole character of our Government, every candid and intelligent individual must admit that, for the attainment of the great advantages of a sound currency, we must look to a course of legislation radically different from that which created our present institution.

prevented the legislation of Congress in the States, on the subject of currency, from fulfilling the public expectation, and realizing the results corresponding to those which have dictated the action of our system when consistent with the great principle of equilibrium on which it rests, and with that spirit of forbearance and mutual concession, and good patriotism, which was originally, and ever continues to be, the vital element of our

On this subject I am sure that I cannot be mistaken in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered, may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. It has been the result of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Government for the last four years. Happily, they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprang is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other quarters, unless there is a more judiciously founded system of education of the People, or the treachery of their representatives, to the subtle workings of its influence.

lives," to the usual progress of its influence.

It is the duty of the Government to maintain the rights of a system at par with the genius of all our institutions—a system founded upon a political creed, the fundamental principles of which is a distrust of the popular will as a safe regulator of political power, and whose great ultimate object, and inevitable result, should its prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one central Government. Lavish public disbursements, and corporations with exclusive privileges, would be its soundest policy, and, as yet, sound checks upon the imbalances of the constitution—the means by whose silent and secret operation a control would be exercised by the few over the political conduct of the many, by first acquiring that control over the labor and earnings of the great body of the People. Wherever this spirit has effected an alliance with political power, tyranny and despotism have been the fruit. If it is ever used for the ends of Government, that Government is corrupted, and the source of the public wrongs, and agitates the country with questions unfavorable to the harmonious and steady pursuit of its true interests.

We are now to see whether, in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly and practical mischievousness, in respect to the currency as well as other important interests, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practised. The experience of another year has confirmed the utter fallacy of the idea that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fiscal agent of the Government.

Without its aid, as such, indeed in despite of all the embarrassment it was in its power to create, the revenue has been paid with punctuality by our citizens; the business of exchange, both foreign and domestic, and the circulating medium has been greatly improved. If the use of the State Banks which do not disavow their charters from the General Government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the moneys of the United States can be collected and disbursed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to the exchange of currency, are supplied in a manner which has never been so favorable to the steadiness of the markets, it has been found that the considerations on which the Bank of the United States rested its claims to the public favor, were unwarranted and groundless, it cannot be doubted that the experience of the future will be decisive against them.

It has been seen that, without the agency of a general monopoly, the revenue could be collected, and conveniently and safely paid into the Treasury, and the proceeds applied to all the purposes of the public expenditure—it is also ascertained, that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the effect of an uncheckered paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which the Legislatures of several of the States have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small banks, which has only been rendered more practicable on the part of Congress to secure a partial return, to the extent required for security of the currency, to the constitution of a medium. Favored from the Government by political engines, and not susceptible of a generous extension and combination, the Banks will not be tempted, nor will the power which we have seen exercised to divert the public funds from the legitimate purposes of the Government. The collection and custody of the revenue, and the collection and custody of credit to them will insure the security which the States provide for the faithful execution of their trusts, by numerous the scrutinies to which their operations and accounts will be subjected.

This disposed as well from interest as from obligations of their charters, it cannot be doubted that such conditions as Congress see fit to adopt respecting the depositors of these institutions, with a view to the redress of the small bills, will be cheerfully complied with: and that we shall soon see in place of the Bank of the United States a practical reform, in the whole paper currency of the country. If, by this policy, we can ultimately prevent the suppression of all small bills below twenty dollars, the apparent gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of the country which will dwell upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the grievance which our paper system has long occasioned from the earnings of labor, and do us the honor to revive and perpetuate those habits of

omy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of republicans than all the ostentatiousness of the monarchy. The illustration which has yet been attempted is not a fair one.

To this subject I feel that I cannot do better than to invite the especial attention of the people of this country to the progress, without the exercise of whose authority, the opportunity to accomplish so much for the public good must pass unimproved. I am impressed with its vital importance, and I feel that the executive has taken all the steps within his power to secure the maintenance of the constitutional power of the guardian of the public revenue, and the maintenance of the integrity of the United States Indulgent Bank.

The United States Indulgent Bank is a monopoly, and the maintenance of its monopoly, and the perpetuating its monopoly, is a necessary and a just necessity as a fiscal agent as affording a sounder currency than could be obtained without such an institution.

was incurred, which would have been gladly avoided, if the stake which the public had in the cause could have been otherwise preserved.

Although connected with the legal authority, and supposed to precede it, I was aware that there was in the act of the removal of the deposits, a liability to excite that sensitive-ness to Executive power which it is the characteristic of the duty of freemen to indulge; but I relied on this feeling, also, directed by patriotic intelligence, to vindicate the conduct which, in the end, would appear to have been called for by the best interest of my country. The apprehensions natural to this feeling, that there may have been a desire, through the instrumentality of that measure, to extend the Executive influence, or that it may have been prompted by motives not sufficiently free from ambition, were not overlooked.

Under the operation of our institutions, the public servant who is called on to take a step of high responsibility, should feel in the freedom which gives rise to such apprehensions, his highest incentive. When untounded, the attention which they arouse, and the discussions they excite, deprive those who indulge them, of the power to do harm: when just, they but hasten to certainty with which the great body of our citizens never fail to repel an attempt to procure their sanction to any exercise of power inconsistent with the jealous maintenance of their rights. Under such convictions, and entertaining no doubt that my constitutional obligations demanded the steps which were then taken in reference to the removal of Mr. Caldwell, it was impossible for me to be deterred from the path of duty, by a fear that my motives could be affected by the political prejudices which might exist, by that consideration of the merits of my conduct. The result has shown how safe is this reliance both in the patriotic temper and enlightened government of the People.— That measures so now been before them, and has stood the test of all the severe analysis which its general importance the interests it affected, and its apprehensions it excited, were calculated to produce; and it now remains for Congress to consider what legislation has become necessary in consequence.

I need only say to what I have, on former occasions said, in this subject generally, that in the regulation, which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the public moneys, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe-keeping should be given to the executive agents. No one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the soundness of the doctrine which restricts and limits, by specific provisions, the exercise of discretion, as far as it respects the custody of public moneys. In this respect the exercise of the public money by Congress is peculiarly applicable, and is in accordance with the great principle which I felt I was sustaining in the controversy with the Bank of the United States; which has resulted in sundering, to some extent, a dangerous connection between a moneyed and political

connected with the duty of the legislature to define and carry out a positive enactment, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend, springs out of the policy analogous to that which empowers the President to appoint and remove officers in all the branches of the Federal Government, and to suspend and remove officers of inferior rank, without an abstinence from the exercise of power not clearly granted. In such a government, possessing only limited and specific powers, the spirit of its general administration cannot be wise or just, when it opposes the reference of all doubtful points to the great source of authority, the States and the People; when the number & diversified relations, existing between the Government and the Citizens, and the influence of the Executive, and the agents who may mislead their powers, make them the sole depository of power. In its application to the Executive, with reference to the Legislative branch of the Government, the same reasoning should make the President ever anxious to avoid the exercise of any discretionary authority, which can be regulated by Congress. The biases which may operate upon him may not be so likely to extend to the representation of the People in that body.

In my former messages to Congress, I have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary authority lodged in the various departments; but it has produced no effect, as yet, except the disbanding of extravagances in the Army and Navy, and the substitution of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed that the same principles could be advantageously applied, in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the public service, at the same time that greater satisfaction and more equal justice would be secured to the public officers generally.

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of War, in which the Secretary of War will put in possession of the details of the department confided to his care, will show that the relations in all its diversified relations, during the year.

I am gratified in being able to inform you that no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is necessary to state of peace. The services of the army have been limited to their usual duties at the various garrisons upon the Atlantic and inland frontiers, with the exceptions state of the Secretary of War. Our small military establishments appear to be adequate to the requirements which it is maintained: to form a nucleus around which any additional force may be collected should the public exigencies unfortunately require any increase of our military means.

The various acts of Congress which have recently passed in relation to the army, have improved its condition & have rendered its organization more useful & efficient. It is at times in a state of prompt and vigorous action and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit, while at the same time, it preserves that knowledge both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give; and which, if neglected and preserved in time of peace, would be sought under great disadvantages in time of war.

The duties of the Engineer Corps are heavily upon that branch of the service the public interest requires an additional strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are engaged renders necessary professional knowledge and experience; and there is no economy in committing to them, matters that they can perform, or in assigning these to other persons temporarily employed.

malifications which such service demands. I recommend this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress and now renewed, for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps. This organization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service. The branch of duties which devolves upon these officers is at all times interesting to the community, and the information furnished by them is useful in peace and in war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislature at the last session, but was lost in the other. This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence, projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive in aid of this national defence, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been more judiciously applied during the past season. I invite your early attention to that part of the report on the subject of War which relates to this subject, and recommend an appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications agreeably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seaboard in a complete state of defence. A just regard to the permanent interests of the country evidently requires this measure, but there are also other reasons which, at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject to your special consideration.

The present system of Military Education has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it has given to the Army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline and operation of the troops, that these officers are employed.— They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disbursements of the various expenditures growing out of our Indian relations; in the formation of roads, and the improvement of the rivers and rivers, in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the material and arms for the public defence; and in the preservation, distribution, and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science, and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been, in a great measure, obtained by the Military Academy, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances.— Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education, no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Omerico, to which we as all other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia. I am greatly induced by the importance of the subject to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great body of the community, whose will has instituted, and whose power must support, the government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of

on one hand, and the other, is what our constitution has a right to expect from their government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made, and be just to all, by classing each, at a particular age, first, from one class to another, by calling first for the services of the young, whether for instruction or action, and then, from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves, or the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require actual military force, the other classes in society would be ready for the service. And, in addition to this, the numerous, voluntary associations to be formed, and inducements held forth for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service. Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and would cost the expense. No one appreciating the

sings of a republican government, can obtain to his share of the burden which such a government impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better employed than in carrying on such a system, and in giving to every child an elementary instruction, well adapted to peace with all the world. A more desiré to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to no creature, furnish, unfortunately, no circumstances of expectation that this relation must be interrupted. With this determination, no man gives no offence to anybody, and no man is usually needed to testify to submit to no man's authority, but to submit to no man's authority.

The armor and the attitude of defence are the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, of some other party to nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered safe to put arms into the hands of the people and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People

stituted, and is supported, by the ballot-box, by the musket. Whatever changes await, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of removing the Aboriginal People who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi river, approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and is thought to be persisted in till the object is accomplished. It is supported by as much evidence as a just regard to their condition would permit, and as fast as their consent can be obtained. All proceeding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact, that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors have, at length, brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunion with them. The past we cannot recall, but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations into which we have entered with the various tribes, for the protection of their rights they have no other recourse. It is the duty of the government of the U. States to protect and if possible to preserve and repatriate the scattered remnants of this race, which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region in the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts and allotted among them. Many have already removed, and others are preparing to go, and with the exception of two small bands living in Ohio and Indiana, not exceeding five hundred persons, and of the Cherokees, all the tribes on the western side of the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements which will lead to their transmigration.

The plan for their removal and in establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have acquired of their character and habits, and is based entirely by a spirit of enlarged liberality. It is dictated by history in extent that civilized nations have been granted to each tribe—Of its climate, population, and capacity to support Indian industry, and representations are entirely favorable. To these, the necessities of the Indians are removed, the expense of food and clothing, arms, and, with certain supplies of clothing, state, ammunition, and other indispensable articles, they also furnished gratuitously, with provisions for the period of a year, and the products raised by them, they can submit themselves by agriculture labor if they choose to resort to that mode of life; if they do not, they are supplied with skins of the great prairies, whose countless herds of buffalo roam, and a short time suffices to adorn their own habitations, to the changes which a change of the seasons entails, desired for their food or require. Annual arrangements have also been made for the support of schools in some instances, carpenter houses and churches are to be erected, dwellings constructed for the chiefs and mills for common use. Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor; the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, &c. blacksmiting, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, &c. are supported among them. Steel and iron and sometimes salt, are purchased for them and ploughs, and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning wheels, &c. &c. are presented to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are paid to more than thirty thousand in some instances, to more than thirty dollars for each individual of the tribe, in all cases sufficient to enable them, in addition to their expended, to enjoy their life, and to add to their own exertions, to live comfortably. And as a stimulus for exertion, it is now provided by law that "in all cases of the appointment of interpreters, or other persons, employed to benefit the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found who are properly qualified for the duties."

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort and for the moral improvement of the Indians. The necessary measures for the political advancement, and for their separation from our citizens, have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States, made solemnly by Congress, that the country has been "set aside for the residence of this people, shall be forever secured and guaranteed to them." A treaty west of Mississippi and Arkansas, has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region except those which are established by the Indians themselves or by the United States for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier is thus erected, for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens. Regarding the Indians, as far as possible, to these evils which have brought them to their present condition. Summary authority has been given, by law, to destroy the articles found in their country, without regard to the lawful result and slow process of a seizure. I consider the adoption of a constitutional interdiction, of this article, among this people, as the first and great step in their civilization. Half-way measures will answer no purpose. These cannot successfully combat against the cupidity of the seller, and the overpowering appetite of the buyer. And the pernicious effects of the traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian Territory.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulation of the relations which will exist in this new state of things between the Government and the People of the United States and these transplanted Indian tribes and for the establishment among the latter of their own consent, of some principles of intercourse, which their justification will call for, that moral may be substituted for physical force, the authority of simple laws for the tomahawk, and a few simple laws may be put to those bloody wars, which prosecution seems to have made part of the social system.

- After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to

hope, will secure their prosperity and improve-
ment; and a large portion of the moral debt
we owe them will thus be paid.
The report from the Secretary of the Navy,
showing the condition of that branch of
the service, is recommended to your special
attention. It appears from it, that our naval
force at present in commission, with all the ac-
tivity which can be given to it, is inadequate
to the protection of our rapidly increasing com-
merce. This consideration, and the more im-
portant one which regards the arm of the na-
val force as our best security against foreign
aggression, strongly urge the con-
sideration of the measures which promote its
gradual enlargement, and a speedy increase
of the force which has been heretofore em-
ployed abroad and at home. You will perceive
from the estimate which appears in the report
of the Secretary of the Navy, that the ex-
penditure necessary to this increase of our force
though of considerable amount, are small com-
pared with the benefits which they will con-
fer on the country.
As a means of strengthening this national
arm, I also recommend to your particular at-
tention the propriety of the suggestion which
attracted the consideration of Congress at its
last session, respecting the enlistment of boys
at a suitable age in the service. In this in-
stance a nursery of skillful and able-bodied ad-
men can be established, which will be of the
greatest importance. Next to the capacity to
put adroit and able men into the service, the
possession of the means to maintain them ef-
ficiently, and nothing seems better cal-
culated to aid this object than the measure
proposed. As an auxiliary to the measure
derived from our extensive commerce, it will
furnish us with a resource ample
enough for all the exigencies which can be
anticipated. Considering the state of our re-
sources, it cannot be doubted that whatever
provision for the liberty and wisdom of Congress
may now adopt, with a view to the perfect
organization of this branch of our service, will
meet the approbation of all classes of our citi-
zens.
By the report of the Postmaster General, it
appears that the revenue of that department
during the year ending on the 30th day of
June last, exceeded its assigned responsibility
\$236,206; and that the surplus of the pre-
ceding year is estimated at \$176,227. It
further appears that the debt of the depart-
ment on the 1st day of July last, including the
amount due to contractors for the quarter then
just expired, was about \$1,061,781; exceeding
the available means about \$337,477; of this debt
had been paid \$192,991 out of postages ac-
cruing before July; and \$137,036 out of postages
accruing since. In these payments are in-
cluded \$67,000 of the old debt due to banks.
After making these payments, the depart-
ment had \$33,000 in bank on the 1st in-
stance. The pleasing assurance is given, that the
department is entirely free from encumbrance,
and that, by collection of outstanding balances
and paying the current supplies, the remaining
portion of the bank debt, and in a few days, the
debt will probably be paid in April next, leaving
thereafter a heavy amount to be applied in
extending the mail facilities of the country.
Respecting considerable sum for the improve-
ment of existing mail routes, it is stated that
the department will be able to sustain with
perfect ease an annual charge of \$300,000
for the support of new routes, to such
an extent as they can be established and
maintained.
Every election by the House of Represen-
tatives to bring the means of the department
into action, and to effect a speedy extingui-
shment of its debt, as well as to produce an ef-
ficient administration of its affairs, will be found
detailed at length in his able and luminous re-
port. Aided by a reorganization on the prin-
ciples suggested, and such salutary provisions
in the laws regulating its administrative du-
ties as the wisdom of Congress may devise or
approve, that important department will soon
attain a degree of usefulness proportioned to
the increase of our population and the ex-
tension of our settlements. Particular attention
is solicited to that portion of the report of
the Postmaster General which relates to
the carriage of Mails of the United States
upon railroads constructed by private corpora-
tions under the authority of the several States.
The reliance which the General Government
places on these roads as a means of carry-
ing on its operations, and the principles on
which the use of them is to be obtained, can-
not too soon be considered and settled. Al-
ready does the spirit of monopoly begin to ex-
hibit its natural propensities, in attempts to
exact from the public, for services which it
supplies cannot be obtained on other terms,
the most extravagant compensation. If these
claims be persisted in, the question may arise
whether a combination of citizens, acting un-
der charters of incorporation from the States,
or by a direct refusal of the demand of an
exorbitant price, exclude the United States
from the use of the established channels of
communication between the different sections
of the country; and whether the U. States
cannot, without transcending their constitu-
tional powers secure to the Post Office De-
partment the use of these roads, by an act of
Congress which shall provide within itself
some equitable mode of adjusting the amount
of compensation. To obviate, if possible, the
necessity of considering this question, it is
suggested whether it be not expedient to fix
by law, the amount which shall be offered to
railroad companies for the conveyance of the
mails, graded according to their average
weight, to be ascertained and declared by the
Postmaster General. It is probable that a
liberal proposition of that sort would be ac-
cepted.
In connection with these provisions in rela-
tion to the Post Office Department, I must
also invite your attention to the painful ex-
citement produced in the South, by attempts
to circulate through the mails inflammatory ap-
peals addressed to the passions of the slaves,
in prints, and in various sorts of publications,
calculated to stimulate them to insurrection,
and to produce all the horrors of a servile war.
There is doubtless no respectable portion of
our countrymen who can be so far misled as
to feel any other sentiment than that of indi-
gnant regret at conduct so destructive of the
harmony and peace of the country, and so re-
pugnant to the principles of humanity and re-
spect, and the dictates of common sense.
Our happiness and prosperity essentially
depend upon peace within our borders,
and peace depends upon the maintenance, in
good faith of those compromises of the con-
stitution upon which the Union is founded.
It is fortunate for the country that the good
sense, the generous feeling, and the deep
rooted attachment of the people of the non-
slaveholding States to the Union and to their
fellow citizens of the same blood in the South
have given so strong and impressive a tone to
the sentiments entertained against the proce-
dure of the misguided persons who have en-
deavored to use the mails as a means of
attempts, and especially against the emissaries
from foreign parts who have dared to interfere
in this matter, so to authorize the hope, that
these attempts will no longer be persisted in.

But if these expressions of the public will shall
not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result
as a doubt can be entertained, that the non-
slaveholding States, so far from contemna-
ting the slightest interference with the con-
stitutional rights of the South, will be prompt
to exercise their authority in suppressing, as
far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to
produce this evil.
In leaving the care of other branches of this
interesting subject to the State authorities, to
whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless
proper for Congress to take such measures as
will prevent the Post Office Department,
which was designed to foster an amicable in-
tercourse and correspondence between all the
members of the Confederacy, from being used
as an instrument of an opposite character.
The General Government, to which the great
trust is confided, of preserving inviolable the
relations created among the States by the
constitution, is especially bound to avoid in its
own action, any thing that may disturb them.
I would therefore, call the special attention of
Congress to the subject, and respectfully sug-
gest, the propriety of passing such a law as
will prohibit, under severe penalties, the cir-
culation in the Southern States, through the mail
of incendiary publications intended to insti-
gate the slaves to insurrection.
I felt it to be my duty, in the first message
which I communicated to Congress, to urge
upon its attention the propriety of Amend-
ing that part of the Constitution which pro-
vides for the election of the President and Vice Pres-
ident of the United States. The leading ob-
jection which I had in view was the adoption
of some new provisions, which would secure to
the people the performance of this high duty,
without any intermediate agency. In my an-
nual communications, since, I have enforced
the same views, from a sincere conviction
that the best interests of the country would be
promoted by their adoption. If the subject
were an ordinary one, I should have regarded
the failure of Congress to act upon it, as an
indication of their judgment that the disadvan-
tages which belong to the present system were
not so great as those which would result from
any attainable substitute that had been sub-
mitted to their consideration. Recollecting,
however, that propositions to introduce a new
feature in our fundamental laws cannot be too
patiently examined, and ought not to be re-
ceived with favor, until the great body of the
people are thoroughly impressed with their
necessity and value, as a remedy for real
evils, I feel that in renewing the recommenda-
tion I have heretofore made, I am justified.
I am not transcending the bounds of a just de-
ference to the sense of Congress, or to the dis-
position of the people. However much we
may differ in the choice of the measures which
should guide the administration of the gov-
ernment, there can be but little doubt in the
minds of those who are really friendly to the
republican features of our system, that one of
its most important securities consists in the
separation of the Legislative and Executive
powers, at the same time that each is held re-
sponsible to the great source of authority,
which is acknowledged to be supreme
in the will of the People constitutionally
expressed. My reflection and experience sat-
isfy me, that the framers of the Constitution,
although they were anxious to make this fea-
ture as a settled and fixed principle in the
structure of the Government, did not adopt all
the precautions that were necessary to secure
its practical observance, and that we cannot
be said to have carried out to complete effect
the great principle of our system.
Considering the great extent of our Confed-
eracy, the rapid increase of its population,
and the diversity of their interests and pur-
suits, it cannot be disputed that the contin-
gency by which one branch of the Legislature
is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot
become one of ordinary occurrence, without
producing incalculable mischief. What was
intended as the medicine of the constitution
in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used
without changing its character, and, sooner or
later, producing incurable disorder.
Every election by the House of Represen-
tatives is calculated to lessen the force of that
security which is derived from the distinct and
separate character of the Legislative and Execu-
tive functions, and while it exposes
each to temptations adverse to their efficiency
as organs of the constitution and laws, its
tendency will be to subvert in resisting the
will of the People, and thus give a direction
to the Government anti-republican and dan-
gerous. All history tells us, that a free people
should be watchful of delegated power, and
should never acquiesce in a practice which will
diminish their control over it. This obliga-
tion, so universal in its application to all the
principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours,
where the formation of parties founded on sec-
tional interests is so much fostered by the
extent of our territory. These interests, rep-
resented by candidates for the Presidency, are
constantly prone, in the zeal of party and self-
ish objects, to generate influences, unimpaired
of the general good, and forgetful of the re-
straints which the great body of the People
would enforce, if they were in no manner
to lose the right of expressing their will.
The experience of our country, from the formation
of the Government to the present day, demon-
strates that the People cannot too soon adopt
some stronger safeguard for their right to elect
the highest officers known to the Constitution
than is contained in that sacred instrument as
it now stands.
It is my duty to call the particular attention
of Congress to the present condition of the
District of Columbia. From whatever cause
the great depression has arisen which now ex-
ists in the pecuniary concerns of this District
it is proper that its situation should be fully
understood, and such relief or remedy as is
provided are consistent with the power of Con-
gress.
I earnestly recommend the extension of every
political right to the citizens of the District
which their true interests require, and
which does not conflict with the provisions of
the constitution. It is believed that the laws
for the government of the District require re-
vision and amendment, and that much good
may be done by modifying the penal code, so
as to give uniformity to its provisions.
Your attention is also invited to the defects
which exist in the judicial system of the U. S.
As at present organized, the system of the United
States presents unequal advantages to the Federal
Judiciary, which have been often pointed out.
It is hoped that the next Congress
will extend to all the States the same rights in
respect to the benefits of the Judiciary, and
efficiency of the judicial system.
With these observations on the topics of
general interest which are deemed worthy of
your consideration, I leave them to your care
trusting that the legislative measures they
call for will be met as the wants and the best
interests of our beloved country demand.
ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, 7th December, 1835

From the National Intelligencer.
DANIEL WEBSTER.
(Concluded.)
Mr. Webster, we have already seen, is
second to no American living as an advo-
cate and jurist, practicing in the high
courts of his State and of the Union.
There is this peculiarity in the profession
of law in the United States as distinguished
from the same pursuit in our paren-
country of G. Britain. There, the pro-
fession is subdivided into separate depart-
ments, one man practicing in the admiralty
and ecclesiastical courts, another in the
courts of common law, a third in chan-
cery &c. rarely, if ever, is there, that the
same individual has, with equal fame, in
all these distinct branches of the law.
Here it is quite otherwise. A leading
barrier leads in every walk of his pro-
fession. In many of the States there is
no court of chancery, and the
Supreme Court of the United States,
from its peculiar organization, has juris-
diction over questions of all forms and
resorts. Hence a great advocate, in
this country, is compelled to give his mind
to a much wider scope of legal questions
and though he be, for the reason, some-
times in danger of falling into superficial
and inaccurate views, if he possess
sterling powers of mind, he will, of ne-
cessity, expand himself to greater com-
prehension of juridical learning, than he
would in other circumstances attain.
Again: Here, we possess a great body of
legislation, which is fundamental in its
nature, and connected inseparably with
principles of government and general
political science. In England, on the
contrary, it never comes to a lawyer to
be called upon to discuss at the bar large
constitutional questions. Owing to these
considerations, the lawyer in this country is
a much better school of introductory
training for public life, than it is in Eng-
land.
Mr. Webster enjoys all these advan-
tages for preparatory discipline in the
science of government, in common with
Mr. Van Buren, Mr. White, and other of
the great popular names of our day.
And he possesses another advantage,
which without any exaggeration from the
merits of either of the prominent indi-
viduals just named, it may be truly averred
is quite his own peculiar trait, namely
the unaltered presence in the speci-
fic qualities of mind adapted to the ap-
prehension and analysis of great ques-
tions of constitutional jurisprudence. His
rules of judgment in this subject are
plain and simple. He approves no oth-
er exposition of the Constitution
than his own text, and by the lights
of common sense and historical illus-
trations. "He has no ingenious de-
vices to support, no paradoxes to display,
no local glosses to interpret, and no little
expedients to expand or contract ac-
cording to the interests of party. As he
reads it, when he comes into public life,
he reads it as a man, and not as a partisan,
which a more intelligent and a pro-
found reverence for its authority produce
in great minds." He needed, therefore,
but an occasion for calling his faculties
into play, to stand forth, as what he is
the admitted champion of the Constitu-
tion. And this occasion was not long in
arriving.
The state of South Carolina is one of
the few States in the Union, which has
manifested a consistent disposition to do
justice to itself in the public men whom
it selects for its representatives in the
halls of Congress. Such men as Pickens,
Cheves, Lowndes, Calhoun, Haynes, Mc-
Duffie, Preston, whatever exceptional
opinions or theories any of them may
have held are in their general character
an honor to their State and to the Union.
This circumstance has bestowed on the
State of South Carolina a degree of sway
in national affairs, and a power of im-
pression, through the personal influence
of her great men which nothing else
could have supplied. Nor could any
thing else but their transcendent ability
avail to give currency to such strange
subtleties of monstrous error as compose
the staple of the doctrines of nullification.
It needs not that we should enter into the
history of this matter. It suffices that we
allude to it as the topic and occasion
which contributed, more than any thing
else, to place Mr. Webster before the na-
tion in the enviable attitude he now oc-
cupies, as a main pillar and defence of
the Constitution.
After it had already deeply agitated
South Carolina, and the country at large
the heresy of nullification made its ap-
pearance most unexpectedly in the Sen-
ate of the United States in a debate upon a
subject wholly independent of it, being a
Resolution introduced by Mr. Foot, of
Connecticut, proposing inquiry into the
surveys and sales of the public domain in
the West. In a speech elicited by this
question, Mr. Haynes of South Carolina
made a warm attack upon the New Eng-
land States, for what he injuriously im-
puted to them as a selfish opposition to the
interests of the West. This brought out
Mr. Webster, who indignantly repelled
the imputation, and touched upon the
anticonstitutional notions which had gained
favor in South Carolina. This was
carrying the war into the ene-
my's territory. Mr. Haynes so regard-
ed it. He rejoined in an elaborate
and, indeed, an able, exposition of
the whole doctrine of nullification.
It was now Mr. Webster's turn. And
he embraced the occasion to present a
full and conclusive confutation of that doc-
trine, in a speech, which, for lofty elo-
quence, brilliancy and felicity of illus-
tration, acute logic, profound reasoning, and
manly patriotism, was never surpassed in
the councils of the Union.
Diffused itself throughout the country
with the quickness of light, and was
read, studied, admired, wherever the
name of American, or the cause of the
Union, had a charm for the ear, or

for the heart. It forms at the present
time a text-book of constitutional refer-
ence, only second in gravity and authori-
ty to the constitution itself. It prostrated
and demolished at a blow, as with
the club of Hercules, the monster of Nulli-
fication and Disunion, which, though
it struggled in its dying agonies for a
while in South Carolina, yet ceased from
that moment to possess any strength or
power elsewhere in the United States.
For, subsequently, after Mr. Calhoun
came into the Senate as one of the mem-
bers from South Carolina, and applied
his own great powers directly and open-
ly in debate to the defence of nullifica-
tion, he could not but see it was a battle
already fought and lost. And when the
friends of the Administration saw fit to
introduce the Force Bill so called, the
cause of the constitution found in Mr.
Webster again its ready and victorious
champion.
It is not in questions exclusively of a
constitutional bearing, that Mr. Webster
has enlightened and strengthened the na-
tional attachment to the Union by his
admirable exposition of the text of the
Constitution. His profound knowledge
and singleness of devotion to this great
cause appears incidentally in many of
his discussions, of which examples occur
scattered through the published volumes
of his speeches, which are, or should be,
in the hands of every reader desirous to
understand the principles on which the
Republic is based.
It remains only that we speak of the
other class of topics, to which Mr. Web-
ster has paid peculiar attention, that is
to say, the financial interests of the U-
nited States. Questions of finance are
to be regarded in two points of view.
First, as questions of finance merely; in
which relation they are simply discus-
sions of public expediency, subject to the
great maxims of political economy, and
the general science of national wealth.
Secondly, as matters of public right, or
constitutional law, which are so frequ-
ently involved in such questions. In the
first case, they are evanescent in their
nature, susceptible of change according
to the changing aspects of public interest.
The political condition of a country, and
the state of its trade and industry. In
the second case, they are of more steady
and permanent importance, in their re-
lation to the public liberties. Thus, the
imposition of ship-money, in the reign
of Charles I., as a question of taxation
merely, was one thing, and as a question
of constitutional right, quite a different
thing. So it was with the stamp-tax and
tea-duty, which stirred up our fathers to
revolution, not on account of the amount
of the tax, or the form of levy, as a
consideration of political economy,
but rather on account of the assertion of
power on the part of the Parliament, of
which assertion they were the means and
the subject. And this distinction is ne-
cessary to be held in constant remem-
berance, in reviewing the part borne by
questions of this class which have come
up in our day, to wit: the protection of
domestic manufactures, and the subject of
a National Bank.
On the point of the constitutionality of
these two measures, which is a thing of
permanent principle, not susceptible of
change, Mr. Webster has at all periods of
his life entertained views of dignified
consistency. That which was constitu-
tional, when the second statute in the
statute-book was enacted, namely, the
appointment of duties so as to foster
the home industry, of the country he has
held to be ever since constitutional. Nor
has he at any time seen cause, in one year,
to recommend or vote for a National
Bank, & in another to deny its constitu-
tionality. If, in common with very many of
the eminent statesmen of New England,
he felt and expressed doubts of the expedi-
ency of some of the early measures in
reference to this matter, on the other
hand when the policy of protecting do-
mestic manufactures had come to be the
settled system of the country; he was
found to be among its ablest and most
constant defenders. And so in regard to
a National bank. As the business inter-
ests of the country, and the need of a
bank circulation, became apparent, he
gave to the policy his hearty support.
And there is a remarkable consent and
harmony between the opinion, which he
expressed, in reference to the currency,
in 1816, and those which nearly twenty
years afterwards he was called upon to
enforce; showing not only the early
maturity of his mind, but also the
soundness of the principles of political
economy he professed and maintained.
We shall not enlarge on the events of
the last two years, nor on the mass of in-
structive matter, and the earnest patri-
otism, which Mr. Webster has produced
and displayed during that period. The
subject is too fresh in the public mind to
need it. And it is too closely interw-
ven with mere partisan questions, to come
within the scope and spirit of the present
article. We dismiss it, to say a few
words on the position, in which the friends
of Mr. Webster have placed him, as a
candidate for the Presidency.
Mr. Webster is a man and a citizen,
upon the untarnished ermine of whose
character not a sullied spot of dishonor
rests.
He is an orator, whose grave and lofty
eloquence, earnest in the impassioned
conviction of right, and sustained in its
highest flights by the heaven-sent inspi-
rations of genius, speaks to the innermost
hearts of his countrymen, like the voice
of a great messenger of truth and wis-
dom.
He is a statesman in the largest and
broadest sense, who has looked quite
through the policy of nations; to whom
the records of the past and the experience
of the present are the familiar lessons of
the future; one of those men of history,
predestined to fill with their greatness
the gazing eyes of the world.
He is a patriot, true, pure, and constant;
on whose brow and whose life is legibly

inscribed, in characters of light, the ex-
hortation of Wolsey to Cromwell:
"Be just and fear not,
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be truth's,
Thy country's and thy God's."
Withier, but to such a man, should the
American people go, when they seek a
fitting hand to wield the executive au-
thority of the American Union?
We suppose and believe, that if the
query be put to any citizen of the United
States—what man, (party combination,
and purposes, and individual preferences,
apart,) do you think best qualified to hold
the office of Chief Magistrate of this Re-
public? The answer of nine persons out
of ten would be—Daniel Webster.
His entire fitness for the office, taking in-
to account merely his public services and
the qualities of his mind and character,
has ever been seriously and deliberately
in good faith called in question, it is a
fact which has not come within our ob-
servation. A Southern man may say, I
prefer a Southerner—and he makes this
objection against Mr. Van Buren just
as decidedly as against Mr. Webster. A
friend of Mr. Clay may prefer him; or
General Harrison, him; or Mr. White,
him; or Mr. Calhoun, him; & still, which
of them would deny that Mr. Webster was
fitted to do honor to the office & the coun-
try? And is not the duty of the opposition,
as well as its interest, a plain one? To u-
nite & concentrate their forces upon that
individual, among the distinguished men
who together adorn and uphold the cause
of the opposition, who is the first choice
of many, the second choice of nearly
all, and avowed on every side to be
abundantly, nay, pre-eminently,
qualified for the Presidency? With such
a candidate in the field, it would be
glorious to succeed, it would be no
dishonor to fail; and, whatever should be
the issue, every man might lay his hand
on his heart, and say—I have conscien-
tiously accorded my good wisher, my in-
fluence, my vote, to a great man, a patri-
ot of the stamp and lineage of the
Phocians and Tullys of old, a statesman
of whom my countrymen to the latest
generation may be proud, and I leave
the event to the directing wisdom of the
good Providence, which overrules the de-
signs of States and of Emperors.
THE FRENCH QUESTION, AND
FRENCH OPINIONS.
Considerable attention has been given
to the opinions of the "Courrier des Es-
tats Unis," upon the French Indemnity
question. We translate portions of the
leading article in that paper of Saturday,
into which is copied most of the Presi-
dent's Message.—The Courier says:
"When the President of the United
States presented his message to Congress
in 1834, we had the painful advantage
of foreseeing all the difficulties to which
it would give rise. When the correspon-
dence of Mr. Rives and that of Mr.
Livingston were published in the papers,
by order of the Executive, we had no
doubt of the embarrassments which it
would create in the French Ministry."
And finally, when the tardy adhesion of
President, to the last note of the Ameri-
can Minister at Paris, through the chan-
nel of the Secretary of State, was made
known, we did not hesitate to say, that
having neither official nor diplomatic
character, it could have no weight in the
discussions of the (French) Cabinet.
Up to this moment all that we foresaw
has come to pass—and for the first time,
we find ourselves in doubt, as to the ef-
fect to be produced in France by this
new document from Washington."
"This last message of the President is
written with talent and address; whether
it really seeks to terminate all the diffi-
culties, or whether it is designed to pre-
pare the mind of the people, for the ap-
probation and the accomplishment of ul-
terior designs; it rallies all opinions by
the tone of independence and patriotism
which it has assumed, without indeed an
absence of that moderation and propriety
which were wanting in the preceding
message. The message without any
bitterness, without indeed the employ-
ment of any expression the least
offensive, gives a history of the
whole affair of the Indemnity; and they
President presents it in a light entirely
favorable to the government of which it
is the chief; he abstains, at least from
those recriminations which up to the pre-
sent time have envenomed all the inter-
course between the two nations. In giv-
ing only a hasty glance at facts and
transactions, he places himself upon
highly favorable grounds; and he profits
by these advantages which he might
have lost in entering into minute details,
for no one is ignorant of the fact, that it
is the misaddress brought into the de-
tail of all this affair which has caused
all these inconceivable difficulties—the
end of which, we fear, has not yet ar-
rived."
[The Editor of the Courier des Etats
Unis then proceeds to point out the in-
stance of mal-address on the part of the
American government—the message, the
impolitic boasts of Mr. Rives &c. and
then proceeds.]
"We confess, with a lively satisfaction,
that the affair takes a new color. The
message, this year, is written with a mod-
eration which leaves ample space to the
good will of the French government.
As nothing had been said about 'apolo-
gies, amende honorable,' and all those
expressions which malevolence alone had
suggested, perhaps France will be con-
tent with the declarations which the
President has now made, of his never
having intended to insult France."
[The Courier then quotes from the
late message, the disavowals and expla-
nations which the President makes, and
proceeds.]
"Certainly, this language is of a kind
to put to rest all national susceptibilities
which may have been awakened by the
message of 1834."
We do not think that the recapitula-
tions of grief enumerated in the message
can be any obstacle to the fulfilment of

the treaty, for if the new language of the
President can suffice, (of which other
judges, than we, will decide) to cause the
former expressions to be forgotten, it is
but simple justice to confess that the ma-
terial facts are in favor of the United
States, and that they have shown for
thirty years a patience and resignation
which could not have been looked for in
the government of Louis Philippe, pa-
cific as it may profess to be. Certain-
ly explanations and concession have not
been withheld from the French Govern-
ment.
[The Courier then reverts to the lead-
ing points of the negotiation between
France and the United States, and con-
tinues.]
"In view of all these facts, and recal-
ling all these concessions, the French
Government may think now that it may
pay the indemnity without the least in-
jury to French honor. But if we pre-
serve the hope of a prompt accommoda-
tion, after the language which we have
quoted, we cannot conceal a certain in-
quietude in re-perusing the passage in
which the President announces to Con-
gress that Mr. Barton has received orders
to ask the payment of the indemnity, &
in case of a refusal, to return to the U-
nited States—and in that event another
message shall be sent to Congress."
"That this payment would be refused
and that Mr. Barton will arrive in the
Packet of the 8th of November, we can-
not say a doubt. We will not attempt
to surmise what will be the character of
the new communication of the executive,
but we must frankly express our fears
that the announcement of another mes-
sage may paralyze again the good will
of the French cabinet, or at least lead it
to defer the fulfilment of the treaty un-
til the character of the threatened docu-
ment shall be known. The moderation
of the first message can scarcely be look-
ed for in that which is announced as de-
pendent upon an event easily to be fore-
seen. All the griefs of the French cabi-
net were founded upon the harshness of
language, unusual and offensive, and it is
possible that they will fear finding in the
coming message an augmentation of the
subject of complaint, at the very moment
when they believe that by paying the in-
demnity they are putting an end to all
these unfortunate contests."
"We should not then be astonished to
learn, in a few months that the French
cabinet had determined to await this
second message in order to take a defini-
tive part, and we will add that we could
not entertain a doubt of the favorable is-
sue of the affair, if the second message
should be written with the same modera-
tion, the same propriety, and the same
consideration as the first. We believe
that this opinion is held by a great ma-
jority of our fellow citizens, whose wish-
es agree so well with ours, for the promp-
tification of these unhappy difficult-
ties."

From the Kent Bugle.
REFORM.
The movement to Frederick. In a short
editorial article last week, we referred to the
meetings which had been held in Frederick
on the subject of a reform in the constitution
of our State Government. We were not then in
possession of the proceedings of the adjourned
meeting held in Frederick, at which a pream-
ble report and resolutions submitted by the
Hon. Francis Thomas, chairman of a commit-
tee charged with preparing the same, were
read and adopted. They have since come to
hand in the Frederick papers. To say that
we read them with surprise and regret would
but ill convey an idea of the sentiments we
experienced in the perusal. We dissent gen-
erally from the positions and data assumed in
the report, and strongly reprobate the temper
in which it has been got up, and the language
the committee has thought proper to use.
That some modification in several departments
of our State Government is expedient, we, in
common with many of our fellow citizens, are
free to admit; but that it should be the sweep-
ing reform, annihilating almost every vestige
of the existing constitution of this State, which
the agitators in Frederick propose, we cannot
concede, neither will the people of this State
submit to it. Our political weight in the
councils, and the appointments to office in the
State is small enough already, and we believe
that we only express the sentiments of a large
majority of the people of the Eastern Shore,
when we say they will not acquiesce in any
reform or alteration in our State Government
which has for its object to lessen the small de-
gree of political influence still remaining to us
—an alteration which would render us mere
ciphers, and would only tend to make the
Eastern Shore counties the passive instru-
ments of the grasping and self-aggrandizement
policy of the larger Western counties.
If we were even convinced of the necessity
of the thorough reform, indicated by the Fre-
derick proceedings, we should enter, as we
now do, a protest against the agitation of this
question at the present time. There is work
before us for the coming year which it will
require our undivided energies to bring to a
successful issue. We are on the threshold of
a contest of immense national importance, a
contest which, more than any other yet held,
is to influence the destinies of this country and
seal the fate of our children, and our children's
children—a contest in which it is to be decid-
ed whether the people, in the exercise of their
sovereign rights, shall select their own rulers
or bowing to the nomination of interested Of-
fice holders, and the dictation of a President
are to surrender into the hands of our Chief
Magistrate the selection of his successor. In
this contest, pregnant as it is with consequen-
ces so momentous in character, of such deep
and abiding interest to our national welfare,
we do not desire to see any local questions
mixed up, to draw off the attention of some,
and to delude others. We shall therefore con-
clude our remarks for the present with the
following extract from the Hagerstown Trei-
Light, which contrasts as fully as we could do
as, our sentiments on this subject.
"That there are defects in the Constitution
of Maryland, and that these defects may be
corrected by a Convention of the People of the
State, we concede without hesitation. But we
cannot conceive that the present is an auspicious
season for the agitation of so grave a
question as the reforming and remodeling of
a long established system, involving, and de-
ply involving, the best and most vital interests
of almost every individual in the State.
An important contest is immediately in view
and forcing itself upon us with a remembrance
almost without a parallel in our political
annals. Already is a note of preparation
heard for a great political battle, upon the

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Queen Ann's county Court and to me directed at the suit of James Smith, against the said Samuel Smith, I have sold on Tuesday 29th December, inst. in front of the Court-house door in the Town of Contreville, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. of that day, all that

MILL & MILL SEAT of him the said Samuel Smith, situated, lying and being in the county aforesaid (commonly called Seth's Mill) together with all the fixtures, and machinery attached or belonging to the said mill, as also all the land connected with or adjoining the same, consisting of part of several tracts or parts of tracts, of land called Upper Heathworth, Mount Mill, Talon's Hardship and Collier's Chance, containing 30 acres, more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Smith, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, debt interest and cost.

THOS. H. FORD, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county.

dec 19 18

TO RENT.

The House and Store now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, next door to the Eastern Gazette Office, Apply to the subscriber.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 12

TAILORING.



THOMAS J. EHRICKSON.

Has just returned from Baltimore with the latest fashions adapted to the present and approaching season. He also wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that whilst in the city he took

Lessons on Cutting from one of the most distinguished cutters and upon the most approved plan. If any gentleman patronizing the subscriber, should not be fitted, he will either furnish the materials and make a new garment or garments or pay for the materials and keep the garment of garments not fitting.

NOTICE. Strayed or Stolen from the Subscriber, on or about the 5th of July last, a small pale red Cow with a small portion of white under her belly, also a very small portion on the end of her tail, the color mark not recollected, any person knowing any thing of said Cow and will give information to the subscriber, living in Easton, so that he gets her again, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

SAM. SATTERFIELD.

Easton Dec. 5.

THE GENTLEMAN'S

Vade Mecum,

OR

THE SPORTING AND AMATEUR

COMPANION.

A WEEKLY REPOSITORY OF

Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the

Turf, Fashions, Grazing, Agriculture,

and various subjects of

Interest and Amusement.

INTERPRETED BY A MULTITUDE OF

Appropriate Engravings,

INCLUDING PORTRAITS OF

CELEBRATED WINNING HORSES.

PHILOSOPHICAL & NATURAL

Phenomena, Legendes, &c.

This popular journal, although but a few

months have passed since it was commenced,

has already obtained an extensive and profitable

subscription list, which is daily increasing

and affords ample encouragement to the publisher

to persevere in their efforts to render it

useful, amusing, and instructive.

On the commencement of the ap-

proaching year, the VADE MECUM will

undergo several important improvements—

First, of nearly the present size, and conse-

quently will contain almost double the quantity

of reading matter, which is now given.

Making it one of the largest and nearest quar-

ters to any published in the United States. It

will be printed on new type, and fine white

paper, and the embellishments will be consi-

derably multiplied, &c. of a superior order. Per-

sons desirous of procuring the work at the

beginning of the new volume, will please send

their orders as early as they may feel con-

venient, as but few copies will be published

more than are actually subscribed for at the

time.

The subjects which are particularly

embodied in this work will be more distinctly

understood from the following brief analyses

of them.

The Drama forms a material portion of the

Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an

entire Play or Farce is given. They are se-

lected with a single eye to their merits alone,

a preference, however, will be extended in all

cases to native productions when they can be

obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully

excluding all invidious comparisons, and re-

commended by their brevity, are occasionally

inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, An-

ecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians

of the present and past ages, of which a

rare and inexhaustible compilation is stored.

The publisher, by the liberality of the man-

agers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and

several other gentlemen connected with the

stage, has obtained a very excellent and nu-

merous selection of Plays and Farces for the

Vade Mecum; many of them have never ap-

peared in print.

THE TURF.

A faithful record is kept of all the Run-

ning and Trotting Matches in this country and

England. Biographies and correct portraits of

celebrated thoroughbred Horses are published

once a month. Every fact relative to the

breeding management, keeping, and the dis-

ease of this invaluable animal is particularly

attended to.

THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

(At home and abroad) occupies a consid-

able portion of our columns, and is collected

from the most authentic sources.

Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning

Horses which have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Fox.

The imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The American Trotting Horse, Lady Jackson.

The Racing Horse, Ariel, and her foal by

the same sire.

The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau

Margaux.

The American Trotting Horse, Top Gal-

lant.

The well known English Race Horse, Tou-

chestone.

Mundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in

June, 1835.

The unrivaled American Trotter Andrew

Jackson.

The celebrated English horse, Gloucester.

A complete treatise on Riding, with four-

teen Illustrations, for the improvement of La-

dies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player,

illustrated by eleven engravings.

Four Engravings, designed to represent the

scene which took place in Paris in July last,

on the attempted destruction of the Royal Fam-

ily of France—viz a view of the Infernal

Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Ger-

ard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occu-

pying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.

Besides other matters belonging to this head

there will be published correct accounts of

Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gym-

nastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing,

Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

The publisher has employed the assistance

of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series

of Engravings of the different beautiful uni-

forms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps

of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Balti-

more and other cities, which will be publish-

ed periodically, with a particular description

of each, furnished by a competent hand.

This subject forms a peculiar attraction to the

general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review is made out by a gen-

tleman connected with a fashionable house in

Philadelphia, explanatory of the various im-

provements and changes which costume worn

in the dress circles constantly undergo; by

which it will be rendered an easy task for dress-

makers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their

customers with the most approved colors and

modern style of apparel at the earliest possi-

ble period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purpose

of our sheet may appear to be confined to the

several leading subjects which have been at-

tended, we deem it proper to say, that there con-

stantly is, in addition to these, a considerable

space allowed for miscellaneous matter, such

as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legendes, an

Epitome of News, Places of Amusement, Sta-

tistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Val-

uable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of

the best and most popular of the old English

and American "Sporting and National Songs,

set to music; besides many other matters, re-

garding which an interest is supposed to exist.

By the above explanation, it will be

seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is

particularly designed as a companion for the

patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the

Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its

patrons in the course of one year, will be

furnished with from forty five to fifty popular

Plays or Farces—the price of which, separate-

ly, at one of our bookstores, would be at least

thirteen dollars! Here, then, is an absolute

saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-

stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an

unprecedented small sum!) without taking in-

to consideration the multiplied variety which

is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum of Sporting

and Dramatic Companion, is published every

Saturday, on fine extra imperial quality paper,

of a superior quality, each number forming

eight pages of the largest class, at 65 per an-

num. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will

be promptly attended to, and the paper ex-

actly packed, to prevent it from rubbing by

mail. As the number of agents will be lim-

ited to principle cities, or such other places

where a considerable subscription may be ob-

tained, we request those who propose to pa-

tronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to

the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks

of the different States, taken at par. By en-

closing a Five Dollar Note, two copies of the

paper will be forwarded to any direction or

directed, for one year. Specimen numbers will

be sent to any part of the Union, by address-

ing the publisher, postage paid.

THE MODERN

ACTING DRAMA,

Has hitherto been issued in volumes of ap-

proximately 300 pages each—containing the PLAYS,

FARCES &c. which appear in the Vade

Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elegant

covers, for transportation—and published ev-

ery six weeks.—Eight volumes constitute a set,

or one year's subscription, the terms of which

is \$3 dollars, payable in advance.—Sub-

scribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a

deduction of one third, when subscribing for

the Modern Acting Drama. An order for four

volumes will be thankfully received and the work

forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a

deduction note, postage paid. Gentlemen desir-

ing of securing a set of this work, will please

to forward their names immediately—the edi-

tion, which was a small one, is going off rap-

idly, and it cannot be republished at the same

price.

This work will undergo a material im-

provement on the commencement of a new series

in January, 1836. It is intended to be publish-

ed every Month, or as near the beginning as

possible, each No. to consist of 48 pages of

fine letter press printing and 12 numbers to

constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every

Play or Farce which will be published, is to

be accompanied by a beautiful and appropri-

ate Engraving—making in the course of the

year nearly Fifty two Embellishments—to

which will be added as a Frontispiece a full sized

steel Engraving, containing the likeness of

six Distinguished Actors and Actresses. No

alterations will be made from the present terms.

Every person who desires to preserve an in-

valuable collection of the best Dramatic Au-

thors should forward his name forthwith, as

the edition will be limited to the number

which is absolutely subscribed for. The pub-

lisher pledges himself to make this work ex-

ceed in interest and superiority of execution to

any prospectus, or he will refund the price of

the subscription, unless the terms are complied

with. No work of this kind has ever been at-

tempted in the United States, and none is more

likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

Any person collecting four subscribers

to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, of the Mod-

ern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount

of one year's subscription, (\$3) for each—shall

be presented with the Vade Mecum, and shall

receive two volumes, a work of considerable popu-

larity, and which is now selling for \$2.50 con-

taining the productions of eight different authors,

well known to the public.

TAILORING.

The subscriber presents his grateful ac-

knowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton

and the adjoining counties, for the flattering

patronage he has met with, since he commenc-

ed the above business, and begs leave to in-

form them that he has just returned from Bal-

timore, with

A New Mode of Cutting,

That has never been practised in Easton;

but one, that is almost universally used in

Baltimore and in the best establishments: he

has also engaged a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN,

that none can surpass; which will enable him to

meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind

of garments cut and made in the first style;

this work shall be warranted to fit in all cases;

otherwise he pays them for their goods or

makes them others. He respectfully solicits

a continuance of the favors of a generous pub-

lic. The public's obedient servant.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

Sept 5 17

SOLIMON BARRETT.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1835.

No. 52.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

Saturday Morning

BY

Alexander Graham;

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS

Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times

for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five

CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman.

One of the very best legal stories we

know of is that of Round Robin, as it is

famously called in the lower circuits of

N. Carolina, and owes its humor to the

very fertile and cultivated mind of a

lawyer who is still alive, but in a distant

Western State. All the lawyers attending

Court, about the year 1810, boarded

at the house of Mr. B., who at the

beginning of his life was a publican

was assiduous and provident; but riches

multiplied, and Boniface became lazy,

crusty, and parsimonious.—His accom-

modations, as they are usually called,

from being the very best, had by de-

grees degenerated into the very worst

in the whole country. This was borne

with mutterings from time to time in

the fit of desperation, the whole frater-

nity of lawyers, after mature delibera-

tion in Congress assembled, resolved to

quit the house, and go to another in

the same village; the duty of announcing

the separation, was devolved upon the

gentleman above specified who being

somewhat struck with the mock im-

portance the affair had assumed, wrote

the following and sent it to the Landlord,

signed with the names of all the deca-

dents in a round ring below.

A DECLARATION.

"When in the course of human events

it becomes necessary for a half hungry,

half fed, imposed on set of men, to dis-

solve the bonds of Landlord and board-

er, a decent respect for the opinions of

mankind, requires that they should de-

clare the causes which have impelled

them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident;

that all men are created with mouths and

bellies; and that they are endowed by

their creator with certain unalienable

rights, among which, is, that no man

shall be compelled to starve, out of mere

complaisance to a Landlord, and that

every man has a right to fill his belly, and

wet his whistle, with the best that is go-

ing.

The history of the present Landlord of

the White Lion, is a history of repeated

insults, exaction and injuries all having

in direct object, the establishment of ab-

solute tyranny over their stomachs and

throats.—To prove this, let facts be sub-

mitted to a candid world.

He has refused to keep any thing to

drink but ballast and whiskey.

He has refused to set upon his table for

dinner, any thing but turnip soup with a

little bull beef and sour kraut, which

are not wholesome and necessary for the

public good.

He has refused to let his only waiter

blink eyed Joe, put more than six grains

of coffee to one gallon of water.

He has turned loose a multitude of fleas,

and swarms of bed bugs to assail us in

the peaceful hours of the night and to

eat out our substance.

He has kept up in our beds and bed-

steads, standing armies of these merci-

less savages, with their scalping knives

and tomahawks, whose known rule of

warfare is undistinguished destruction.

He has excited domestic insurrection

among us by getting drunk before break-

fast, and making his wife and servant to

before dinner, whereby, there has often

been the devil to pay.

He has waged cruel war against nature

himself, by feeding our horses with broom-

straw and carrying them off to drink

where wine refuse to wallow.

He has protected one eyed Joe in his

villainy in the robbery of our jugs by

pretending to give him a mock trial, af-

ter sharing with him the spoil.

He has cut off our trade with foreign

ports and brought in his own stinking

whiskey, when we had sent him to buy

better liquor abroad, and with a perfidy

dearly paralled in this most barbarous

age; as he has been known to drink up

our foreign spirits, and fill up our bottles

with his own vile potations.

He has imposed taxes upon us to an

enormous amount against our consent

and without any rule but his own arbi-

trary will and pleasure.

A landlord whose character is thus

marked by every act which may define

tyrant & miser is unfit to keep a board-

ing house for Cherokee Indians.

Nor have we been wanting in our at-

tentions to Mrs. B. and Miss Sally.—

We have waited them from time to time

of the attempts of B.—to starve and

to fleece us. We have reminded them

of the circumstances of our coming to

board with them—we have appealed to

their native justice and magnanimity—

we have conjured them to alter a state of

things, which would inevitably interrupt

our connection and correspondence.—

They too have been deaf to the voice of

justice. We are, therefore, constrained

to hold all three of these parties alike

inimical to our well being, and regard-

less of our comfort.

We, therefore, make this solemn de-

claration of our final separation from

our former landlord, and cast our de-

fiance into his teeth.

The Richmond papers of the 8th in-

stant contain Governor Tazewell's An-

nuual message to the Virginia legisla-

ture. He condemns the Abolition societies of

the North, and adds—

"The slave-holding States have a per-

fect right to require of all the others, that

they should adopt prompt and efficient

means to suppress all such associations

existing within their respective limits.

Nor ought it to be doubted, as I think,

that such a demand, if made, will meet

from each of the other States, a ready

compliance on its part. Not doubting

this myself, I will not suggest to you now,

any measures founded upon a contrary

supposition. But I will content myself

with recommending to you, at present,

the adoption of such measures only as

may justify a strong application to each

of our co-states within whose limits any

of the associations referred to may exist,

to suppress them speedily, and to estab-

lish such other regulations as may be ef-

fectual to prevent or punish acts design-

ed or calculated to disturb our tranqui-

lity."

Improved Padlock.—A padlock of also

rather novel construction was shown to

us the other day at the Greenfield Bank.

The body of the lock is straight, and con-

sists of an iron or steel cylindrical box,

six or eight inches in length. On this

there is a double row of revolving brass

bands, ten in all. Each band of the out-

ter row has the letters of the alphabet and

a star, and on the inside a corresponding

number of grooves of the outer row. Two

plates are affixed to the ends of the bar,

one of which the staple or tongue of the

lock is fastened; the other has an inden-

tation for the reception of the tongue

when locked, and is screwed off when

the lock is to be set to any new word.

Well, now for the philosophy of the mat-

ter. When you wish to lock this pad-

lock, you screw off the plate, and draw

off the outer row of bands. Then select

whatever combination of letters, not over

five, you may please, and slide on the

bands again in the grooves directly under

the letters selected, being careful to have

the same range. When the plate is screw-

ed on and the bands are again in place,

the lock is fast, and cannot be open-

ed unless the letters by which it is

set are again brought into a range at a

particular point, when, if pulled upon, it

unlocks. Thus no one can open it unless

he knows the name of the letters by which

it was set. It is true, he may chance to

pull upon the right ones, but the chance

is rather a desperate one, having some

ten or twelve millions of chances oppo-

sed to it, as computed. With all this is

a very curious and useful invention. It

sets the pick lock at defiance. The inven-

tion is French, we understand.—Green-

field (Mass.) Gazette.

Seamen in the United States.—We

learn from the last report of the Board

of Directors of the Boston Seamen's Friend

Society, that the number of seamen be-

longing to the United States, estimated

with as much accuracy as possible, is

103,000; of whom there are in foreign

trade 5,000 in the coasting trade, in ves-

sels of nearly or over 100 tons burden,

25,000 in the coal fishery, 5,000 in steam

vessels 1,000, and the United States Na-

vy 6000.

His excellency, S. T. Mason, the Go-

vernour of the State of Michigan in poss-

ess, has received a letter from Mr. Forsyth,

Secretary of State, relative to some din-

ner speech by the former, to which his

excellency that is to be, thus replies—

Hypocrisy being regarded by you per-

haps, as a profession, rather than a dis-

tinction of principle, you are always re-

ady to suspect it in others.

I have thus, Sir, written in a style

which although it may be offensive to

you, I trust may not prove unprofitable.

You say you have taught me a lesson.

I hope the obligation is now cancelled.

Borrowing your principles and morals

from the precincts of a foreign court, you

have mistaken the character of your coun-

try, and have forgotten that you are the

officer of a simple republic. The peo-

ple of this country are unaccustomed to

the tricks of diplomacy, & require plain

and open dealing from their public agents.

Intrigue may flourish for a while, but it

will ultimately prove its own ruin. In

public as in private life, the man who is

once found a profligate, is ever after sus-

pected. The two, your experience may

inform you, are generally found in the

same individual. Begin then anew, and

although you may not succeed in con-

vincing the world that you are an honest

man, you may at least induce them to be-

lieve, that you are not so bad as you have

been.

STEVENS T. MASON.

Detroit, Nov. 26, 1835.

MASONIC.—The General Grand Royal

Arch Chapter and General Grand En-

campment of the United States, closed

their triennial session in Washington, on

Thursday last, after a session of four days,

The Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON was re-

electd to the office of General Grand

High Priest for the ensuing three years, &

the Hon. JONAS R. POINSETT, Deputy

Grand High Priest. Their next session is

to be held in the City of Boston in De-

cember, 1838.

[From the Middlebury Free Press.]

THE BIG BEAR OF VERMONT

KILLED.

Messrs. Barber and Jewett.—Please

say to the public in your valuable pa-

per, that on Thursday the 26th inst.

twenty six men of the town of Hines-

burgh, Chittenden county, having the

day before been warned out, and a Bear-

track having also been found, commenced

the pursuit by surrounding a hill on

which Bruin was supposed to be at rest

with his mutton bone and beach-nuts.—

The line thus being formed, three men

took the track in pursuit, and soon dis-

covered her slubbers and gave her a ride

ball for a bitter. The old rat then took

to her heels and soon came to the oppo-

site side of the ring, where she was met

by a second ball entering the side of the

neck and passing out at the opposite

shoulder. She then returned in an

opposite direction, when the pursuit be-

came general and a stentorian shout burst

from all directions, which, with the ad-

dition of profuse flow of blood from the

wound caused by the second shot, en-

couraged the dogs, which now lent their

yells to make the uproar complete.

Bruin being thus wounded and

who have saved their country. From your own quick elevation, watch calmly this servile route as its triumph sweeps before you. The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation can long endure the vulgar domination of ignorance and profligacy. You will live to see the laws re-established—these banditti will be scourged back to their caverns—the penitentiary will reclaim its fugitives in office, and the only remembrance which history will preserve of them, is the energy with which you resisted and defeated them.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A suit of great interest and involving an immense amount of property, is now pending at New Orleans. A lengthy statement made by one of the parties, with many documents annexed to it, has been published in the New York Evening Star. It is alleged in this statement that Daniel Clark, a planter and merchant of immense wealth, who resided in New Orleans many years ago, married a French lady, who had previously gone thro' the marriage ceremony with a person who, unknown to her, had a wife living at the time. Mr. Clark at first kept his marriage secret, intending to make it public as soon as proof could be obtained to establish the invalidity of the prior ceremony to which his wife had been a party. Before this proof could be obtained, however, he and his wife quarrelled, separated, and the wife left Louisiana, and erroneously thinking the last as well as the first marriage invalid, was married a third time, to a gentleman belonging to Philadelphia, with whom she lived till his death took place recently, and Mrs. Clark then came to New Orleans where she now resides. During her connection with Mr. Clark, a daughter was born, to whom the name of Myra was given, and who was subsequently sent by Mr. Clark to Philadelphia to be brought up.

Some time in 1811, Mr. Clark heard reports, which subsequently proved to be unfounded, that a Philadelphia partner of his had failed, and was likely to involve him in ruin. He then expressed the utmost anxiety for Myra, spoke of her as his daughter, conveyed two hundred thousand dollars for her benefit to three individuals as trustees, and made a short general will, bequeathing his estate in general terms to his mother, and appointing Messrs. Relf and Chew his executors, to whose keeping he also committed the will.

Afterwards, upon finding that the reports of his partner's insolvency were incorrect, he said to several of his friends that he intended that Myra should be his heiress, and that he intended to revoke the will of 1811.

In July 1813, Mr. Clark, in conformity with his repeated expressed intention, did make another will, leaving Myra his heiress with the exception of some legacies, and appointing Col. Bollenbaker, Judge Polot, and Chevalier de la Croix his executors. This will he showed to his friends, and also stated its contents to Messrs. Bollenbaker, his confidential agent, and also stated that he had deposited it in a certain black case in the room below the one where he was lying. There is evidence to show that Mr. Relf, the first executor named in the will of 1811, took special care to keep Mr. Clark's other friend from seeing him, about the time of his decease; it is also alleged that a few moments before Mr. Clark's decease, Mr. Relf took a bundle of keys from his armchair, one of which was supposed to be the key of the black case alluded to, that he went below into the room where the black case was, shut the door, and staid some time; and it is certain that no trace of the will has ever since been seen, and that Mr. Relf accordingly came into possession of the estate, under the first will, as executor, and has never rendered an account from the time of his entering on that office until this day.

A schedule of a part merely of Mr. Clark's possessions, shows a value of upwards of five millions of dollars! Mr. Relf has effected sales of which he has rendered no account, to the amount of more than thirteen hundred thousand dollars.

The wonder and suspicion excited by these circumstances gradually died away. The orphan daughter remained at Philadelphia under the care of the kind friends with whom she had been placed by her father, bearing their name, and ignorant of her own parentage, till in 1852, Wm. Wallace Whitney, a son of General Whitney of Binghamton New York, married her, obtained the history of her birth, and went to New Orleans with her to develop the mystery which hung over the settlement of the estate. He soon obtained enough of evidence to justify him in filing a petition in probate against Mr. Relf. Mr. R. instantly prosecuted him for a libel alleged to be contained in the specifications of his petition, and had him committed to the common jail, where during the prevalence of the cholera, he remained, away from his wife and child, twenty-one days—Judge Watts refusing to liberate him unless he would give bail in the enormous sum of \$35,000. He finally obtained his release by removing the cause to the United States Court. This libel suit, as well as Mr. Whitney's proceedings in the Probate Court, is still pending and undetermined.

Land Office Frauds.—The Louisiana Courier states that frauds to a very great extent have been committed in that State by entering lands on forged claims sustained by perjury. The Courier says: "So extensive have these frauds been as our information induces us to believe that there is not an acre of land west of the Mississippi, and south of Red river, that has not been covered."

GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, of Thursday afternoon.)

New York has been for fifteen hours in flames! They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most valuable portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so deadly, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Marchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William, and Pearl streets, at about 9 o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the north-west, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery through the night—spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful night for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awakening.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous congelation of the water, and the benumbing influence of the cold, increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger for the rescue. To arrest the flames was at once seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the ravages of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. What a commentary upon the depravity of man!

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke, and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretensions to accuracy. The reader will form some opinion of the magnitude of the calamity, by the following statement, prepared by consulting the map, after we had walked around the ruins for the purpose of a deliberate survey. South side of Wall street, from William street to East river, including the Merchants' Exchange, and excepting some three or four buildings between Marchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl. Also from William to Broad, buildings not destroyed but injured in the rear.

Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing William to Marchant street. The London street church was embraced in this section.

Marchant street (formerly Hanover), both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

William street, both sides, from Wall street to Hanover square.

Pearl street, both sides, from Wall street to Countess slip, including the whole sweep of Hanover square.

Stone street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Countess slip.

Exchange street, and part of Beaver street, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Countess slip.

Front street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Countess slip.

North street, from the same to the same, street to the East river.

Both sides of Old slip, (including the Franklin market) from Pearl street to the East river.

North side of Countess slip, from Pearl street to the river.

John's lane, Governor's lane, Cuyler's alley, and part of Mill street.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street.

The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1000. The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section, of any other city in the world, of equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods, of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity, is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

Before the gunpowder was used in blowing up houses, there were many loud reports, from occasional explosions of powder, and casks of spirits. During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror and indescribable grandeur. The drought of this season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter, and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, was truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vault of heaven with fearful speed. From the direction of the wind, it was to be seen, that the fire was spreading to the whole city, and that the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger, and the flames of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flatbush.

The buildings on Exchange place having been involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants' Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property, the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in carried with it the wall at the east end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive. The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flame, so immense in height for half an hour until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

At the time the fire on Pearl street reached Hanover square, the large space of ground was filled with pieces of goods promiscuously piled together, and much of this property was the most valuable kind. So unexpectedly and rapidly

did the flames extend on both sides of the square, that an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove it, for much of it was piled in the street, and the residue, though piled at a still greater distance in stores, warehouses, and shops, was shortly afterwards consumed. The fire, however, had been made impervious for goods in the early part of the night, which were of course entirely saved from the building, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

The mere amount of property lost, and destroyed, not by the flames but by confusion and hurry, and desperation of time, is probably equal to the entire loss at any fire. It is lamentable to see the piles of furniture—rich mahogany tables with the tops, sideboards, sofas, &c. &c. broken up like worthless rubbish; rich shawls, silks, satins, broadcloths, fine muslins, and every species of fancy dry goods, piled upon foot packages half buried in cinders, and hardware burnt open, and contents scattered in the mud—bottles of broken glass—and in short, thousands upon thousands of tons of thousands of dollars' worth of goods, all in the form of ruined merchandise.

Carmen and porters were heaped upon carts, barrows, in coaches and hackney carriages, and in the streets, and the streets were crowded with the debris of the fire. The firemen were staid with piles of goods, some boxes, others just as they were snatched from the shelves, marines with fixed bayonets, and all eyes fixed upon the flames of dense smoke, whirling up before the wind—flames daring and venturous, from the roofs and windows of whole streets, tumbling to the ground, and the men were out with their exertions and were discouraged from further efforts, and were making head against the flames, which seemed to mock all human skill and power.

Amidst this dreadful destruction, we are happy to announce that the shipping have not sustained any material injury. A vast number of them were lying at the docks, when Murray's wharf and Countess slip, at the time we had our fears that the wharves would have been destroyed. The water was very low, and they could not for some time get away. The Brig Powhatan was on, about it was soon extinguished, and all, except the Brig in Countess slip, finally got in the steam where they are now at anchor.

We take it for granted—may be admitted on all hands—that the fire injured companies are all ruined. Some will be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar for policies, and others, perhaps, not more than twenty-five—while others may be rather fortunate.

But yet, the condition of things is not by far so bad as many who are apt to imagine, and not by any means as deplorable as will be represented abroad. A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning, have estimated the loss at seven millions of dollars. Now the first and largest loss has been consumed—the insurance of which does not average more than about one-third of the loss—making the sum of three millions. The loss, therefore, real estate, is not by far as great as will at first be supposed, inasmuch as the loss of the insurance constitutes the chief value—being of worth three or four times more than the buildings on which. Whatever amount, therefore, the insurance companies may be able to pay the holders of real estate will be able to sustain, and bear up under the loss. Under this view of the case, it will be seen that there will remain several millions of insurance capital, well divided into a pro-rata dividend toward covering the losses on personal property. Many a merchant, like Wm. B. Wood, doubtless has a large stock of goods, but he does not suppose that the credit of New York will be destroyed. The losses must, however, be felt and deplored, and will be those of widows and orphans, whose property has been invested in stocks.

It is probable that the insurance offices of Boston and Philadelphia will come to bear a small proportion of the loss.

The government will no doubt see the propriety and necessity of taking instant measures to relieve the merchants who have custom house bonds arriving at maturity; but what can be done for the fire insurance companies, all of which have doubtless lost all their capital, more than we can conjecture. The consequence must be dreadful. The prosperity of this city has never been subjected to a shock so terrible.

During the night all descriptions of carriages were in the immediate vicinity of the fire, either waiting to remove books, driving away with merchandise, or in attendance upon those who were watching the progress of the flames.

Pearl street, from Hanover square to Broad street, was made a depository for pieces of goods, and piles, valued perhaps at half a million, were burnt.

Old slip was also filled with every species of valuable property, which was destroyed.

The Post Office, in which every thing saved, has been removed to the Custom House. No mail has been delivered as yet to day, but we are to have a delivery this afternoon.

POSTSCRIPT.

One O'clock, P. M. The fire has been mastered, and we rejoice to learn, did not cross Countess Slip, nor advance any farther south upon Pearl street.

We are gratified that we are enabled to state that the banks, with one accord are acting in this emergency upon a scale of the most extended liberality. To-day, the officers have "taken the responsibility" in all necessary cases, of "doing as they would be done by." A meeting of bank directors will be held to-morrow for further consultation.

We are requested to say that there will be a meeting of citizens this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of forming a patrol. 3d Reg't N. Y. State Artillery.—Washington Grays.

New York, Dec. 17, 1835, 2 10 o'clock, A. M. In compliance with division and brigade orders of this morning, the regiment is directed to parade this day, in full uniform, in front of the City Hall at 5 o'clock, P. M., to aid the civil authorities in the protection of property, and the preservation of order in the present distressing calamity. By order of

Col. GEO. F. MORRIS, Maxwell Adjutant.

(From the Mercantile Advertiser.)

A little before 9 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the store of Comstock & Andrews, in Marchant street, which threatened extensive destruction. The street is narrow, and built on both sides with high stores, principally occupied by dry goods jobbers and importers.

In the course of twenty minutes from the commencement of the fire not only the building in which it originated, but the whole on both sides of the street to Pearl street were in a blaze. Never was a more rapid extension of the flames. The stores on Pearl street and on each side of Marchant street, were soon enveloped in the devouring element. Soon the flames extended across to the south side of Pearl street; and at this time, eleven o'clock, have destroyed nearly the whole block, on that side of the street, from and including the store of Arthur Tappan & Co., to Wall street. Thence they have already extended to Water street, increasing in strength and violence.

NEW YORK GAZETTE.—The publication of this paper will be resumed in a day or two. The office and materials were destroyed amid the general conflagration last evening.

DAILY ADVERTISER.—The printing office is destroyed by the disastrous fire; the materials are principally saved—all the books and papers are secure. The editors hope to issue their paper as usual to-morrow.

The American newspaper office, is destroyed, with all the machine presses of the establishment.

The list of sufferers annexed is very incomplete, and does not include one third of the number.

WALL STREET.

West Side.—Corner Pearl, Miller & Hicks, and Tinto, Kellogg, Sturtevant & Jones, 65; W. & R. Gerard, 67; Phenix Buildings, 65 to 71; R. Elwell, Gallagher & Mitchell, J. Matthews, and J. R. Skiddy, 73; P. Embury & Co., Deen Greensack & Co., 75; Bayard & Delonch, 77; J. Long, 79; J. Loring Grocer, and a printing office, 81, corner Front st.

PEARL STREET.

South side.—A. Tappan & Co. and C. Callenard, Seaman, Van Wyck & Norton; L. Allen, and J. M. Jacquelin; Lawrence & Beardsley & W. A. Beeckert; J. D. Oliver & Co.; Suydam and Jones; Downer & Co.; Smith, Kain & Co.; Little, Shaw & Co. and Sherman & Gillelan; Caulkins and Darrow; Foster and Easton; Baker, Johnson & Co.; F. J. Conant; Robbins and Painter; G. W. Tyson & Co.; Miller and Hicks, corner Pearl and Wall streets, hardware; the other buildings, which were all five stories high, were occupied by Dry Goods Jobbers and Importers.

North side.—Davenport, Wyckoff & Co. (corner of Hanover) 123; Clark, Smith and Hyatt, 128; Farnam and Bolton, insured; D. A. Constock & Co. and H. Babb, 131; E. Kellogg & Co. 139; Churchill, Southmayd & Co.; Nelson, Carleton & Co.; Skidmore and Wilkins, and L. F. Veret, Conklin Herring & Co. The above are a few names only of the occupants on this side of the street, all the stores but one or two from Hanover to Wall street, being a heap of ruins.

PEARL STREET (either side). Grant and Durton, and S. Boiceau; Brown and Hone, and J. Durand & Co. Bostwick & Taylor, and J. Gravillon & Co.; F. B. Rhodes & Co., and Rhodes & Weed; Meiser, Coris & Co., and Ripley A. S. Perrot.

WATER STREET.

North side.—Downer & Co., No. 100, Little, Shaw & Co. 98; John Lloyd, 96, Suydam & York, and Jno. A. Moore copper dealer, 94; J. D. Oliver & Co. 102; 108 unknown; J. Miller, tobacco and snuff warehouse, 5 stories, 110; U. Levy, druggist 112; porter-house 114; W. Minnis, bookseller, 116; M. Connolly, shoe store and dwelling 83; Holmes and Myers, 84; 3 story store, 85; T. J. Barrow & Co.; crockery store, 87; J. B. Coddington, copper do. 90; B. L. Simson, do. 92.

South side.—Phenix buildings, 5 stories in height—among the occupants were Bowne & Co., booksellers; Wm. Cahoon & Co., cotton brokers; Jas. Bergen, notary, W. R. Morris—upper story the bludery of Bowne & Co.; E. Willets & Co., T. S. Sims, 113; R. Vandewater, J. Stevenson, 117; Daniel Holt, 109; unknown, 107; Seaman & Brothers druggists, 5 stories, 105; C. J. Gaylor, iron chest maker, 99; T. T. Kissam, crockery store, 97; J. Delano & Sons iron chess makers, 95; R. V. W. Thorne & Co. 93; E. Cauldwell, J. Alexander, and J. Gray, 91; Thomas E. Field, crockery store, and T. D. Moore, 89; R. C. Wetmore, crockery store, 87; Hendricks & Brothers, copper dealers 85; J. Benson, do. and Vernet and Solomon 83; Mrs. Gardener's Water street house 81; Charles A. Jackson, provision store, 79; Dr. E. Lard, 77, corner of Old Slip.

FRONT STREET.

North side.—W. C. Wilcox, 112; Howland and Cruger, 110; Cornelius Oakley, 108; Naar and Brothers, 106; John Wilson & Co., tobacco store, 104; B. L. Wolley & Co. 84—also Nos. 86 and 88.

EXCHANGE PLACE.

South side.—Baily, Keeler & Remsen (books saved, stock estimated at 300,000 dollars, all destroyed), and Kallemard and Kleffer, 21; I. & D. Clark & Hunt, Wansler & Harrison, 28; Berri King, 25; Robertson & Eaton, 27.

North side.—All destroyed with most of the contents, composed entirely of dry goods.

HANOVER STREET.

Rhoades, Weed & Co. No. 9 corner of Pearl at F. & P. Brette; 4; R. Hyslop & Son, (hardware) 6; D. Crassous, cotton broker, Price Current Printing Office, and others, 8; M. B. & W. Edgar 10; Staples and Clarke, corner of Exchange place, 12; D. J. Perkins, drug store, 1; Jas. Dennistoun 5; J. Moses, 7; Levi Cook & Co. corner of Pearl.

From the Coffee House Books.—Friday. A gentleman arrived at the United States Hotel, this morning, who left New York at 9 o'clock last evening; he states that the fire had crossed Wall street, and when he left, the Union Bank was on fire.

A letter dated 3 o'clock, states that

the flames were still raging towards the Battery.—Nat. Gaz.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of Friday.

GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY.

We gave yesterday a hurried sketch of the circumstances attending the destructive fire that has visited this city. The ravages of the element have now ceased yet still as may be well imagined, an immense mass of smouldering materials cover the scene of the conflagration which should the wind rise and change its course may cause a further loss of property.

Six hundred and seventy four Tenements have been destroyed. By far the greater part in the occupancy of our largest shipping and wholesale dry goods Merchants and filled with the richest products of every portion of the Globe.

As we cannot state the loss of life with precision, we abstain from giving surmises. The cold during the whole time was excessive, the Thermometer at Zero. It may be easily supposed that this greatly paralyzed the exertions of the firemen. We saw one who sank under its effects, and who was with difficulty resuscitated.

A detachment of Marines from the Navy Yard under Lieut. Keynolds and of Sailors under Capt. Mix of the Navy, arrived on the spot at 9 o'clock in the morning. They rendered most valuable service. The gun powder brought from the Magazine at Red Hook was partly under their charge.

The passengers in the steam boat coming down the river, saw the flames from the Highlands, forty five miles distant.

Last night strong bodies of Cavalry and volunteer Infantry were patrolling the streets near the fire and preserved perfect order, and we trust, prevented any further serious depredations.

PLUNDERING FROM THE FIRE.

More than four hundred persons, for the most part idle vagrants, have been brought up to the Police Office under such circumstances during the two days and night past. In at least nine cases out of ten, they have been discharged after being dispossessed of their booty, in consequence of the inability to convict them of the theft for want of an owner. Within that time probably more than 100,000 dollars worth of goods, embracing every imaginable article of fancy and staple dry goods, have been lodged in the Police Office, and at least ten thousand dollars worth have been identified and recovered by the unfortunate sufferers.

The vigilance of the Police Officers in ferreting out the depositories of stolen goods, and dispossessing the spoilers of their plunder, is beyond all praise. Many of them have scarcely known an hour's rest since the commencement of the conflagration, and have shown a perseverance and indefatigability exceeding all reasonable expectation. In multitudes of cases, piles of rich merino, Thibet, silk and other shawls, coats of the costliest laces, and cassimeres, velvets, silks, satins, and other expensive and delicate goods, were recovered from the rafters of garrets, underneath wood piles, in holes dug under the floors of cellars, and even from places of greater nominal respectability, in almost all parts of the city, and probably there still remains in such and similar hiding places throughout & adjacent to the city, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth, which will never be recovered by the owners or the police department.

The scene at the office, since the first breaking out of the devastating element which wrought all this ruin, panic and distress, has been indeed heart rending. The splendid misery of the greater part of those taken with the goods in their possession, the lies and prevarications to which they resorted to induce the magistrates not to commit them to prison, their shriekings & wallings, when they found they must relinquish the splendid prizes they had made during the raging of the fire, and the numbers in which they were brought by the Police and military, excited any of a similar kind on record. For the last three days and nights, every place capable of detention has been crammed with these miserable objects—sometimes as many as one hundred being in confinement at the same moment. Hundreds were discharged without detention or other punishment than merely taking from them their plunder, and but very few of the whole number, even those who had stolen hundreds of dollars worth, can ever be convicted in consequence of the impossibility of the identification of the property stolen.

The National Gazette of Tuesday says:—The details of the dreadful conflagration at N. York possess so much interest, that we copy a large part of them to the exclusion of editorial and miscellaneous matter. Philadelphia rejoices that the calamity is deemed, at N. York, considerably less disastrous than was at first supposed. The elastic springs of action in the great commercial metropolis are so powerful, that the whole machinery of business will be soon set in efficient action. We conclude sincerely with those of our contemporaries there, whose offices and presses were within the vortex of the fire. Their papers have come to us already in the old form, and are doubly welcome for the quickness of their re-appearance and the manly, confident, and renovating spirit which they breathe, and by which the whole American commercial world will be revived. Future security may be the result for New York, of her present melancholy experience, and that alone equivalent to the gain of many millions of dollars.

The Sun, says—"We now have it in our power to assert upon good and sufficient authority, that HENRY CLAY will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election for that office, and it is his most earnest desire that this determination should be known by every man in the nation."

From the National Intelligencer.

HENRY CLAY.

I was attracted on Tuesday night to the Hall of the House of Representatives by the frequent enquiries which were made of me, whether I did not intend to go to the annual meeting of the Colonization Society. I found the current setting strongly thither, and I resolved to throw myself into it. When I arrived I found the meeting fully organized, and engaged in business. The Secretary had more than half finished the reading of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, which, from what I heard of it, must be a most interesting document. The Hall was brilliantly lighted up, and filled with a numerous audience. HENRY CLAY was in the Chair, and seemed to be at home. I had seen him many years ago, presiding over the legislative body which then occupied the same Hall, and when he propounded a question, I recognized the same grace of manner and harmony of voice which formerly so much delighted me. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting after an impressive manner, and then came his turn. He did not come prepared to say any thing, but yielded to the solicitations of those around him. This was obvious from the manner of his commencement. But what of that? True genius acts as if by intuition—it requires no meditation, no preparation. The seeds which the hand of Deity has planted, vegetate spontaneously, and the wild flower is the most beautiful and fragrant of flowers. So was it with Mr. CLAY. At first he seemed awkward and his sentences were broken; but this was but for a moment. A single bold and manly stroke, and the attention of his audience was enchaind; and when, in drawing a contrast between the Abolition and Colonization Societies, he repeated the inquiry, which had been previously made, of "What has abolition done?" I felt that Henry Clay was what I had often heard him pronounced by his friends, the master spirit of the age. Abolition was a curse—a fiend incarnate, which had entered out terrestrial paradise, to deceive and to destroy. Instead of breaking bonds it had drawn them closer. Instead of being the messenger of peace it was the dumb of discord. I gave not his words—I give only emotions which he excited. But if I admired his eloquence, I still more, if possible, admired his boldness upon another point. He said he had been told that the people of the non-slaveholding States had a right to discuss the question of slavery. No man was more the advocate of the right of free discussion than himself, but he denied the right of discussion on a subject where, politically speaking, there was no power to decide. Discussion was the antecedent to deliberation; deliberation to decision—and the people of the non-slaveholding States had no right to decide on the question of slavery. It was a matter for the slaveholding States exclusively. He concluded by advising the Colonization Society in the language of the West, to "go ahead." His efforts could not fail; it was sustained by policy by wisdom, by philanthropy, by religion and he advised those who were to come after him as members of the Society to "go ahead." The audience gave evidence of their feelings by an involuntary burst of applause.

While he was speaking I cannot suitably describe my emotions. When he touched upon the subject of the fight of free discussion, and stripped it of its disguises, I saw before me the great pacificator, the friend of the Union. When I heard him maintaining the right of each State to decide upon its own internal condition, I could not forego asking myself, "Is this the man whom I have heard so successfully denounced at the South, and who where more uncompromisingly than in his own native Virginia? He has twice saved the Union, and again he steps forth to give peace, and to restore harmony?" I left the Capitol with impressions I shall not soon forget, and shall remember to the close of my existence the speech I heard there on Tuesday night.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Monday, Dec. 7th.—This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, the Hon. John Buchanan, Ch. J. and the Hon. Judges Archer and Dorsey, attended.

No. 11. Catharine Deakins vs. James Hollis, Adm'r. of John Hollis. This case was argued by Duckett for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

Tuesday, Dec. 8th.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Judges Stephen and Chambers.

No. 13. Thomas T. Somerville vs. Marbury, A. In'r. of Marbury and others. This case was argued by Cassin for the Appellant, and Magruder and Alexander for the Appellees.

Upon motion of the Appellees Counsel, the appeal in No. 19, Boteler and Belt vs. State, use Chew use Brooks, was dismissed.

No. 25. James Kent vs. Thomas T. Somerville. This case was argued by Bowie and Pratt for the Appellant, and Cassin for the Appellee.

Wednesday, Dec. 9th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 26. Williams, Ex'r. of Williams vs. Robert Marshall. This case was argued by Cassin for the Appellant, and Magruder and Pratt for the Appellee.

No. 40. Thomas B. Stabler vs. John G. Cowman. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

Alexander for the Appellee moved the court to dismiss the appeal in No. 149, Sarah Watts vs. Charles Waters.

Nos. 43 & 44. Thomas A. Burch and others vs. Aldridge & Higdon, and others, cross appeals from Chancery. The argument of these cases was commenced by Bowie for Burch and others.

THE MESSAGE.—The President's

Message was received in Boston at the Atlas office, on Wednesday last by express in twenty six hours and fifty minutes from Washington. It arrived in New York, at the office of the Courier and Enquirer at six minutes past one on Tuesday morning; so that the distance between New York and Boston was passed over in thirteen hours and forty-four minutes. The whole distance from Washington says the Atlas is 450 miles; making the average speed, night and day, about sixteen miles and two thirds per hour. When the season of the year and condition of the roads are considered, this despatch must be acknowledged to be very remarkable. The Express was arranged by James Goodwin, Jr. of Hartford, and Messrs. Burn and Billings of Worcester, on the sole account of the Atlas.—Balt. Fal.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning Dec. 20.

One of the vessels noticed in our last, as seen by the Steam Boat Maryland, on her passage from this place to Baltimore on Wednesday the 16th inst. proves to be the HERRA AKA, of Wye River, owned by John P. Pica, Jr. Esq. and Captain Marshall, of this county, and awful to relate, all on board must have perished: viz. J. P. Pica, Jr. Richard Baker, John Redman, Jas. G. Elliott and a Mr. Marshall a relation of Capt. Marshall (the Captain was not on board) and four or five negroes—Mr. Elliott and a negro man were found on the wreck, dead. Capt. M. is now on board of the schooner saving what he can of her cargo. The loss of these gentlemen has cast a gloom over our county—they were among our most worthy citizens and all, we believe, have left families who will long lament their untimely end.

We understand the Steam Mill at Todd's Point, Dorchester county, the property of Capt. Trippe, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Also his barn containing a large quantity of corn, fodder, &c. &c.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest has and nothing of consequence will be done hereabouts until after the Christmas holidays.

The Legislature of this State meet in Annapolis on Monday next.

We give in another column a partial account of the awful calamity which befell the city of New York on Wednesday night the 17th inst. The fire commenced in the store of Comstock and Andrews, in Merchant street about 9 o'clock, the wind blowing a gale at N. W. and so cold that the engines were almost useless.

The following will be found a tolerable accurate statement of the number of houses and stores now levelled with the ground.

26 on Water street	16 on Greenleaf slip
79 on East	60 on Stone street
8 on South	3 on Hanover square
76 on Water	23 on Beaver street
80 on Front	20 on Governor's
16 on Hanover	10 on Jones' lane
62 on Exchange place	20 on Cuyler's alley
81 on Exchange st.	33 on Mill street
41 on William st.	
58 on Old Slip	674

Six hundred and seventy four tenements. By far the greater part in the occupancy of our largest shipping and wholesale dry goods merchants, and filled with the richest products of every portion of the Globe. How estimate the immense loss sustained, or the fearful consequences to the general prosperity?

The loss is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty millions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of the Port of New York, not to press the payment of bonds there, but to render every facility in his power to the merchants.

It is stated that a conversation was held with the President, on Saturday, on the subject of granting relief by government to the city of New York, but that he had expressed constitutional scruples with regard to it. He stated that New York had lost about ten percent of its capital by the late calamity, but that Charley, S. C. had lost, on a recent occasion, ninety percent of its capital, and that no relief was granted by the government.

Maryland State Convention.—The Whig Convention, after unanimously adopting the resolutions nominating Gen. Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, took a recess until seven o'clock on Wednesday evening. At the evening session, we learn from the Chronicle that the following proceedings took place.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The following resolution offered by the committee on the business of the Convention was taken up, and after some discussion unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the Whig voters of each congressional district of this State to hold a Convention on the first Tuesday in April next, to nominate as many electors for President and Vice President of the United States as they are respectively entitled to members of Congress, and that the Delegates from the first Congressional district meet at Prince George's, in Somerset county; the Delegates from the second district at Centerville, in Queen Anne's county; the Delegates from the third district at Walden, in Baltimore county; the Delegates from the fourth district at Baltimore city; the Delegates from the fifth district at New Market, in Frederick county; the delegates from the sixth district at Hagerstown in Washington county; the delegates from the seventh district at Charlotte Hall, in Prince George's county; and that the Whigs of each county and city in the State, be requested to hold meetings in their respective counties and cities to select delegates to represent them in their respective conventions for the purpose of nominating Electors of President and Vice President, to carry into effect the nomination of this convention.

Mr. CARRIS moved that a committee of one from each county and city represented be appointed by the chair to draft and publish an address to the People of Maryland on the subjects acted upon by this convention, which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair on the committee.

W. L. Bell, of Washington;
Jas. M. Coale, of Frederick;
Augustus W. Bradford, of Harford;
J. V. Somerville, of Baltimore County;
Jas. McCulloch, of Baltimore City;
Robert W. Kent, of Anne Arundel;
John M. S. Cawin, of Prince Georges;
Benj. Gwynn Harris, of St. Mary's;
George Vickers, of Kent;
Tench Tilghman, of Talbot;
Nicholas D. Goldsborough, of Caroline;
Francis A. Ellis, of Cecil;
John N. Watkins, of Annapolis;
Wm. P. Carpenter, of Charles;
Wm. T. Goldsborough, of Dorchester;
Benj. Harrison, of Calvert.

Mr. Nicholson, of Annapolis, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that each and every member of this convention pledge himself to use his ut-

most efforts to secure the election of Gen. Wm. H. HARRISON, of Ohio, to the office of President, and of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, to the office of Vice President of the United States, and that the presiding officers of this convention forthwith communicate to those gentlemen the fact of their nomination.

Mr. MURKIN, of Baltimore, offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the members of this Convention be tendered to the presiding officers and secretaries, for the dignified, able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their respective duties; The Convention having now got through their business with great harmony and unanimity, on motion of Mr. LEAKIN, of Baltimore, adjourned sine die.

We observed that Mr. CLAY's seat in the SENATE, was vacant yesterday. We learn with real sorrow that his absence was caused by the afflicting news of the death of his only remaining daughter, Mrs. ERWIN, a lady whose distinguished virtues endeared her to all who knew her, but most of all to her fond and affectionate father. It will be poor consolation to him, and yet it is something, that in this city the sympathy with him in his affliction is universal, among the many strangers now here as among residents.

Nat. Intelligencer.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday 17th Mr. Webster offered resolutions to refer to a committee the President's message as relates to carrying the mail upon Railroads &c., to a committee, with instructions to report the extent and location of Railroads already constructed or in progress, and as to transporting United States troops free of charge, &c.

In the House of Representatives.—Overtone Carr being re-appointed door-keeper, without opposition, a ballot was had for assistant door-keeper—Col. John W. Hunter received 155; Mr. Dade, 29, Mr. Pease, 17.

The several subjects introduced in the President's message were referred to appropriate committees for consideration.

On Friday, Mr. JACKSON of Mass. presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Wrentham, Mass. praying that slavery in the District of Columbia may be abolished, and moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. HAMMOND moved that the petition be not received.

A debate of three or four hours, involving many points of order, and running occasionally into the merits of the question, ensued, in which Messrs. Hammond, Williams of N. C.; Glascock; Payton; Boardley; Wise; Thomas; Hopkins; Mason of Va.; Bouldin; Kepley; and the post, Harper, Price of N. H.; and Pickens, took part.

A motion to lay the petition on the table was moved and decided by the Speaker to have precedence over the motion to reject.

The question being taken; the motion to lay on the table was rejected—Yeas 95, nays 121.

Mr. HAMMOND's motion that the petition be rejected, being then in order, the debate was resumed, and continued by Messrs. Hunt, Glascock, and Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland without concluding, yielded the floor, and on motion of Mr. Everett.

The House adjourned to meet on Monday.

United States Senate.—A short time since there was only one vacancy in the Senate; now there are four, viz. one in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gayarre; one in Connecticut, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Nathan Smith; and one in Illinois, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Elias K. Kane.

The vacancy in Mississippi will be filled by the Legislature just chosen, the political complexion of which is not clearly ascertained.

If the vacancy of Louisiana should be filled by executive appointment, the new incumbent will certainly be a Whig; if by the Legislature, probably: The Legislature meets in January.

The Legislature of Illinois being now in session, the election of a successor to Mr. Kane will devolve upon them. A Van Buren man will probably be elected. Were the appointment made by Gov. Duncan, (which it cannot be,) the case would be otherwise.

In Connecticut a Van Buren man has been appointed by the Governor.

DEATH OF BISHOP EMORY.

We have been furnished, says the Baltimore Chronicle, with the following facts relative to the death of this gentleman: "The late Bishop Emory left his residence, one mile this side of Reisterstown on the morning of the 18th instant, about 6 o'clock, and proceeded on his journey towards Baltimore as far as the hill a little north of Weaver's Tavern, where it is supposed the horse ran away with the carriage, and in passing violently down the hill, a short distance below Weaver's, at a water break, it is believed the Bishop was thrown from his carriage with great force, the back of his head coming in contact with a large rock, broke the skull, and the brain protruded from the wound. The horse becoming disengaged from the carriage continuing down the road was discovered by Mr. Simpson, going up the road, near the Bridge at Owings' mill, who made an effort to stop the horse but failed. Mr. Simpson on approaching the water break, discovered the body lying on the margin of the east side of the road, and the carriage nearly opposite on the west side. He was then taken to Mr. Weaver's where every kindness and attention was paid to him, and the professional attendance of Drs. Addison and Larsh, procured without delay. He expired at a quarter past seven o'clock on the evening of the same day. He was found speechless, and continued so until his death.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Dec. 24.

Wheat, (white)	\$1 45
Red,	\$1 35 a 1 42
Corn,	75 a 78
Rye,	87 a 90
Oats,	40 a 43

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 10th of December, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Joseph Ross, to Henrietta McMahon.

On Tuesday the 15th inst. by the same, Mr. Edward Kirby, to Mrs. Susan Ann Sheehan.

On Thursday the 17th inst. by the same, Mr. Silas Kirby, to Clementine Sheehan.

DIED.

In this county after a short illness, Mr. James Catrup.

Departed this life, in Caroline county, on Monday last, after a few hours of severe illness, Mr. Richard Eaton, in the 25th year of his age.

ATTENTION.—Sinner can Sharp Shooters! You will parade this day at 1 o'clock on the Court house Square, completely equipped with six rounds of ball cartridges—every man is expected to be at his post.

By order of the Captain.

dec 26

REMOVAL.

Miss Elizabeth Mulla, MILLINER AND MANUFACTURER.

Respectfully returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the liberal patronage extended to her since she commenced the above business, and assures them that any work in either of the above branches entrusted to her, will be finished in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.

She has removed to a room in her father's dwelling, next door to the late residence of Dr. E. Martin, and opposite to that of Mrs. Kennedy, where she solicits a call from the Ladies.

Easton, Dec. 26

THE NATIONAL.

At the instance of a number of friends in Congress, and to accommodate their wishes, the Publishers of the National Intelligencer propose to issue during the Session of Congress, a WEEKLY PAPER, to be called THE NATIONAL; to comprise, so far as its limits will admit, the Proceedings and Debates in Congress, and such other selections from the columns of the National Intelligencer as may be deemed interesting or valuable. The paper will be of the same size as the Intelligencer, and will be commenced on the first day of January, if a sufficient number of copies to justify the experiment be subscribed for by that time. It will be published six months or longer, if the season continue longer; the price for the whole term will be as follows: For five copies, or one dollar each. For single subscriptions, to be sent by mail, one dollar and a half each.

Gentlemen desiring to be supplied with copies will please to send their orders in promptly, that the publishers may ascertain as early as practicable whether they may proceed to make arrangements for issuing the paper.

Washington, December 26, 1835

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from hunting with dogs, or gun on his point called Long Point, or "Hill Keep" Gun, also from gathering sea-weeds, or taking off wood, as he is determined to put the law in force against all so offending.

FRANCIS WAYMAN

dec 26

To Bridge Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the President and Directors of the Seaford Bridge Company at their office in Seaford Del. until the 14th day of January next, for constructing a Bridge over the river Nanticoke at Seaford, of the subsequent form and dimensions viz. The breadth of the river is 220 feet at low water mark, the average depth 8 feet at low, and 12 at high water mark, the abutments shall be of logs, filled up with dirt. That on the North side, not to exceed 90 feet front, and that on the South, not to exceed 100 feet, diverging with a flant of 45 feet. The Piers shall be 15 feet asunder, with 3 points to a Pier. Each pier to be 12 inches square. The bridge to be well secured by braces 5 by 8 inches, fastened by iron screw bolts with taps. The caps to square 12 inches, each 25 feet long, ten sleepers to a tier 4 by 10 inches. The floor on the body of the bridge shall be 20 feet wide, "the width of the bridge as defined by law" 24 inches thick. The width of the Draw shall be 15 feet. The length 40 feet, to slide or a rail way and work with a crank and other appropriate machinery & castings after the pattern of the Wilmington Bridge. The floor of the Draw to be 2 inches thick, which with the sleepers shall be heavy Pine, 4 inches, 2 of 40 feet each, and 2 of 20 feet each, are to be attached to the Draw, the longer wings to have each 5 posts in front, and 2 in the rear. The smaller ones 3 in front and 2 in the rear, with the capping shall be of equal dimensions with the Piers and capping of the Bridge, and to be sheathed with 2 inch oak plank to low water mark as well the wings as the inside of the Draw. The rails to be 8 inches square resting on posts 4 feet high, 15 feet apart with immediate staunches, to be plank with 3 slats or planks 8 inches wide. 1 thick, the ends to be mortised and the centre nailed. The floor of the Bridge to be of the same material, with a flant of 45 feet above high water mark, to be a suitable Telford's on the North side. All the timber and plank, unless otherwise designated, shall be of White oak of the most durable quality, and cut in all the ensuing February, substantially secured by iron fastenings, all done in a workman-like manner, subject to the case of difference respecting either the work or materials. The work to be concluded on or before the 14th day of July, 1836.

All communications to be post paid

JNO. GIBBONS, President

Directors office, Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, Princess Anne Herald, Wilmington Gazette, will give the above three insertions and send their respective accounts to the Directors office at Seaford for payment.

SHARP'S ISLAND, for sale.

This beautiful estate, situated at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, on the most moderate terms. In the deed to the late Jacob Gibson Esq. it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty acres of land—but should any loss be ascertained to have occurred by washing, &c. for a survey of it the present proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. This estate is offered at the very reduced price of \$6000, one third of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds, in one, two and three years, the purchaser giving Bond or Bonds with approved security for 2 1/2 percent (the same). For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq. near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Talbot county.

T. R. LOCKERMAN.

The Whig at Easton, and the newspapers at Cambridge, are requested to insert the above advertisement for two months; and forward their bills to this office.

A Horse for Sale.

For Sale on reasonable terms a safe and excellent family Horse, seven years old last spring and supposed to be about 3 1/2 blood—(he can be recommended to be safe in any kind of harness and to work kind and well in any kind of gear—for further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOMER.

Easton, Oct. 31

CLOCK AND WATCH.

MAKING.

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

MATERIALS

in 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 have power to give him a trial. He has also on hand,

New watches; watch chains, silver and gold; silver ever-pointed pencils, silver ever-pointed pens, silver straight razors, razors and razor straps, silver and gold brushes, penknives, silver and gold buttons, caps, and a variety of other articles, all of which he offers at small advances for cash. He invites his customers and the public generally to give him a call, view his assortment, & he thinks there is no doubt they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received at his store, and expresses his hopes by strict and personal attention to business, to receive a portion of the public patronage.

His humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

(W)

The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle them at the end of the year, and all those who may wish, will find their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection.

J. B.

BAKERS! BARGAINS!

Oliver & Hopkins

have just returned from Baltimore, with a large and complete assortment of

New Goods

in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their assortment may be found every where for comfort and convenience, consisting of the following:

FRUIT, GROCERIES, VIZ.

And Brown Sugars, Coffee, TEAS, CHOCOLATE, Flower, Powder and Shot, &c.

A complete assortment of Queen's Ware, Glass, and Crockery-ware,

And all sorts of Fruits, Toys and Confectionery, together with a great variety of Fancy Articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Feathers, Rags, Quills, Dried Fruit, Honey Bees &c. &c.

They respectfully return their thanks for past favors of their friends and the public, and hope to receive attention to business to meet the demands of the same.

dec 12

Take Notice.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Hats to J. McNeal, and intending to leave Easton in a short time, requests all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and settle the same on or before the end of the year, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

THOS. HARPER.

dec 12

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 6th day of November A. D. 1835.

On application of James C. Hambleton, administrator of Isiah Rathell late of Talbot county deceased—That

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 the Easton Gazette, a paper of his own selection.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1835.

Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles L. Davis, late of Caroline county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1835.

CALEB P. DAVIS, Adm'r. of Charles L. Davis, dec'd.

dec 19

DRUGS.

The subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS

and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

EDWARD SPEDDEN. JAMES DAWSON.

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, and give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.

E. S. & J. D.

Easton, Oct. 31st. 1835.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOMER

Have just received and are now opening, an additional supply of

NEW GOODS.

which, added to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete.

Among which is a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Merinos, Rose & Point Blankets, Calicoes, &c.

ALSO;

Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, CASTINGS, STONE & WOOD WARE

AND A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

AMONG THEM

Old L. P. Madeira, Old and Pale Sherry, Teneriff and Port, Old Cogniac Brandy, J. Spirit, O. Rye Whiskey, Bunel Raisins in whole half and quarter boxes, Almonds, Pine and Coarse Salt, Superior Old Java Coffee;

FRESH TEAS.

Spices, Mould and Dip Candles, Family Flour by the bbl. Philadelphia Buck Wheel Flour, Cranberries, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance.

N. B. A full supply of warranted CAST STEEL AXES.

Easton, Nov. 14.

An Additional Supply.

WM. LOVEDAY

Has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of

NEW GOODS

adapted to the present and approaching season, among them are a lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Merino's

Which he thinks will bear the most minute comparison with the market. These added to his former stock renders his assortment very general and complete, he invites his friends and the public generally to call and see him.

Nov. 7

Wm. Loveday

In Talbot County Court,

November 21st, 1835.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by the commissioners authorized to sell the real estate of Samuel Yarnell, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the first Thursday of May Term next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper on the Eastern shore of Maryland, once a week for 8 weeks successively, before the said first Thursday of May Term next.

The report states the amount of sales to be six hundred and forty eight dollars and seventy six cents.

E. F. CHAMBERS, F. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON.

dec 19

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber desirous of closing his collection of the County Tax for the year 1835, by the time specified by law, earnestly requests all those indebted for the same to come forward and settle them with the subscriber or his Deputy on or before the 10th day of February next; all those that do not settle by the time specified may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons as to duty as an officer will compel them to do so. All those in arrears for County Tax for 1834, are requested to settle them without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please attend to this notice.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

dec 19

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court, 15th day of December, A. D. 1835.

On application of Caleb P. Davis, adm'r. of Charles L. Davis, late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, a paper of his own selection.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1835.

Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles L. Davis, late of Caroline county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1835.

CALEB P. DAVIS, Adm'r. of Charles L. Davis, dec'd.

dec 19

DRUGS.

The subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS

and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

EDWARD SPEDDEN. JAMES DAWSON.

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, and give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.

E. S. & J. D.

Easton, Oct. 31st. 1835.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOMER

Have just received and are now opening, an additional supply of

NEW GOODS.

which, added to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete.

Among which is a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Merinos, Rose & Point Blankets, Calicoes, &c.

ALSO;

Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, CASTINGS, STONE & WOOD WARE

AND A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

AMONG THEM

Old L. P. Madeira, Old and Pale Sherry, Teneriff and Port, Old Cogniac Brandy, J. Spirit, O. Rye Whiskey, Bunel Raisins in whole half and quarter boxes, Almonds, Pine and Coarse Salt, Superior Old Java Coffee;

FRESH TEAS.

Spices, Mould and Dip Candles, Family Flour by the bbl. Philadelphia Buck Wheel Flour, Cranberries, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance.

N. B. A full supply of warranted CAST STEEL AXES.

Easton, Nov. 14.

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The public's obedient servant,

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

dec 19

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has removed his store to the new house, on Washington St. between the Farmers Bank of Maryland and Easton, and the large brick store occupied by Mr. Wm. Loveday, where he has just opened a fresh supply, and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

MANLOVE HAZEL.

Easton, Dec. 12.

T. H. Dawson & Son,

In addition to their complete assortment of Drugs and

MEDICINES.

They have a good supply of the following articles, which they sell at the city prices, viz. Cologne, Florida, Honey, Hungary, Lavender and Toilet.

WATERS.

Antique, Bears, Hair, Indian and Mercurial Oils.

Cold Cream, Cudling Fluid, Chlorine Wash, Indian Dye, Oint of Rose, Lily, Sandalwood, Powder Puffs and Boxes, Rouge, Toile Powder, and Tooth Powder.

Brown and White Windsor, Almond, Camphor, Castilian, Musk, Naples, Oxygen, Oil of Rose, Palm, Transparent, Castile and Common White, Soaps and Shaving Cakes.

Transparent, Red, Black and assorted

Wafers and Sealing Wax.

Bed, Cloth, Comb, Flesh, Gilding, Hair, Nail, Paint, Plate, Shaving.

Shoe and Teeth Brushes.

Candies, assorted, Almonds, Bunch & Keg Raisins, Figs, Prunes in fancy boxes. Grapes, Tamarinds.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

Paints and Oil and Window Glass, assorted sizes from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern.

First quality Winter Sperm Oil, Fall Sperm Oil, and Train Oil.

nov 28

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits (boys from the country would be preferred, between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years; one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness making, Smithing and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bridle bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at the short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.

A. & H.

Aug. 1

JUSTICES PRACTICE.

The subscriber has published the second edition of the Justices Practice, by J. H. B. Latrobe. This edition brings down the Laws relating to the Justices of the Peace and the Justices of the Court, and contains in connection with their agency may be required, to Dec. 1834 which terminated to March 1835 inclusive. While the general arrangement of the work remains nearly the same as in the first edition, a great deal of matter has been added which experience had shown to be useful, and in particular the chapter on conveyancing has been very much enlarged, so as to furnish the Justice of the Peace with precedents in most of the cases connected with the transfer of property that can occur before him.

The price is \$3 per copy, bound in Law sheep.

F. LUCAS,

No. 138 Market street, Baltimore

Nov. 28

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM LEE,

No. 79 MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

Would respectfully inform his

