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serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-
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advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the Boston Paper Post.

TITLE PAPER AGE.

A song to be sung by all good wig office seekers.

Tune—YANKEE DOODLE.

We are the jolly Biddle men,
And wear our master's collars;
We do the very best we can,
Our pay is paper dollars.

We work for hire, for him who pays
The highest, Wig or Tory—
We go for Webster now-a-days
And share his paper glory.

We want a Bank, ah! that's the mint,
And Biddle he'll unlock it;
He'll coin the paper money in—
We'll put it in our pocket.

Oh! ye old humdrum Democrats,
Who love the constitution,
And those that wore old cocked up hats,
Who wrought the revolution;

You go to grass! The times are changed,
Each man for number one now—
And Biddle he's the very boy,
Who understands the fun now.

He pays us down in paper bold,
And so we war and fight, sir;
We do exactly as we're told,
And vote with all our might, sir.

There's godlike Daniel—he's a rogue,
But then we watch him close, sir;
As honor is with thieves the vogue,
He'll do for us we guess, sir.

We'll let him know that banking men
Are very fond of gold, sir—
We do not on tick you know,
And but for cash are sold, sir.

We fight for victory—and then,
As Harry gives our creed—
We share the spoils like gallant men,
And let the People bleed.

Yankee doodle, keep it up,
Biddle is the dandy—
He pays us trash instead of gold,
And nothing is so handy.

There's Harry Clay; he took a note,
And so the People hissed him—
He should have taken gold—the goat!
And spurned the pike system.

Pay down the thing: all ye who can,
May take the yellow gold, sir;
But paper is for the Bank man,
And Biddle's got the rags, sir.

He'll keep 'em too, till Webster's in,
And then he'll hand 'em over,
And if the boys don't get too thin,
We'll live like pigs in clover.

VISION OF PARADISE.

BY MRS. H. M. DODGE.

[Written for the Philadelphiaian.]

Music in depth ineffable! music sweet
As holiness could utter—sweet as saints
In the free freedom of eternal love,
Could breathe upon the high and holy air
Of blessed Paradise; yes, strains which lived
Ere earth was fashioned, or the soul of man,
Stamp'd with the fadless light of Deity;
Strains fitted only to the awful praise
Of the immortal God! 'Twas such I heard,
Uttered on harps of living gold, poured forth
By tongues of fire as countless as the beams
Which fill eternity with cloudless day!

Eternity! how shrink the loftiest powers
Of man's imagination, when it flings
Its grasp upon eternity! But now
I stood upon its viewless shores, and gazed
Into its glorious mysteries. The light
Of God's eternal presence filled the place
With radiance infinite, and brought to view,
Clear as the bright splendor of the sun,
The smallest atom in the treasured depths
Of justice, love, and vast redeeming grace.

I saw amid those bright and sinless hosts,
The ransomed of the Lamb—that blood-washed
band,
Who passed through fire, and pestilence and
death,
To reach the Holy City. They were there
With crowns of deathless victory, and robes
Of peace and mercy. Loudest in the song
I heard their joyful voices. Far and wide
The sacred anthem rang, and echoed back
In one eternal peal. The voice of praise
Was breathing every where, and all was lost
In one vast depth of glory and delight,
Equal to God's infinitude of love.

And power to bless the beings he has formed.
To stand before his throne forever more,
And bask in the rich glory of his smile.

I saw—but Oh! the fearful task to pour
The likeness of those glories into thought
Of earthborn origin, still covered o'er
With the dark gloom of sin! A seraph's voice
Inspired by Deity could only fling
One feeble ray of light from that blest clime,
Into the humble soul, still chained to earth
And fettered with the clay. But there shall
burst

The glorious morn of an eternal day
On the believer's sight, and he shall see,
With cloudless vision, that ineffable
And nameless depth of blessedness, which pours
Its gloomy treasures o'er the ransom'd souls
Around the Throne of God.

Two or three days ago we published a pa-
graph announcing the arrest of a man at Al-
bany, named Mathies. In the Albany Jour-
nal of Thursday we are presented with the fol-
lowing statement of most extraordinary occur-
rences—involving, it would seem, on the one
side, crimes of the deepest die, on the other,
credulity that surpasses all conception:
"Mathies the Prophet."—This notorious in-
dividual, whose proper name was Robert Mat-
thies, was arrested in this city on Monday af-
ternoon, upon the authority of an advertise-
ment issued by Mr. Benjamin H. Folger, of
the city of New York. The expressed charge
against him was, that he had left New York
having in his possession a large amount of Mr.
Folger's property; but he has been guilty, it is
asserted, of many other mal-practices, some of
them of the blackest character, and worthy of
the most severe punishment.

Mathies commenced his career of fanaticism
some two or three years since, in this city,
when he proclaimed himself "The Prophet of
the God of the Jews," and asserted divine
power. He shortly afterwards went to New
York, where he continued to proclaim his doc-
trines, but with little success at first. He soon,
however, secured the favor, among a few others
of less consequence, of three of the most weal-
thy and respected merchants of Pearl street—
Messrs. Pierson, Mills, and Folger. These
gentlemen received his doctrines in the fullest
confidence, and believed him to be all that he
declared himself. Their treasures were thrown
open to the impostor, and he lavished them up-
on himself most profusely. He purchased the
most costly wardrobe. His robes of office
were richly trimmed with gold and silver.
He wore a sword, the finest workman's, and
his gold watch and establishment, equalled
the lustre of the most costly.

The bondage of these gentlemen was com-
plete; and the fact that three intelligent citi-
zens of New York were thus deluded, will form
one of the darkest pages in the whole chapter
of modern fanaticism; but the chain with which
they were bound is broken.

Death liberated Mr. Pierson. He died in
Westchester county, at his country seat, near
Sing-Sing, and the event was clothed in mys-
tery. A short time previous to his death,
and while in health, as we understand, Mat-
thies prevailed upon Mr. P. to assign to him his
whole estate. He was shortly after taken sick,
and died, and his friends and neighbors, with him
insisted upon calling medical aid, and were
deterred by Mathies, who told them that "he
had power of life and death, and Mr. Pierson
would not die." But he did die; and a subse-
quent examination of the body by three able
physicians, resulted in the conviction that he
had been poisoned, and certificates to this effect
were drawn up and signed by these physi-
cians, and are now in New York. Who poi-
soned Mr. Pierson is to be determined by the
proper tribunal.

The mysterious death of Mr. Pierson and
the accompanying circumstances, shook the
confidence of Mr. Folger and his family, and
they resolved to abandon Mathies and his prin-
ciples. After his return to New York, there-
fore, and his determination to the "Prophet,"
who then declared to them, that if they did
"sickness, and perhaps death, would follow!"
This threat was not sufficient to overthrow
their resolution, and a day was fixed upon
when Mathies should leave the house. Upon
the morning of that day, Mathies partook of
very little breakfast, and scarcely tasted the
coffee, saying as an excuse, that he was unwell.
Immediately after breakfast, Mr. Folger, his
wife, and children, were taken violently sick.
Mr. Folger did not suspect the cause of his
sickness until after the villain had left the city;
when, upon examination, he learned that the
black woman who did the cooking for the
family, had also abstained from the use of any
coffee upon that morning, and from other cir-
cumstances, he became confirmed, that the
woman was bribed by Mathies to poison the
family. From some cause, the effort was not
successful. To none of the family did it prove
fatal, although all of them have not yet recov-
ered from its effects. This transaction induced
Mr. F. to procure his arrest for which purpose
he detached the notice before mentioned.

Mathies did not expect this suddenly to be
stopped in his mad career, and expressed a good
deal of surprise when arrested. He had in his
possession, two large trunks, which he ac-
knowledgeed contained articles which did be-
long to Mr. Folger, but which, he said, Mr.
F. gave him when he left New York. Among
the articles were sundry rich dresses, about
\$500 in gold, a gold watch worth about
\$100, a sword of great value, and a robe with
which he was going to measure the bounds of
his paradise, "the gates thereof and the walls
thereof." He was taken to New York this
morning.

His trial will unfold strange deeds of crime
and fanaticism.
The New York Journal of Commerce gives
this account of the same impostor and villain:
For a considerable period prior to the year
1832, Mr. Benjamin Folger, of this city, was
on terms of the most intimate friendship with
Mr. Elijah Pierson, also of this city, whose
piety and good sense he highly respected and
esteemed. A short time previous to the pe-
riod adverted to, Mathies had announced to
Mr. Pierson that he (Mathies) was the spirit of
truth that the spirit of truth had disappeared
from the earth at the death of the Mathies
mentioned in the New Testament, that the
spirit of Jesus Christ had entered into that Mat-
thias, and that he (the fellow now in Albany
Prison) was the same Mathias; the apostle of
the New Testament, who had risen from the
dead and possessed the spirit of Jesus of
Nazareth. That he (Jesus Christ) at this
second appearance, was God the Father, and
had power to do all things—to forgive sins and
communicate the Holy Ghost to such as believed
in him.

The above tissue of blasphemy and absur-
dity was, strange to say, believed by Mr. Pier-
son, and regarding Mathies as the character
he represented himself, he respected him ac-

cordingly, and took him into his house to reside
with him.

In the month of September, 1832, Mr. Pier-
son introduced Mr. Folger to Mr. Mathies,
and at the same time informed him, who and
what Mathies announced himself to be, and
also of his (Pierson's) implicit belief in the
truth of Mathies' divine attributes. Mat-
thies having thus become acquainted with
Mr. Folger lost no time in endeavoring to in-
crease the number of his dupes, and repeatedly
called at Mr. Folger's counting house, to an-
nounce his divine mission, and strove to
convert Mr. Folger to a belief of it. On one
occasion he said to Mr. Folger "I know the
end of all things," and then made use of the
following mode of illustrating his assertion.
Taking up a piece of paper he placed it in a
drawer, so that one end of the paper remained
outside the drawer, and then said to Mr. Fol-
ger: "You can see but one end of the paper,
which is outside the drawer, and so the world
sees; but I see the whole length of it—I see
the end."

He succeeded in impressing Mr. Folger and
a few others with a firm belief that he was the
prophet he pretended to be, and having gained
this point, he then began to execute the true
mission he came upon, and informed Mr. Fol-
ger that "he was poor and in want of money,
that the world persecuted him, and that he
was persecuted by the devil, because there
was no truth now in the world except in him
(Mathies)."

Puerile and absurd as were these represen-
tations, they nevertheless induced Mr. Folger
to give Mathies different sums of money, and
the latter, encouraged by his success thus
far, determined to spare neither promises nor
threats to make the best of the advantage he
had gained. In addition to what he had
already told Mr. Folger, he therefore informed
him that he (Mathies) had commenced the
reign of God on earth; that Mills and Pierson
had been called into the kingdom, and al-
though the devil had succeeded in suspending
for a time its permanent establishment, he
(Mathies) would now go on to overcome the
devil and to establish the kingdom of God.

Under these circumstances he called on Mr.
Folger to contribute of his substance for his
(Mathies') support and the promotion of the
kingdom, and threatened that if he refused
refuse to provide him whatever money he
wanted, he would visit upon him (which he
was empowered to do) the wrath of the Al-
mighty; but that if he (Folger) would believe
in him and obey him in all things, he would be
called into the kingdom, and he (Mathies)
would forgive him all his sins, and he would
enjoy eternal happiness.

In this style Mathies continued preaching,
until by dint of downright impudence he con-
verted or rather perverted Mr. Folger to the
firm belief that he was the personage he re-
presented himself to be.

In the month of August 1833, Mathies
went to Sing Sing, Westchester county,
where Mr. Folger had a furnished house, and
where his family at that time resided. As
Mathies brought his baggage along with
him, his intention of a long visit to Sing Sing
was pretty obvious, and Mr. Folger invited
him to take up his residence at his house.
Having remained there a week he got tired of
his narrow accommodations, and told Mr.
Folger that he and Pierson ought to hire a
house for his own special use. Mr. Folger
consulted Mr. Pierson on the subject, and
they agreed to comply with the very reason-
able request of Mathies, and so informed him.

In the meantime the ambition of Mathies
had so increased that a hired house would no
longer content him, and he intimated to his
two friends that it would be improper for a per-
son of his character to reside in a hired house,
and that they ought to purchase a house for
him. This a Messrs. Folger and Pierson
agreed to; but before they could accomplish
their purpose, Mathies imparted another
revelation to Mr. Folger, and informed him
that the house which Mr. Folger purchased
sometime previous to Sing Sing, and in which
he then resided, had been purchased for him,
Mathies, and that the spirit of truth had di-
rected Mr. Folger in making the said pur-
chase.

As the house had been thus miraculously
purchased for Mathies, he had of course a
clear right to remain in it, and he did remain
in it without further ceremony until October,
1833, when he required that Messrs. Folger
and Pierson, who then resided with him, should
give up the house to his own charge, which
they accordingly did.

In the latter part of October, 1833, he re-
quired them to give an account of their prop-
erty, and having attained it, he demanded
that they should both enter into an agreement
to support him which would insure them the
continued blessing of God. They accordingly
entered into the required agreement, and sup-
ported him and supplied him with whatever
money he demanded until the month of August,
when Mr. Pierson died. On the death of Mr.
Pierson, Mathies came to reside at Mr. Fol-
ger's house in this city, and continued to be
supplied with money by him, until last March,
when Mr. Folger unfortunately became bank-
rupt. Notwithstanding this occurrence, Mat-
thies continued to reside with Mr. Folger,
until last September, when the latter intimated
to him that he could no longer continue to
support him, and that they must then part.

Mathies by no means liked the proposed
arrangement, but being determined to make
the most of the matter, and knowing that Mr.
Folger had some money belonging to the estate
of his wife, he told him very peremptorily,
that "he must not throw him destitute on the
world, that if he did so the blessing of God
would depart from him; but that he should
give him money to support him, the blessing of God
should continue to him." Mr. Folger then
gave him one hundred dollars in bills of the
Bank of the United States. Mathies received
this money a few days prior to the 18th of
September, and on that day he told Mr. Fol-
ger that he was about to leave his house, but
insisted on being supplied with more money
before he took his departure.

In order to obtain it, he had recourse to his
old expedient of threatening and promising the
wrath or blessing of God, according as his de-
mand was refused or complied with, and so
wrought on Mr. Folger, that in addition to the
hundred dollars to be had already given to him
in bills, he now gave Mathies five hundred
and thirty dollars in gold coin—on receiving
which, he left Mr. Folger's house, and im-
mediately after departed from this city. Be-
sides the above mentioned sums of money, and
those which he obtained at different other pe-
riods, from Messrs. Folger and Pierson, he also
obtained a watch from the latter gentleman,
and in the month of January last, he informed
Mr. Folger that some person had taken the
watch from him, and that "it was Mr. Folger's
duty to provide him with another, and that
the blessing of God would rest upon him if he

did so." Mr. Folger immediately purchased a
fine gold watch, with a chain and seal, for which
he gave one hundred and fifteen dollars, and
gave it to Mathies.

INTERTEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

From the Balt. American.

It would seem that in the march of intertem-
perance Great Britain has reached a point be-
yond even that which we have attained in the
United States. In a speech recently delivered
in the House of Commons, upon a motion "to
inquire into the extent, cause, and consequences
of the great increase of habitual drunkenness
among the laboring classes of the kingdom,
and to devise legislative measures against its
further spread," Mr. BUCKINGHAM presents
a picture from which the mind recoils with
horror. The evil inflicted on the human race
by the frequent recurrence of the Plague, or
the devastations of the Small Pox in former
times was light in comparison with the deep
and pervading desolation of this modern
invasion. Mr. Buckingham says, that with an im-
mense knowledge of the present condition of En-
gland, Scotland and Ireland, derived from much
reading, travel and long intercourse and prac-
tical experience, and reflection, his conviction
is as strong as it is sincere, that of all the evils
that afflict his country, the increased and in-
creasing prevalence of drunkenness among the
laboring classes, including men, women and
children, is the greatest; and that it is not only
an evil of the greatest magnitude in itself, but
the source of a long and multiplied cata-
logue of evils springing directly from its im-
pure fountain.

In Great Britain, the reports of police cases,
the records of the criminal courts of session or
assize, inquiries of coroners, hospital returns
and other public documents, furnish authentic
information as to the extent, increase, and ef-
fects of drunkenness, and give evidence that
"like a mighty destroying flood, it is fast over-
whelming the land." From the results of Mr.
Buckingham's examination of these and given
his valuable speech, may be drawn up a short
chapter of British statistics that is truly appal-
ling.

Of the seventy-six deaths in the Middlesex
Lunatic Asylum, most have been from diseases
of the brain and lungs, and other complaints
brought on by spirit drinking.

The gin-shops in London are represented to
be furnished with "gorgeous splendor," to
make them more tempting. At the principal
gin-shop in Holborn, there entered in one day,
Monday, 2380 men, 1855 women, and 253
children, making a total of 5024 human beings
in one day. At another, in Whitechapel, there
entered in one day 3146 men, 2185 women, and
689 children, making in all 6021. Fourteen of
these establishments in London, the total num-
ber of persons who entered in one week was
268,433, viz. men 112,453, women 108,585, and
children 47,395—the women and children un-
der, nearly equaling the men, and surpassing
them in the grossness and depravity of their in-
clination. Well may Mr. Buckingham exclaim—
"Aha! this is England of which we are speak-
ing!"

The evil exists in the same degree in the other
large towns of England, and extends through-
out the whole country. In one gin-shop in Man-
chester, 412 entered in the course of a single
evening. In the short space
of ten days the corner of Sheffield was called
to hold inquests on thirteen persons who had
come to their deaths by accidents caused by
drunkenness.

In Scotland and Ireland the same fearful
facts present themselves. The demand for
spirituous liquors is so universal, that in the
town of Ulster, in Ireland, the spirit shops aver-
age sixteen, eighteen, and even thirty to
one baker's shop; and in some villages every
shop is a spirit shop. The finest mansions,
parks, and towns in Ireland belong to distillers.
In one street in Belfast, there are seven whis-
key shops together. It is estimated that at Glas-
gow, a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants,
upwards of two hundred thousand dollars worth
of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors
were sold in the year 1833.

Mr. Buckingham ascribes the increase of
drunkenness among the laboring classes in
England to several causes—the example of
their superiors, among whom, until very re-
cently, drinking to excess was so far from be-
ing regarded as a vice that it was often boast-
ed of as a proof of worth and distinction; the
pressure of taxation and of excessive labor,
which rendered it impossible for laboring men
to provide themselves with comfortable houses,
and therefore drove them to the easy chair and
blazing fire of the tap room; the large size of
the rural sorts of England more and more
difficult of access, and the lengthened hours of
labor affording less time for healthful recrea-
tion, and forcing men to those more quickly
excited pleasures of intoxication; and the sanc-
tion given to the sale of spirits by a government
licensing.

As to its effects:—It is estimated that not
less than fifty millions sterling (equal to two
hundred and thirty millions of dollars) are ex-
pended annually in England, Scotland and Ire-
land, in spirits, wine, beer and other intoxicat-
ing drinks; the consequence is a taking which
renders it impossible for laboring men to ex-
cess produce an additional expenditure of
fifty millions sterling in the form of lunatic
asylums, hospitals, jails, river hulks and con-
vict transports, destruction of property by the
burning of houses and their contents, the ship-
wreck of vessels, and the immense loss of la-
bor. Thus the annual cost to the British na-
tion of drinking, is one hundred millions of
pounds sterling, a sum double the annual ex-
penses (including its interest on the national
debt) of the government.

The quantity of grain converted into spirituous
liquor in England alone is set down at
twenty millions of bushels.

Two-thirds of the poor rate and county
rate, amounting in England and Wales to
£8,000,000, are ascribed to the madness in En-
gland to the same cause.

Deterioration of the public health, to such a
degree that our hospitals and asylums are filled
with the victims of intemperance. Increase of
pauperism in every parish, so that the poor
rates bid fair to exceed the rental of the land.
Destruction of public morals, by the brutaliza-
tion of the old, and the prostitution of the young
—the extinction of all honest pride of indepen-
dence in the men, and the annihilation of all
sense of decency in the women—the neglect of
wives by their husbands, of children by their
parents—and the breaking in under all those
soft and endearing ties which heretofore were
recognized as sacred among the humblest clas-
ses in society. These are but the outlines of
this great chart of misery and degradation
which drunkenness has traced out for our sur-
vey: the details are too full of sickening horror
to be painted by any pen or uttered by any

tongue; they must be seen to be credited, and
witnessed before they can be felt in all their
force."

He cites with high commendation the ser-
vice rendered by Temperance Societies in the
United States, to arrest here the growth of this
overwhelming evil; and also the growth of the
ardent spirit to the troops of the United States,
and the successful example set on board of our
men-of-war of abolishing the use of them. To
prove the acknowledged value of the abandon-
ment of the use of spirituous liquors at sea, and
the increased confidence in the safety of vessels
thereby produced, he adduces the following
case: Recently the house of Baring, Brothers &
Co. of London, wrote to their agent in Amster-
dam, to know how it was that freights were
not obtainable for their vessels; the reply re-
turned by the agent was, that there were Amer-
ican ships in port, in which the captain, officers,
and crew, alike abstained from the use of
ardent spirits, and that until those were all sup-
plied no English ship would be engaged.

From the N. Y. Commercial.

A few days since we attended upon invita-
tion, the private exhibition of a herd of full
blooded English cattle just imported, and desti-
ned to graze upon the rich prairies of the Scioto.
Our highest expectations were realized—for it
may well admit of doubt whether the animals of
Judea, some three thousand years ago, surpass-
ed in beauty, according to the most approved
standards of agricultural taste, the bony of
cornuted animals to which we allude, from the
other side of the Atlantic. They were import-
ed under the auspices of a society established
in the State of Ohio for the furtherance of ag-
ricultural improvement.

It seems that at the "Agricultural Fair and
Cattle Show of Ross County Agricultural Soci-
ety," held in Chillicothe in October last, a
discussion was had upon the expediency of
forming an association for the purpose of im-
proving English cattle in this country by
direct importation. The proposition was fa-
vorably received; and the requisite funds to
justify the undertaking were, in a few hours
subscribed. A meeting was subsequently
called, and an association organized, to carry it
into effect. After some deliberation, it was
resolved to empower the President and Direc-
tors to employ an agent or agents for the pur-
pose, with liberty to control and distribute
the funds according to their best judgment and
discretion. But previous to any definitive ac-
tion on the subject, letters were written to the
Hon. Henry Clay, and other distinguished in-
dividuals, soliciting their opinions upon the
course most proper to be pursued.—They united
in recommending that an intelligent agent
be appointed to repair to England, and make
the proper selections. This advice was follow-
ed, and Mr. Felix Renick was appointed to the
trust, to be accompanied by one or two young
men as his assistants.

They left Chillicothe in January last—em-
barked in this city in February, and arrived
at Liverpool on the 24th of March. After ar-
ranging their money transactions they proceed-
ed to the interior, and visited most of the ag-
ricultural districts celebrated for raising fine
cattle.

It may be proper, in an article of this sort,
designed especially for our agricultural readers,
to relate the observations made by our western
farmers, upon the various races of cattle they
examined in different parts of England.

They were at one time highly pleased with
the long horn or Lancashire breed, distinguish-
ed from all others by the length of their horns,
the thickness and firm texture of their hides,
close hair, large loofs, with coarse leathery
thick necks, and varied in colour, with a white
streak along the back.

Again, the Devonshire cattle were recom-
mended to their attention, with the bright red color
and ring around the eye, fine bone and clean
in neck, thin-faced and fine in chops, thin skinned,
silkily in handling, and fine models for the
yoke. Again, they were led to view the Gal-
loway hornless breed—broad on the back and
loins with hooked bones, projecting knobs, with
bodies beautifully rounded, deep in chest and
short in leg—and clean in the chop and neck,
—with heavy eye-brows, calm and determined
look. Thus they moved on, receiving every-
where the kindest attentions and most obliging
hospitality, and having seen and weighed the
"points" of rival breeds, they could not hesi-
tate in giving their preference to the short horn-
ed breed, to which we have alluded, as coming
under our personal observation. These are
sometimes called the Dutch breed, and are
known in England by a great variety of names,
according to the districts where they are raised
such as Holderness—the Teeswater, the York-
shire, Durham, Northumberland, &c. The
Teeswater, raised in the vale of York, on the
river Tees, are held in the highest estimation
and are the true short-horned breed. Bulls
and cows of this stock, purchased at great
prices, are spread through the north of Eng-
land and the border counties of Scotland,
and of this breed is the present importation.

We have never seen so fine bone, head and
neck as these cattle present—the hide is thin,
chime full, joint broad and the body throughout
well-proportioned and comely; the flesh of
which is said to be equal or superior to any
other breed. The cows are remarkable for
yielding a large quantity of milk, not unfre-
quently twenty-four quarts in twenty-four
hours during the grass season, and sufficient
for making no less than three firkins of butter
during the summer.

This breed was deemed in many respects
best adapted to American soil. Their growth
is quite equal, if not superior, to an other
breed; their great weight of edible flesh, in
proportion to bone and coarse flesh—the facility
with which they can be fattened, at any age,
and to almost any extent, besides being con-
sidered the best milkers in England—seemed
to give them a decided preference over all
others. Purchases were accordingly made
from the finest specimens, without reference to
cost—giving as high as £170 sterling for a
bull calf of ten months old, and 150 guineas
for a yearling heifer. Eleven were embarked
for Philadelphia, in the ship Alleghany, and
the remaining nine, under charge of the agent
in person, were put on board the ship Ports-
mouth, which, on the 4th of June, sailed for this
city. Having two hundred storage passen-
gers on board, the captain, with the view of
avoiding sickness on the passage, took what
may be called a northerly track; and after
much suffering, and encountering some heavy
breezes and rough weather, arrived in this city
and landed the animals in fine condition, on
the 26th of July—the other division having previ-
ously reached Philadelphia in safety.

Great care is observed in England by the
breeders of fine cattle, to preserve the blood
unadulterated and unmixed. They have their regu-
lar Herd Books, by means of which they can trace

the genealogy of their animals, almost as far
back, from sire to sire, as the aristocratic sports-
man his stud of races, or as a sprig of nobility
would recount the names and genealogy of
the ancestry of which he boasts.

The two bulls which arrived here were
three years old, and were by far the noblest
animals of the species that we saw. They
were ten or twelve feet long—not measuring
the tails—and fourteen or fifteen hands high—
very large, and of beautiful form and propor-
tion. One of them weighed 2114lbs., and the
other upwards of 2000 lbs.—The heifers were
also of very remarkable size for their ages.
The two year olds were larger than our com-
mon full grown cows.—Ohio has already be-
come distinguished for the enterprise of her
herdsmen, and her dairies are producing rich
returns. But if she fills her luxuriant prairies
and her rich valleys with cattle like these, the
agriculturists of other States must needs soon
bestir themselves, or they will be left far in
the rear by the noble spirit of western com-
petition.

Mr. Renick being anxious to proceed with
his valuable cargo, remained but a few days
in this city. Many repaired, however, to see
this fine cattle, and liberal advances were
offered on cost. Five hundred dollars were pro-
ffered for a bull calf only a few months old—
but the company having higher objects in view
than immediate gain, were not disposed to sell
them. We wish Mr. R. a safe arrival to the
Great Valley of the Scioto. It has been said
that he who makes two blades of grass grow
on the spot that had only produced one, is a
greater benefactor of the human race, than the
whole herd of politicians put together. With
equal justice may the compliment be paid by
the people of the west to the authors of this
enterprise.

POPULAR ERRORS IN MEDICINE.

[By an Edinburgh Physician.]

Many people put great faith in the wholeness
of eating only one dish at dinner. They sup-
pose that the mixture of substances prevents
easy digestion. They would not eat fish & flesh,
fowl and beef, animal food and vegetables.
This seems a plausible notion, but daily prac-
tice shows its absurdity. What dinner sits eas-
ier on your stomach than a slice of roast or
boiled mutton, and carrots or turnips, and the
indispensable potato? What man ever felt the
worse for a cut of cold turbot, followed by a
beefsteak, or a slice of roast beef and pudding?
In short, a variety of wholesome food does not
seem incompatible at meals, if one do not eat
too much—here the error lies.

It is a common practice with bathers, after
having walked on a hot day to the sea side, to
sit down on the cold damp rocks till they cool,
before going into the water. This is quite
erroneous. Never go into water if ever fa-
tigated, or after profuse and long continued
perspiration, but always prefer plunging in
while warm, strong and vigorous, and even with
the first drops of perspiration on your brow.—
There is no fear of

JACKSON ADDRESS

At a meeting of the Jackson Republican Convention of Baltimore, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention be, and they are hereby directed to cause an address to be prepared and published as early as practicable, in answer to the inter-polar address recently put forth by our political opponents.

RICHARD LILLY, Sec'y.

The following address was read in Convention and adopted:

The Jackson Republican Convention of the city of Baltimore having been deputed by those of their fellow citizens who agree with them in political opinion, to promote the success of the principles around which they rally, and which they believe to be identified with the best interest of the Republic, feel it to be a duty to themselves to appear to their fellow citizens against the offensive and unfounded charges contained in the address of the opposition party recently published in this city. Whilst they are well aware that the step which they are now taking is unusual, and perhaps unprecedented in our political annals, they are also confident that no such indignity has ever been offered by any organized society to their political opponents in the history of the controversy which have distracted our country. In the address of the opposition Convention is to be the address of the following passage: "The citadel of your liberties has been assailed, and the holy altar of Freedom desecrated by Executive power, backed by the minions of a corrupt faction, a faction which under the specious garb of Republicanism, is seeking by insidious means to overthrow the fair fabric of freedom established by the Patriots of the Revolution, and erect upon its ruins a despotism of the most corrupt and corrupting character."

Their friends of the administration have borne much. They have seen the will of the people expressed, in 1828, attempted to be thwarted without cessation by that minority who became more clamorous as their duty of submission was more clearly demonstrated; who with increased turpitude and violence continued to assert their claim to the possession of power, as year after year manifested the steady confidence of the people in the wisdom and integrity of Andrew Jackson; whose denunciations of the majority of the people became more bitter as their hopes of triumph became less, and who finally during the past winter assumed such a tone of defiance, by declaring that the dignity of things was not to be submitted to, as to render it necessary for the Jackson party to appear in public in the majesty of their strength, and convince their restless antagonists that the power of the majority was at hand whenever required to preserve the public peace and enforce the public will. During all these years and trials, the friends of the administration have maintained a calm and steady course, contenting themselves with using the ballot box to convince their hot-headed opponents that the people who had appointed the President to office, would readily sustain him in the exercise of his legitimate functions. They sometimes smiled contemptuously at the magnificent predictions and boasting conceit of their opponents, and once during the past winter frowned with disapprobation upon the violence which threatened civil strife, which from was sufficiently understood. But the violence of this repining and restless minority, has now reached a point which excites our wonder, mingled with other feelings not so creditable to them. Our free institutions fortunately encourage every mode of freedom of political discussion, and if harsh expressions towards an opposing party, are sometimes used in the warmth of feeling, the wisdom of our laws has declared that they must remain untouched, "lest in pulling up the tares we pull up the wheat also."

Against the force and savage attack upon Jackson party, contained in the extract above quoted, there is no defence, except in appealing to that durable good sense of the community, which survives the temporary struggles of party spirit, and which is becoming with every passing year the ultimate and impartial tribunal to sit in judgment upon the occurrences of the present day. Properly speaking there are not two parties in the country. In 1828 the majority rose in their strength, and placed the man of their choice at the head of the government. Since then our entire foreign and domestic policy has been modelled to meet the views and wishes of this majority, with a sagacity and spirit abundantly manifested by the responsive voice of the people in loud and repeated expressions of their satisfaction. What was once the Jackson Party has become the nation, speaking and acting through recognized and responsible functionaries. To all foreign nations they are known as the "People of the United States," and at home also they are entitled to assume, at their option, this dignified and imposing appellation. If they consent to call themselves the Jackson Party, it is because they proudly exult thereby their willingness to meet and combat their adversaries in the same shape, with the same weapons, and rallying around the same principles with which they formerly fought and conquered. But to find themselves stigmatized, not a party, but a faction, almost passes the limits of human patience. A minority, which has for six years been virtually violating the first principle of republican government, by refusing to acquiesce in the will of the majority, until at last the threatened appeal to force, which has, with unparalleled effrontery, claimed for itself all the talents respectability, wealth and dignity of the country, which has assumed to itself the exclusive privilege of interpreting the constitution, and denied to those who differ from them, even the humble claim of honesty, in the formation of their opinions—this minority now openly promulgate a document, in which the majority of the people, together with the President of their choice and a majority of the popular branch of the government, are denounced as a faction. We had always supposed that where the power of a nation had passed legitimately into the hands of those who possessed it, the epithet could only apply to a dissatisfied minority. As well might the revolutions of July, in France, and the government which they built up, be denounced by the exiled tyrant, as a faction—as well might the existing Cortes of Spain, about to enter upon a noble course in vindication of the rights of man, be denounced as a faction by the wandering pretender to the throne—as well might the remnant of the House of Stuart, denounce the whole people of England as a faction, for opposing his claims to the re-annexation of his lost power. But we are not only stigmatized as a faction, but a faction which under the specious garb of Republicanism, is seeking by insidious means to overthrow the fair fabric of freedom, established by the patriots of the Revolution, and erect upon its ruins a despotism of the most corrupt and corrupting character." Let who will make this assertion, the Jackson party of Baltimore, pronounce it a false and foul calumny. It passes the limits of all legitimate political warfare, and can only be met by language that we regret being compelled to use. We are far from holding the entire body of our political opponents responsible for sentiments, which few of them

would express in conversation with an individual. But there is a class of men in the ranks of the party (for we will not descend to the example set us, by calling them a faction), opposed to the administration, who are callous to all argument and indifferent to all consequences. In every age of the world men have been found who were willing to barter the liberties of their country, their hopes of eternal happiness, their character and even their God, for the acquisition of mere wealth. Unfortunately men remain the same in all ages of the world. When the heart is in the pocket, the ear is hermetically sealed, and the only avenue to that man's understanding is by showing him that his purse can be replenished.—That the stockholders of the Bank should have approved of the conduct of the Directors, might have been expected, as a matter of course. We might as well have expected, the absentee Landlord in England to have disapproved of the course of his middle man in Ireland in raising the crops of his tenants, or the tenant farmer to have disapproved of the course of the directors of the Bank who have murmured against proceedings intended (wisely or not is another question) to force a renewal of the charter and raise the price of their stock. But to return to the particular subject of this Address.

We are charged with having formed a deliberate design to overthrow our republican institutions, and erect upon their ruins an absolute and despotic monarchy. What is there in the character and history of the man we support, or the principles we advocate, which would palliate this reckless and violent assault upon our Republic, and Americans? Do they find it in the history of Andrew Jackson? Is it every act of his long and eventful life which they can point as a proof that he aims at the subversion of this Republic? Will they look back to the war of the revolution, and see his early youth spent in the midst of men, whose brilliant patriotism illuminated every act upon which it shone, and say that a dark and traitorous ambition could be then implanted upon his ardent temperament? Do they think that the miseries of a civil war, the loss of his entire family, the sacrifices daily witnessed of every thing dear to man upon the altar of patriotism, the personal oppression that he suffered, could have fostered in the glowing bosom of a young man, the idea of overthrowing the government of his country? Shall we trace him to the west and see him sitting to organize governments based upon principles of the purest Republicanism? Shall we follow him onwards through his course as a legislator giving universal satisfaction to his constituents? Did he in the hatred of their liberty, or was it when at the call of his country he left his happy and peaceful retirement, abandoned the comforts and society of his home and family to subside for months on the wild fruits of the unutilized desert, leading his associated neighbors to pursue and chase a ruthless and savage foe, restoring order and repose to our South Western border? It can be in such scenes as these that they will seek to discover his hostility to the liberties and happiness of his fellow men. Or is it in the gallantry, decision and patriotism with which he terminated the war by an action whose brilliant tones in our records for many a reverse, and which, as the war went down, caused it to illuminate the Western horizon with its setting splendor? In what portion of this long life, we again ask, have we found the growth of the passions and which can now cast a deadly nightshade around his venerable brow? Overthrow the fair fabric of freedom by insidious means, and erect upon its ruins a despotism?—For what end? His political life is nearly over. Two years more are allotted him to remain in his high station. None of his blood are extant for whom to consummate such stupendous treachery, as to impair the beautiful fabric of our liberties, even if he had the power. The accusation is preposterous and scarcely worthy of the dignity we have given it. Those who make it slander the people of this nation, and the cause of republican government. Our liberties are safe from violence come from what quarter it may, for they rest upon a rock. Let us only take care that some second Hannibal does not find a way with a gentle and pouring application to melt the rock upon which they rest.

But the charge of "seeking by insidious means to overthrow the fair fabric of freedom," applies by the language of the address, still more strongly to those who sustain the administration than to Andrew Jackson himself, and they are therefore styled "a corrupt faction." It is in vain to attempt to express the unutterable scorn and contempt with which the Jackson party of Baltimore repel this calumnious, false and malignant accusation. The official papers issued by conventions are not the places or opportunities in which matters of this offensive character should be discussed. If such sentiments as those conveyed in this intemperate and reckless address are entertained, other occasions for their expression are presented, where they can be properly repelled with the violence of public decorum. Suffice it here to say that we appeal to the principles with which they formerly fought and conquered. But to find themselves stigmatized, not a party, but a faction, almost passes the limits of human patience. A minority, which has for six years been virtually violating the first principle of republican government, by refusing to acquiesce in the will of the majority, until at last the threatened appeal to force, which has, with unparalleled effrontery, claimed for itself all the talents respectability, wealth and dignity of the country, which has assumed to itself the exclusive privilege of interpreting the constitution, and denied to those who differ from them, even the humble claim of honesty, in the formation of their opinions—this minority now openly promulgate a document, in which the majority of the people, together with the President of their choice and a majority of the popular branch of the government, are denounced as a faction. We had always supposed that where the power of a nation had passed legitimately into the hands of those who possessed it, the epithet could only apply to a dissatisfied minority. As well might the revolutions of July, in France, and the government which they built up, be denounced by the exiled tyrant, as a faction—as well might the existing Cortes of Spain, about to enter upon a noble course in vindication of the rights of man, be denounced as a faction by the wandering pretender to the throne—as well might the remnant of the House of Stuart, denounce the whole people of England as a faction, for opposing his claims to the re-annexation of his lost power. But we are not only stigmatized as a faction, but a faction which under the specious garb of Republicanism, is seeking by insidious means to overthrow the fair fabric of freedom, established by the patriots of the Revolution, and erect upon its ruins a despotism of the most corrupt and corrupting character."

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and "officers of the Navy and Army" ordered upon distant service. We proceed to show that Mr. Southard violated that law in other cases than that of his Chief Clerk.

In March, 1827, Mr. Southard advanced to the Fourth Auditor, out of the Navy appropriations, \$2000, not only without legal authority, but in direct violation of law; which that individual applied to his own private use.

In Sept. 1828, Mr. Southard advanced to Orris S. Paine, a clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, \$500, which Paine immediately paid over to the Fourth Auditor, having acted for him in the transaction. Here was another palpable violation of the law. In this case, also, the money was applied to the Auditor's own private purposes.

In December, 1828, Mr. Southard made another advance of \$750 to the Fourth Auditor, without the slightest authority, and in violation of law; and this money also was applied to his own private use.

In July, 1827, Mr. Southard remitted \$1000 to the Navy Agent at New York, without any requisition or request from him to justify the remittance. It has since been proved that it was sent at the mere request of the Fourth Auditor for the purpose of meeting certain drafts drawn by him on the Navy Agent, and the proceeds applied to his own private use. The late Fourth Auditor has been convicted of fraud and punished for drawing this money out of the Agent's hands, but Mr. Southard, who remitted it without authority, is yet running at large to abuse honest men.

In August, 1827, Mr. Southard, in like manner, without any authority whatever, remitted \$2000 to the Navy Agent in Boston, all of which was drawn out of his hands by the Fourth Auditor in like manner, and applied to his own private use. There is no other conceivable purpose for which this remittance was made but to meet the drafts of the Fourth Auditor.

In January, 1823, Mr. Southard advanced 750 dollars more to the Navy Agent in New York, which, in like manner, was drawn out of his hands by the Fourth Auditor for the same amount, and applied to his own private use. The money was evidently remitted for no other purpose.

It has never been pretended by the friends of Mr. Southard, that there was either legal or legal authority to justify these advances of public money. The Fourth Auditor told some of his Clerks that there was an understanding between him and Mr. Southard on the subject, and that one of them, in the case of the Agent at New York, was to

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1834.

We give our readers the returns of the election for this county as handed to us last night. They are not very flattering to our future hopes, but our cause is just and must prevail. We can at least assure the enemy, that while a shot remains in the locker, the Democracy of Talbot mean to give them a bold fight.—They have beaten us, it is true, but all who witnessed the proceedings of yesterday will admit, that we scared them like — The school bill carries a triumphant majority in every District.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.

District	St. Michaels	Chapel	Trappe	Total
1	180	175	100	455
2	180	145	101	426
3	175	143	111	429
4	174	145	133	452

Democratic Ticket.

Morris O. Colston,	180	175	100	455
P. Francis Thomas,	180	145	101	426
Philip Horney,	175	143	111	429
Nicholas Martin,	174	145	133	452

County Commissioners.

John Kemp, 2d Dist.	175	152	106	433
Peter Webb, 2d	175	141	103	419

Federal Ticket.

Sam. Hambleton,	169	227	171	567
Joe. Bruff,	163	220	169	552
Geo. Dudley,	166	223	172	561
Sol. Mullikin,	153	203	174	530

County Commissioners.

Henry Spencer,	163	221	186	570
Spry Denny, 1	170	230	176	576

COMMUNICATION.

RICHARD SPENCER, Esq.
Sir,—In your paper of the 30th of September, seven questions are propounded to me by a writer, under the signature of "Simon Simple." Being from home, I did not see the paper before Saturday the 4th of October, I now hasten to answer, and request my answer inserted immediately in your paper which will appear tomorrow.

The first question is—If Mr. Samuel Harrison, or any other gentleman of large fortune, had placed in my hands, without interest, \$100,000, which enabled me to extend my fiscal operations, and had drawn a bill on New York or London, for \$5,000, and had placed it in my hands, at a price agreed on, which had been carried to his credit on my ledger, but no money paid, and the bill had been returned protested, would I have deemed it fair and honest to have claimed damages?

My answer is—If Mr. Samuel Harrison, or any other gentleman places in my hands, for safe keeping, because I am a safe depository, \$100,000, or any other sum, without interest, and I make myself responsible to return the money upon demand, and to pay it out as he wants it, and keep his accounts, and pay his overdraws, and others, although his deposits may be an advantage to me, it is of greater to the depositor, because I become his insurer against every kind of loss; I keep his money safe, and pay it to his order on demand;—If under such circumstances, the depositor should draw a bill on New York or London, at a price agreed upon, and the amount of said bill was carried to the credit of the drawer, upon my books, subject to his order upon demand, (although the money was not paid), and the bill was returned protested, I should feel myself fairly and honestly entitled to the legal damages; for the following reasons:

1. Money for the value of the bill being placed to the credit of the drawer by agreement, was a payment, and was subject to his order on demand, it would be my duty as a faithful agent, to hold this money to meet the demand at a moment's notice, therefore the money not being drawn for, does not lessen my claim for damages.

2. But if the bill, did not intend to use the money—and to save damages, and as frequently done by merchants—had sold the bill at a price agreed upon, to be accounted for upon notice of the payment of the bill, and after such advice; then placed to his credit and subject to his order upon demand, under such circumstances if the bill had been returned under protest, I should not consider myself entitled to damages.

3. Because I was not subject to be called on for payment, before the advice of the payment of the bill, but at liberty to apply my funds to other purposes.

The second question is—How would the U. States Bank have saved the nation thirty-five millions in the late war?

3d. Do I believe the U. States Bank during the late war could have continued to redeem her notes with specie?

4th. Have I not heard that the Bank of England, during the late European war, was compelled to suspend specie payments?

My answers to 4th, 3d and 2d questions are, that I am informed, the Bank of England, during the late European war, suspended specie payments.

To the third question my answer is that during the late war a United States Bank could not have continued specie payments beneficially to the nation.

My answer to the 2d question is—The Bank of the United States having suspended specie payments during the war, could have loaned the government its notes upon common interest, or even below, for government securities, without any premium; whereas the government during the late war borrowed the notes of the State Banks which had suspended specie payments, at a premium of 20 per cent., and gave their certificates, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which at the close of the war sold for a premium. This is the way the government have saved to the country thirty-five millions of dollars. I presume it will not be denied, that notes issued to the Government by a U. S. Bank during a war, upon government securities, where the wealth of the whole country was pledged for their redemption, would have equal credit to the notes of the State Banks—yes, far better.

In answer to the fifth question, I answer that I have not forgot that in 1813, in a state of profound peace, the affairs of the Bank of the U. States was in great confusion, and by mismanagement there was great loss to the stockholders, though none to the holders of the notes of the Bank. The Bank now is in great credit; and from experience very beneficial to the country. The Directors of the Bank of the U. S. have never closed their doors against an investigating committee in violation of their charter.

They have refused to submit to their inspection the private letters of gentlemen who had dealings with the Bank, and to send all their

books and papers to a hotel in Philadelphia, and deliver them up there to the committee. This they refused to do. Is there any man in this country who believes the President and Directors ought to have delivered the books and correspondence of the Bank, to the committee at a public hotel, and out of their possession? I believe the committee made the demand to be refused, to raise a hue and cry against the bank. The Directors prepared a room in the banking house, and a committee of their body to attend there. My opinion is their acts in this business was correct. If they had done otherwise, they would have been unfaithful to their trust.

My answer to the sixth question is—I do not know what the price of U. S. Bank stock is, nor have I any knowledge what the price would have been had the charter been renewed, nor am I able to say how much minus I am by old U. S. Bank's veto. That will depend upon the value of money upon the winding up of the Bank.

My answer to the 7th question is—I love my country, I defy Mr. Simon Simple to disprove it. If the Government offered 20 per cent. premium for money, would I have myself so ridiculous as to refuse it, when every body else received it? My neighbors, generally, believe I understand the management of my own affairs. I have with great pleasure, in a plain and unadorned manner, according to my information, answered your questions.

WM. HUGHLETT.
Galloway, October 6th, 1834.

ELECTIONS.—Elections in several States will take place at the following dates in the months of October and November:—

Delaware, 1st Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October.
Georgia, 1st Monday in October.
S. Carolina, 1st Monday in October.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November.

The Washington Globe states that the President returned to that city on Tuesday evening, in good health.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will take place at Annapolis on the 9th of October.

THE AFFAIR SETTLED.—The Alexandria Gazette of the 29th ult. says:—
"We understand that the difficulty between Mr. Archer and Mr. Ritchie, Jr. has been satisfactorily adjusted."

From the Hudson Gazette.
WHIGS AND TORIES.—An article, from the New Orleans Courier, calling the roll of the "Whigs," some time since went the rounds of the papers, and we were in hopes that some one more capable than ourselves, would have furnished the roll, at least, so far as the "Tories" are concerned. But we can wit no longer, and will try our hand at it.

Wm. L. Stone—

Here!

What are your claims to Whiggism? Speak boldly—let not your constitutional modesty obscure your merits.

Nay, sir, the caution is unnecessary—my claims are known to the world; why should I conceal them? Did I not during the late war, do all in my power to stay the arm of government, and to excite the wrath of the people against an admiral vain who was carrying on an unjust war, for the protection of our honest tars, against the "bulwark of our religion," did I not measure with undiminished energy over all our victories, and rejoice in loud tones at every defeat of our armies? Did I not traduce every advocate and supporter of that unjust war, and land its opponents, as alone entitled to the gratitude of generous and much abused England? Who was louder than I, in denouncing the author of the Declaration of Independence, and his Jacksonism—I beg pardon, his Jacksonism; (Never mind sir, the mistake is not uncommon) it shows what you are thinking of! And who but I would have thought of cautioning the farmers to lock their stable doors, when our miserable militia were returning from service? Have I ever aided in elevating the character of these Colonies, (or Colonies they ought to be) or ever ceased to promote a kind and proper feeling for that best of institutions—the King and Nobility of England? If these are not claims to the Whiggism of the present day—claims as good as any Daniel Webster of the concern—I know not what are!

Take your place, Mr. Stone; your claims are undoubted—none can be better if as good! The President of the Hartford Convention himself cannot surpass you.

Theodore Dwight—

Here!

What are your pretensions to modern Whiggism?

My pretensions! Sir, was I not Secretary of the Hartford Convention? Have I not written the history and its justifications? Have I not been consistent?

Enough, enough! The history of your whole life could not add to such claims—take a high seat in the congregation. You are worthy of an equal station with the Leighs and Websters of your school.

Charles King—

Here!

What are your claims to the appellation? Sir—your are unquestionable! I was educated in the school of high toned federalism, and have ever lamented the great defects in our constitution, in not assimilating nearer to a glorious monarchy; where high blood and high minds can be independent of the mob of the common people. Sir, my acts have ever corresponded with my education. I was a member of the state legislature during the war—was loud in my denunciations of that unjust struggle—I was active in my efforts to stay that demagogic Tompkins from bringing the energies of his state, in aid of the American side of that unhallowed war. Nay, I went farther—I boldly justified the murder of unarmed Americans, in a British prison—they deserved their death, if for no other reason, for having dared to resist the righteous demands of the British Government! I have gone farther than any of my compeers in opposing the elevation of Mister Jackson, and in manifesting my steady hatred of the advocates of that war—I have attacked even the dead females as well as males.

Go no farther, Mr. King! You have a thousand claims to an equality in Whiggism, with the Secretary of the Hartford Convention—you have been fortunate that your whole life has been fruitful of such evidences your Whiggery. Of you at least it could be said "*Mors ultima linea rerum est*."

The roll of Whigs is not yet exhausted—Enough however has been called to show its character. Let us see what the "Tories" are—let us judge both sides.

Andrew Jackson—approach!

Here!

What are your pretensions to the name and character of a Tory?

I am no Tory, sir! In the days of the Revolu-

tion when my nearest friends fell around me in the defence of our country, and when I received upon my person the mark of my resistance to oppression, I learned that to be a Tory, a man must oppose that country and its freedom and worship the institutions of Great Britain, even at the expense of Independence—I am no Tory, sir!

You mistake! We have great authority for placing your name at the head of the Tory list—the Whigs all pronounce you such—the "God-like" who never wanders from truth, even in a distress speech, vouches for you. We speak of Modern Toryism. Recollect your great rival said,

"If we cannot alter things

"By—we'll change their names, sir."

Still you will not acknowledge yourself a Tory—Then, sir, you must permit me to say, that in the modern acceptance of the term, you have many claims to be a Tory—you suffered for your country and its liberty in the revolution—you toiled in the same glorious struggle with Washington and Lafayette—this makes you and them alike Tories, and if Dan. Webster and Co. are Whigs, it makes you and them Tories of the first water. Not content, however, with this, you behave still worse in your second cruel and unjust war against British kindness—you slew great numbers of those whom you thought our enemies, but who were our friends, seeking out "booty and beauty" at the point of the bayonet, and you saved from death thousands of those, who, like yourself, were foolish enough to suppose they were serving their country by shielding it from a foreign yoke—you shew your fanaticism still farther, by making great personal sacrifices in the same unrighteous cause, and now in your old age, when you might if you pleased, be quietly at home enjoying yourself, you are disregarding your own comfort, and resisting all the arts of the disinterested and patriotic Whigs, under the idea that you are obeying the will of the people, and saving them from the rule of a mob, and a Tory, deny it not! You are a Tory, according to the new dictionary—there are none like you in the country that aid for the Whigs, there are a great many who love you the better for such Toryism.

Martin Van Buren—

Here!

You too are a Tory?

But sir—

Nay, deny it not! you belong to Hickory's school. Was not Tom Jefferson a Tory before you? What was Daniel D. Tompkins, but a Tory? Yet you supported him in all his measures during the war—you have always been a Tory, and you are now a Tory, in the eyes of the Latin scholar, Mr. King, would you, to think and act for their selves. Was it not through your means, our mother country was deprived of a monopoly of the West India trade, and was you not rash enough to attempt, and but for the patriotic Whigs, would you not have taken from "the bulwark of our religion," the glorious privilege of impressing our seamen? And more than this, have you not always been pressing the nation to reward the old soldiers of the revolution, and by making their old age comfortable, show that it was right to resist the paternal care of old England? Take your place sir, by the side of the old Hero—if he is a Tory you are, and if Daniel Webster and Co. are Whigs, you certainly are not.

Lucas Cress—

Here!

You too are a Tory?

But sir, I fought for my country during all the late war—

All the better sir, all the better—nobody can dispute your claim to that title, are you not now old Hickory's Secretary of War? If he is a Tory, your claims are the same.

Richard M. Johnson—

I am here—

What are your claims to Toryism?

Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whig—but as names have changed so much, I suppose I must acknowledge my Toryism—because I drew Tompkins, and saved our frontiers from the scalping knife and tomahawk—because in my Sunday Mail Report I attempted to save our country from religious despotism; because I have sustained the patriotic administration of old Hickory—because I am opposed to the dominion of a maned "democracy"—because—

That will do, sir, your claims are good; take your place, and thank the good people of this country that they have intelligence and virtue enough to reward the good—no matter what may be its name, and to punish the bad, even though 200 per cent. below Hartford Convention value, and recollect that this is not the first time the "livory of heaven" has been stolen "to serve the devil in."

From the Globe.

THE PROPHECIES OF HEZEKIAH!

The National Intelligencer of Monday introduces an Appeal to the People of Baltimore, (reprinted and signed by Hezekiah Niles, in behalf of the Bank party in that city, in which the President is abused throughout, and particularly for the Veto, and for the declaration that the responsibility of removing the deposits, according to the provisions of the charter, was his. For these acts, the President is denounced by old Hezekiah as "a weak, and prejudiced, and passionate old man;" and then again as possessed with "the boldness of Caesar—the hypocrisy of Cromwell—and the ambition of Bonaparte." All this baggage the editor of the Intelligencer recommends as proceeding from "the Baltimore Whig Convention, headed by that veteran republican Hezekiah Niles!" And continues the editor, after this flourish, "We need not, to a paper thus recommended to the respect and regard of our readers, add our praises. It speaks for itself; and it discourses well."

Now we beg the public to read the following Prophecies of Hezekiah, wherein, among other things, he foretells that the Bank "cannot want adherents or underlings, for those who have the command of money, will always command them;" that the Bank will assuredly be a political machine; but that, whether as such, it happens to be on [his] side or against him [he] shall still hold the same opinion of it—that it is an unconstitutional institution." How unfortunate that every word of Hezekiah's Prophecy should come true, with the exception of so much as gives the assurance that the Bank's money could never induce him to change his opinion of it as "an unconstitutional institution, and political machine." Oh! Hezekiah, Hezekiah! Oh!

From Niles's Register, December 16, 1830.

Vol. 1, page 246.

The power of the Bank of the United States is severely deprecated by the WISE and GOOD; it is an engine of a more formidable nature than any before known to our country—competent to dictate public measures and private, and yet is responsible, either to the GOVERNMENT or PEOPLE—and may be above the regulation even of its own stockholders, through the contrivances mentioned! The first election under its charter furnished a proof that the minority might govern; and if that minority had been less foolish or less wicked, that minority would have governed still, that the bank is exceedingly crippled, through the proceedings of these men, its original fabricators, and

the singular infidelity of its officers and agents—so that for a long time past it has not made any dividend. But the sagacity of Mr. Cheves—his ambition, industry, and application to business, will bring forth and exercise the powers of the institution, whenever the time comes in which life and activity is given to domestic industry, either by a foreign demand or for home consumption—when money shall circulate freely, or be freely demanded, for the purposes of trade. Then will the bank "boom out," as the gallows say, and make known ITS TERRORS OF PEACE, with the government, the local institutions, and individuals.

The time has been when a man without a BLACK COCK DEER, that could hardly expect to be civilly treated in a Bank of the United States; much less to be favored with a share of that public accommodation which it was intended to furnish. The dispositions of men, and the force of party, are the same as they were twenty-two years ago; and it cannot be doubted but that the PRESENT BANK would conduct itself as badly as the OLD BANK did, if the influence of two or three hundred moneyed men, dispersed throughout the United States, and commanding a large part of the moneyed interest, located at the most convenient points, and concentrating a force in our CAUSE, crosses and rows, then rendering a common obedience to the Grand Lama, or parent bank, as the sun of their system—may be more easily conceived than described. They cannot want adherents and underlings—for those who have the command of money will always command them; and they may also dictate their measures to the body of the "commercial interest"—a very powerful class of society. As matters work at present, the bank is as necessarily on the side of Government, as the bench of Bishops in England are on the side of the Ministry for to borrow money is the order of the day, and it is the interest of the bank to lend it. But the circumstances of the times may be changed; and it may be the good pleasure of the bank to OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT, with an ability to depress the public credit, and obstruct the public works, yet little thought of. At the present moment, many persons are very desirous of loaning money to the United States at less than six per cent. interest; but as the bank can render money "SCARCER" when it pleases, by checking its circulation, I verily believe that it has the power to reduce the price of our six per cent. stocks to 80 or 85 per cent. in six months, if there should not be a foreign market for them. With such means, what may not be apprehended, IF THE BANK SHOULD INTERFERE IN OUR ELECTIONS—zealously support this man, and oppose that; and, if an unsuccessful, throw its weight in excess of proportion to the adverse party? This may not appear to be the interest of the bank; but when we recollect that "HOLY MEN DENYED DAMNATION" on those who lent money to the Government during the late war, and know the force and fervor of PARTY, we can easily believe a sacrifice of interest might be made to embarrass and derange the public proceedings. There is no prospect, just now, of such a political excitement as has been spoken of; but let it come when it will, and it will one day or another agitate us, the bank will assuredly be a POLITICAL MACHINE! Whether, as such, it shall hold the same opinion of it—that IT IS AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTION, and, if constitutional, that IT SHALL NOT MEDDLE WITH POLITICAL AFFAIRS."

From the Globe.

NEW GOLD COIN.

The amount of Gold coined at the Mint since the 1st of August, 1834, to the 27th of September, 1834, one week excepted, is \$1,238,000.

No return received for the week ending 16th August, estimated for that week, \$212,000—making the total amount coined to the 27th Sept. \$1,550,000.

Of this amount, upwards of four hundred thousand dollars have been delivered to the Bank of the United States. The remainder has been delivered, principally, to the deposit Banks, and some to individuals.

Now, mark the contrast between the course of the deposit Banks and the Bank of the U. States. The former have paid out the gold which they obtained, readily to individuals who asked for it, as long as it lasted; and it is to their liberality, and that of some patriotic individuals, that the public is indebted for the comparatively small sum which has already obtained circulation.

The latter (the Bank of the U. States) refuses to part with a dollar which it has received from the Mint. It is hoarding up all the gold which it can lay its hands upon, for the purpose of defeating the object of the law of the last Congress. It refuses to exchange the smallest sum for its own notes. An acquaintance of ours, last week, in Philadelphia, went to the mother Bank, and asked, as a favor, for twenty dollars in gold for their own notes, and was answered "WE DO NOT PAY OUT GOLD, SIR."

By the last returns, it appears that there was in the Mint, deposited for coinage, about a million of dollars, and of the late arrivals, probably millions more will soon be sent there.

The Mint is the property of the public. It was established for the public convenience; and shall that public be incommode to gratify the revengeful disposition of the Bank? We trust not. We trust for the future not one piece of gold coin will be coined for the Bank, so long as there is an ounce of gold remaining in the Mint uncoined, belonging to other institutions, or to individuals.

While it labors to defeat the operations of the laws of the country, and wars upon the constitutional rights and anxious wishes of the People, that it cannot, at least, avail itself of the Government's establishment, to effect such purposes. The Mint has so far been busily engaged in coining half eagles for the Bank to hoard, while all its energies should have been given to coin for those who sought to save the country by throwing its products into circulation.

Kreosol.—The following communication from the United States Gazette, should arrest the attention of every physician and chemist.—Whether the substance is new or not, we are unable to say, but are inclined to consider it an article used very generally among the ancients in the preparation of which has been long lost to the world. Be that as it may—Dr. Reichenbach is still due the credit of having given to the public a most valuable medicine. We are inclined to suppose the new substance the same that was used in preparing and preserving mummies; and in this opinion we are supported by several eminent physicians. The discovery has made no secret of his preparation, but he has made public the manner in which he obtains it. We may add that Dr. R. is well known as a learned and skillful practitioner.—*Phil. Com. Herald.*

"A great discovery in chemistry, has lately been made by Dr. Reichenbach, of Germany; he having succeeded in extracting from tar

and smoke a hitherto unknown substance, which he calls Kreosol, (flesh preserver.) This substance possesses the property of resisting putrefaction, in a most eminent degree, and when diluted with water, fresh slaughtered meat, after having been immersed in it for a few minutes, may be kept in the open air and in the hottest weather, for any length of time, without becoming in the least affected.

This fact led several eminent physicians to experiment with it, in the treatment of human diseases, applying it both internally and externally, in which they have been crowned with the most striking success.

People afflicted with the horrid disease of cancer, after having been despaired of by the most skillful physicians, have been completely cured by Kreosol.

For wounds, and sores in general, it has been found the best remedy known, and is particularly recommended in surgical operations, as it prevents inflammation, and stops the most excessive bleeding almost instantly.

In hysterical diseases, it is likewise said to be of great service. We are glad to hear that Messrs. F. Klett & Co. of this city, have received a supply of this valuable medicine, and hope that we shall soon hear of its good effects.

We refer our readers to the advertisement, on this subject, in another page.

N. B.—For further particulars, see the Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in which the Pamphlet of Dr. Reichenbach, written on this subject has been partly translated.

Dublin paper relates the following singular incident of the discovery of murderers through the intervention of a dog:

BALLINASLOE, July 23.—A young man, a farmer, residing near Thomastown, in the parish, had been married some time ago. At the time of the marriage the young woman's father covenanted not to pay the balance of his daughter's fortune until such time as a child should be born for the young couple. No sooner had this event taken place than the father-in-law went to his daughter's house, and handed the balance (twenty guineas) to the husband. That night, some short time after the lad had retired to rest, the door was broken in, and five men armed, & their faces blackened, entered and dragged the young man out of his bed to shoot him, unless he gave them the money he had that day received from his father-in-law, which he did to save his life.

The villains then departed, and in a few minutes returned, and murdered the poor young man, lest he should prosecute them. They made a diligent search for the wife, but could not find her, whereupon they dung the infant into the fire, and burnt it to death. Fortunately for the poor girl she fled through a window to the police, who soon arrived, but not till the villains were gone. A dog, however, belonging to one of them, remained behind licking the blood in the kitchen, which the sergeant secured with his handkerchief, to which he attached a long rope, the end of which he held in his hand and then let him go where he pleased.

The dog never found until he led the police into the room where they found the five murderers washing the black of their faces and the blood of their hands, for they did not shoot the victim lest the police should hear them. Having searched one of them, they found all the money in his pocket. They then secured them, and committed them to Roscommon goal to abide their trial at the next assizes.

Dublin Paper.

Ohio.—A letter from this State, published in the Albany Argus, says—

"From all the information I can obtain, I can assure you, notwithstanding the boasting of our opponents, Ohio will give a stronger democratic vote than she has ever heretofore given. Lucas was elected in '32, a majority of nearly 8000. This fall his majority at the lowest calculation will exceed 10,000, and I should not be the least surprised to see it more than doubled. My reason is simply this—a large portion of the reserve Anti-masons and anti-Bank men will vote for Lucas, the anti-Bank candidate. Findley is the acknowledged Bank candidate, though with the exception of his views on this subject, he is still a Jacksonian. No man has ever filled the station of Governor of this State, with so much credit to himself, and honor to the State, as Gen. Lucas. His bitterest enemies admit it, and are a large portion of the old Clay whigs, who are so much dissatisfied at the preference given to a seceder from Jacksonism; that they will not vote at all, or not for Findley. Again the state is anti-Bank, and that question will be the sole test with us."

"Our prospects for Congress are good. The only members considered doubtful are Lytle, 1st district, Allen, 7th, and McLene, in this (9th) district. My opinion is, that Lytle and Allen will both be re-elected; ours is doubtful. I also think that we shall elect members in the 1st, 11th, and fifteenth districts, which will leave our majority, should we lose the three above-named, the same as last winter."

A MAD ACTRESS.—The most distinguished Ophelia that ever appeared on the stage was Mrs. Susannah Montford. During her last year, says "Genet, in his 'Account of the English Stage,'" she became deranged. But as her disorder was not outrageous, she was not placed under any rigorous confinement, but was suffered to walk about her house. One day, she asked what play was to be performed that evening, and was told it was to be Hamlet. She then, as her mind was, she recollected her former glory in part of Ophelia; and with that cunning, which is so frequently allied to insanity, she found means to elude the care of her attendants, and got to the theatre, where, concealing herself till the scene in which Ophelia was to make her appearance in her mad state, she pushed upon the stage before the person appointed to play the character, and exhibited a representation of it that astonished the performers as well as the audience. She exhausted her vital powers in this effort, was taken home, and died soon after.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

We learn from the Clinton (Miss.) Gazette that the cholera has recently raged with almost unprecedented violence at Randolph, Tenn., a little town on the Mississippi river, a short distance above Memphis. The population of that town does not exceed 350; yet, in the space of a few days, about forty citizens had fallen victims to the malady. The disease commenced on board a flat boat lying at the landing. It is stated that nearly every resident of the town had died precipitately into the country. [Bal. Amer.]

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—There has been a pretty good supply of red wheat at market, and sales have been uniform throughout the week at 90 a 100 cts for fair to very good quality. Very prime machined parcels might probably command a cent or two above our highest named rate. Sales of family flour white at \$1.12.

The safe return of the corps of U. States Dragoons from their arduous expedition to the Pawnee and other Indian tribes of the far West has been already announced. In the absence of any official report on the subject, we readily avail ourselves of the following authentic private detail of the operations of the Dragoon corps, contained in a letter from a captain of one of the companies, addressed to Col. R. M. Johnson, of Lexington, Ky. We find it in the Lexington Gazette of the 20th instant:

THE DRAGOONS.

The Camanches—Kinways—et Wacos.

Fort Gibson, Aug. 19th, 1834.

My dear sir—
It is with great pleasure that I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you a few of the particulars of the dangerous, honorable and successful campaign from which we have just returned; but sorry to have to relate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. H. LEAVENWORTH, who died like a man in the service of his country, on the 20th ultimo, at his own encampment about 80 miles in our rear on the very day we reached the Pawnee Pick village, three days after we had left that of the Camanches. He had provisions for Col. Dodge's command, one or two companies of infantry, and one field piece.

On our arrival at a new post which had been established by order of Gen. Leavenworth, near the confluence of the False Washita with Red River, at which we expected to have found a sufficient supply of provisions to enable the whole regiment to march in pursuit of the Pawnee and Camanches, we learned that the Pawnee Pick had lately visited that neighborhood and murdered a Judge Martin, of Arkansas, and his servant, whose bodies had been found and carried off by a band of seven years of age—Here Gen. Leavenworth issued an order to Col. Dodge, to select 250 of his most efficient men and horses, and take with him 10 days' rations to last 20 days, about which time he promised to meet us with a further supply; and most faithfully would he have performed his promise had he not have been called upon to pay the great debt of nature. His complaint was a raging fever, and it is said that he was so sensible of his approaching dissolution that he made arrangements for his funeral and settled the affairs of his estate before his death—his body is I understand still near the Cross Timbers, from which it cannot be removed until a change of weather.

We had with us two young squaws, one of which was a Kioway and the other was a Pawnee Pick, whom Gen. Leavenworth had purchased from the Osages, by whom they had been taken prisoners, the former about one year ago, the latter about five years ago, and whom we expected to make interpreters to their respective tribes. Not long after our departure from our camp, we were so fortunate as to encounter a considerable party of Camanches, who came up to us, and as neither of our captive girls could speak their language we were at some loss, but one of them understood Spanish, and through him and one of the Dealers who understood the same language, Col. Dodge was able to soothe the whole party, and procure among them a pilot to their village, which we found rich in horses, with which the plains were literally covered, but in a most defenceless condition, as the warriors of the great rocky mountain. This village contained 300 lodges made by stretching buffalo skins upon light poles in belt fashion, which are moved by tying them to the sides of their horses, wherever it suits the convenience of the tribe. The Camanches do not cultivate the earth, but procure their corn, beans, pumpkins and melons from their neighbors the Pawnee Picks, so called on account of their picking themselves with powder or small musket balls from their arms and breasts; but was called themselves *Tamashas*, which they pay their jacked buffaloes in the way of their Amazonian mothers, who arm themselves with bows and arrows, and dress after the same fashion of the warriors. In infancy they are tied to a board and handled with great roughness—at three years old they manage a horse themselves, and at four or five engage in driving about five thousand horses. They were when we reached their village, located east of a cluster of towering rocky mountains, of prodigious height and grandeur which are supposed by some of our most intelligent officers to be spurs of the great rocky mountain. Col. Dodge had two days at this village with the expectation of meeting their principal chief, for whom a messenger had been despatched; but as we were now scarce of provisions and greatly encumbered with sick, a pilot was procured and we commenced our march for the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the evening of the first day that we left the Camanche village we made a fortification where we left our sick with a detachment of dragoons, and with our reduced force marched upwards of two days to the Pawnee Pick or Tawawshi village, over and through the prasses of those mountains—upon our march we reached a lofty cleft which overlooked a valley of considerable extent where our Kioway girl raised herself in her saddle and addressed the Osages in the most animated manner. She told them that she was in her own country—that she had often rode, hunted and played in the valley beneath us, and to the north-west observed that her village lay in this direction and that one day's travel would enable us to reach it; but when our guide, a Pawnee Mohawk and a dull fellow bore off to the south west, her countenance fell.

Here a negro fellow who had runaway from this neighborhood and taken up by the Camanches, confirmed the information which we had previously received from that tribe of there being a white boy who could speak English at the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the second day after our arrival, Col. Dodge, with all the officers under his command, with the exception of myself, who as officer of the day, remained in command of our encampment, and Lt. Northrop, who was officer of the guard, repaired to the council house in the village for the purpose of holding a council with this tribe.

The accidental firing of a pistol in the hands of one of the Cherokee Indians, who accompanied us on this campaign, created great confusion at this council and was near having a serious termination. The warriors fled precipitately from the council house to their lodges for their arms, and the women and children to the rocky mountains, under which their village is built for safety; but the brave Col. Dodge, with his usual firmness and good management, soon restored peace and order. After assuring them of his disposition to be at peace with them, he told them what he had heard about the white boy, and informed them that he would say nothing more in council until that boy was produced. Confusion marked the countenances

of the chiefs, but as there was no other alternative, the boy was sent for and given up to Col. Dodge in exchange for the Pawnee Pick girl. This little naked urchin, who we have still with us, and who proved to be the son of Judge Martin who was killed near Fort Washita, was delighted and astonished at hearing his own language spoken, and asked emphatically if these were all white people around him, and when asked by Colonel Dodge his name he answered without hesitation "Matthew Wright Martin;" he told the Colonel that his father was still alive—that he saw the Indians shoot him in the back with their arrows, but that he ran off and left them, and that they had drawn their gigs (spears) upon him but that his life had been saved by the warriors with whom he then lived. On the next day after this council the chiefs of the Camanches, Kioways and Wacos arrived at our encampment, with whom a council was appointed to be held on the day following. This council was held in our encampment and was attended by near three thousand warriors. So great was the noise that it could scarcely be seen beyond the limits of our own company, who stood by their arms in readiness to act at a moment's warning; and I know it will be gratifying to your feelings to hear that this band of brave Kentuckians would have done their duty if fighting had become necessary. But the excellent management of Col. Dodge upon this occasion superseded the necessity and terminated the affair honorably to himself and to his command, as well as advantageous to his country. The gratitude of the Kioways was unbounded when Col. Dodge gave up to her nation our Kioway prisoner—Her uncle, who was a chief, made a most animated address to his people on the occasion; he told them that the man who had travelled so far to restore to them their lost daughter must be a very great and a very good man; and that he longed to embrace him with the arms of friendship and love. Twenty men of the different tribes, most of whom are great men among their nations are with us. They are astonished and delighted at all they see and hear, and are much gratified at the presents we have given them—Col. Dodge is I believe anxious to send them to the Hermitage to see General Jackson, but the Indians themselves would rather return home at present to display the presents they have already received and visit us upon another occasion with more of their people.

Although there has been no blood shed upon this campaign I look upon its termination as adding in a high degree to the military fame of Col. Dodge, who displayed a degree of perseverance in marching us without food in an enemy's country to their very villages, and obtaining from them a supply of provisions to last us to the buffalo country; forming with them treaties of peace and friendship and obtaining from them one of our people, whom they had in bondage, and supporting that part of his regiment which was under his immediate command without any provisions from Government for near sixty days, and that too in an enemy's country, upon their own resources and her hunters.

In addition to all this, he has visited tribes of Indians who have never before been overtaken by any armed force whatever, although often pursued, and has brought their principal men with him to observe civilized society, and explored a country within our own limits possessing a great many advantages, which has not been laid down on our maps, and about which very little has been hitherto known; and all this has been done with less than two hundred and fifty troops. If ever I felt like a soldier it was when I saw this band undismayed as it was surrounded by such a prodigious armed force as that which surrounded it on the day Col. Dodge held the council with the Kioways, Camanches, and the Wacos. The stream upon which the village is situated is a large branch of Red River, the water of which is as salt as the sea, and the cliff near its banks contains mountains of salt rock which can be used without any preparation whatever.

Excuse this hasty and imperfect scrawl,
And believe me to be with great respect,
Yours truly,
To Col. R. M. Johnson.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton,
A very handsome and general assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods.
Among which are,
A HANDSOME VARIETY OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSIMERES.
He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.
sept 30

WM. W. HIGGINS,
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLERY, adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.
sept 23

TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. He can guarantee with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.
sept 30

D. M. SMITH.

TO BE RENTED


A commodious new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

THE UNION TAVERN

IN EASTON.
A commodious new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

MILL FOR SALE.

Having concluded to leave this state; I offer at private sale, my

Mill, Mill-seat and Farm

adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred acres of land, with a considerable bed of Iron Ore thereon. On the premises are a two story DWELLING, with two rooms and a passage below, and four above, well finished, nursery and kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard; milkhouse, meat house, barn, stables, carriage house, all in good repair; two excellent springs of water, and one spring house convenient; storehouse, a small dwelling for a miller; the mill in prime order for both merchant and country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the state. I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase an excellent stand for grist work, merchant work, and a country store. Terms of sale will be accommodating; for further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
THOMAS HOPKINS,
Spring Mills, near Denton,
Caroline county, Md.
aug 5

N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property

WOOL.

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

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.
Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to do so. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.
sept 9

TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches and in the most fashionable style—having made arrangements so as to receive the fashions every season as soon as they come out. He flatters himself from his experience in business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to any who may favor him with a call. However, to render every thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a misfit, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage.
The Public's humble servant,
THOMAS J. EARICKSON.
sept 23

WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNEN OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.
This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.
The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:
Knutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.
Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Family Portraits.
The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.
Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.
The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.
Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.
Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.
Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M.P. author of the Monk, &c.
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.
The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1793, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.
All the above, cost in the "Library" but \$2.00!!!
Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, (thankfully received by)
ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.
Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.
aug 5

A Cook Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of Baltimore wishes to hire by the year or month, a Servant, to do the cooking and washing in a small family. Recommendations for character will be required, and liberal wages given. Apply at this office.
sept 30

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by said Court—and the Securities hope and expect that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.
WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.
april 22

GEORGE WINSLOW.

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light street wharf,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. B. HARRISON, and has just received,
15 lbs. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugars,
14 lbs. Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses,
25 bags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee,
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Pouchong Teas,
10 boxes of white and brown Havana Sugars,
Box and keg Raisins,
Soap and Candles,
Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in blads. and blads.
French Brandy, in half pipes,
Holland Gin and Wines,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Flour,
Herrings and Mackerel,
Stone and Wooden Ware,
Cotton Yarn,
And many other articles too tedious to mention, which (in order to receive a share of public patronage) he offers for sale very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.
Baltimore, Aug. 12th—aug 19 Sw

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, and earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible; by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant
JOHN HARPER.
P. S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by M. THOMAS J. EARICKSON, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centerville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.
sept 2

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, it taken away immediately.
GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.
Easton, July 8

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Baltimore.
After having conducted an extensive Boarding school for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.
Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.
The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.
In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.
The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.
Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by applying to the editor.
The Frederick and Annapolis papers, Hagerstown Courier, National Intelligencer, Eastern Whig, Port Deposit Courant, will advertise the above once a week each, to the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American] office.
aug 26

Branch Bank at Easton.

September 23d, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to all persons holding stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, that the President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on stock for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of October.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
sept 23

POST-OFFICE.

Easton, July 1st, 1834.

Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once. He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postage.
EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

Cheap Daily Paper.

[On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Cities with the most decided success.]

IT is proposed to publish in the city of Baltimore, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the

BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertaking, the subscriber deems it proper to set forth the following considerations:—

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser" will differ from the daily papers now printed in this city, as it is the design of the publisher to adopt a system of condensing, by which the reader will become acquainted with all the important transpiring events of the times, without the inconvenience and loss of time attending the perusal of lengthy columns of closely printed matter. None but articles of peculiar interest will be published in detail.

2. The Intelligencer and Advertiser will be a politically neutral paper, aiming at an impartial record of all the prominent occurrences of the day, without regard to party politics.

3. It shall be a commercial journal, presenting to its readers an account of the state of our Markets, and those of sister cities; of the Shipping News; Auction Sales; Mail arrivals and departures; of the various Lines of Stages, Steamboats, Packets, &c. Embracing also, Statistics and Tabular Views for reference; and whatever else is calculated to interest and benefit the Mercantile part of the community.

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted to the best interests of our beautiful and flourishing city, and exerting its utmost to develop its natural advantages, increase its trade and advance the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Meetings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conventions for the improvement of Schools, the advancement of Science, &c. &c.

5. It shall be an inland publication, suited to the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Storekeeper and Manufacturer residing in the country; and for the accommodation of such of them as may not be disposed to read the daily, a tri-weekly paper will be issued (every other day), comprising all the news contained in the daily, and furnishing an abridged but satisfactory view of whatever is adapted to prove interesting and useful to these important classes of society.

6. It shall correspond with the pecuniary character of the times,—though printed on a handsome super-royal sheet, (five columns to the page) and containing a complete diurnal compendium of the most various intelligence,—the practical *multum in parvo*; yet the terms stated below, will render it cheaper than any other daily paper published in the country, and enable all to avail themselves of its great advantages.

7. It is designed to be literally a "Daily Advertiser," and commended as it is to public patronage by its reasonable terms and judicious arrangement, an extensive city and country circulation is confidently expected, which will of course make it a vehicle of numerous advertisements, and give it a claim to its title.

Having now briefly set before his fellow citizens his views, and knowing the astonishing success that similar projects have met with in Boston, New York, &c. the subscriber trusts the citizens of Baltimore and the adjacent country will not be reluctant to encourage an enterprise presenting such claims to public patronage. He respectfully solicits the support of all, and assures his friends that he will gratefully remember their favorable co-operation in behalf of this new publication.

8. A number of individuals will be authorized to procure subscribers, and will wait on the citizens at an early day.

Respectfully, the Public's humble servant,
C. F. CLOUD.

TERMS.

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser," will be published at \$4 per annum; payable quarterly, at the expiration of each quarter.

2. The tri-weekly paper will contain all the news of the daily, and will be furnished to subscribers, at \$2.50 per annum payable in three months; or \$3, if not paid within the year.

3. The Baltimore Intelligencer will be printed at Office No. 1, S. Gay street, every morning, on good paper, and delivered by careful carriers to any part of the city.

4. Our brethren of the type in sister cities and in the country, especially those of them who are willing to exchange with us, would confer a favor by giving our prospectus a few insertions. The favor will be cheerfully reciprocated.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of the Lands of the late

Lloyd Nichols, deceased, are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Administrator of Lloyd Nichols, dec'd.
aug 26

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff.
july 22

TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to

JACOB C. WILLSON.
sept 2

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

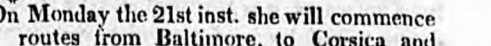
WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven of Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chelstertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
april 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Fordin,

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

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

WM. OWEN, Agent.
march

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,



GEORGE W. PARROT, Master.

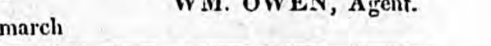
THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and fitted out in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning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

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

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

SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Easton Point, may 6

JOHN W. WELLES



Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firlbank and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest price for the Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
oct 9.

WAS</

EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1834.

VOL. VII.---NO. 15.

EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 364.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue of the year---BY

RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are three dollars per annum, payable
half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of the
publisher.

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

GRISSEL COCHRANE, An Historical Fragment.

BY JOHN M. WILSON.

When the tyranny and the bigotry of the
last James drove his subjects to take up arms
against him, one of the most formidable ene-
mies of his dangerous usurpation was Sir John
Cochrane, (ancestor of the present Earl of Dun-
doland) who was one of the most prominent
actors in Argyle's rebellion. For ages a des-
tructive doom seemed to have hung over the
house of Campbell, enveloping in a common
ruin all who united their fortunes to the cause
of its chieftain. The same doom encompassed
Sir John Cochrane. He was surrounded by the
king's troops,--long, and desperate was his
resistance; but at length overpowered by num-
bers, he was taken prisoner, tried and condemn-
ed to die upon the scaffold. He had but a few
days to live, and his jailer only waited the ar-
rival of this death warrant to lead him forth to
execution. His family and his friends visited
him in prison, and exchanged with him the
last, the long, the heart-yearning farewell. But
there was one who came not with the rest, to
receive his blessing---one who was the pride of
his eyes and of his house---even Grisel, the
daughter of his love.

Twilight was casting a deeper gloom over
the gratings of his prison house, he was mourn-
ing for a last look of his favorite child, and
his head was pressed against the cold damp walls
of his cell, to cool the feverish pulsations that
shot through it like strings of fire, when the
door of his apartment turned slowly on its un-
willing hinges, and his keeper entered followed
by a young and beautiful lady. Her person
was tall and commanding, her eyes dark,
bright and fearless; but their very brightness
spoke of sorrow---sorrow too deep to be wept
away, and her raven tresses were parted over
an open brow, clear and pure as the polished
marble. The unhappy captive raised his head
as they entered.

My child! my own Grisel! he exclaimed, as
he fell upon her bosom.

My father! my dear father! sobbed the mis-
erable maiden as she dashed away the tear that
accompanied the words.

Your interview must be short---very short,
said the jailer, as he turned and left them for
a few minutes together.

Heaven help and comfort thee, my daughter,
said Sir John, while he held her to his
breast, and printed a kiss upon her brow; I
had feared that I should die without bestow-
ing my blessing on the head of my own child,
and that stung me more than death, but thou
art come, my love,---thou art come---and the
last blessing of thy wretched father.

Nay, father, forbear! she exclaimed; 'not
thy last blessing nor thy last! My father shall
not die!'

'Be calm, be calm, my child,' returned he.
'Would to heaven that I could comfort thee---
my own! my own! But there is no hope; with-
in three days, and thou and all my little ones
will be dead.'

Fatherless he would have said, but the word
died on his tongue.

'Three days! repeated she, raising her head
from his hand; three days! then there is hope
---my father shall live! Is not my grand-father
the friend of father Peter, the confessor, and
master of the King? From him he shall beg the
life of his, and my father shall not die.'

'Nay, my Grisel,' returned he, 'be not
deceived, there is no hope. Already my doom
is sealed; already the king has sealed the order
for my execution, and the messenger of
death is now on the way.'

'Yet my father shall not die---shall not die!'
she repeated emphatically; and clasping her
hands together,---'Heaven speed a daughter's
prayer!' she exclaimed; and turning to her
father calmly, 'we part now, but we shall meet
again.'

'What would you, my child?' inquired he
eagerly, and gazing anxiously on her face.

'Ask not now,' she replied, 'my father, ask
not now, but pray for me, and bless me---but
not with thy last blessing.'

He again pressed her to his heart, and wept
upon her neck. In a few moments the jailer
entered, and they were torn from the arms of
each other.

On the evening of the second day after the
interview we mentioned, a stay-faring man
crossed the drawbridge at Berwick from the
north, and proceeded along Marygate, sat down
to rest upon a bench by the door of this hon-
dlerie on the south side of the street nearly
fronting where was called the man-guard
then stood. He did not enter the Inn, for it
was above his apparent condition, being that
of a man of a few years before, and where, at a
somewhat earlier period, James the Sixth of
Scotland had taken up his residence, when on
his way to enter on the sovereignty of England.
The traveller wore a coarse jerkin, fastened
round his body by a leather girdle, and over it
a short cloak composed of equally plain mate-
rials. He was evidently a young man, but his
features were so almost to conceal his age.

In one hand he carried a small bun-
dle, and in the other a pilgrim's staff. Having
called for a glass of wine he took a crust of
bread from his bundle, and after resting a few
minutes rose to depart. The shades of night
were setting in and it threatened to be a night
of storms. The heavens were gathering black,
the clouds rushing from the sea, sudden gusts of
wind were moaning along the streets, accom-
panied by heavy drops of rain; and the face of
the Tweed was troubled.

'Heaven help thee if thou intendest to travel
far in such a night as this,' said the sentinel
of the English gate, as the traveller passed him,
and proceeded to cross the bridge.

In a few minutes, he was upon the wide,
desolate, and dreary moor of Tweedmouth,
which for miles presents a desert of firs, fern,
and stunted heath, with here and there a single
covered with thick brush wood. He slowly

toiled over the steep hill, braving the storm,
which now raged with the highest fury. The
rain fell in torrents, and the winds howled as a
legion of famished wolves, hurling its doleful
and angry echoes over the heath. Still the
stranger pushed onward, until he had proceed-
ed two or three miles from Berwick; when, as
if unable longer to brave the storm, he sought
shelter amidst some crab and bramble bushes
by the way side. Nearly an hour had passed
since he sought this imperfect refuge, and the
darkness of the night and the storm had increas-
ed together, when the sound of a horse's feet
was heard hurrying along the road. Suddenly
his horse was grasped by the bridle, the rider
raised his head, and the stranger before him,
holding a pistol to his breast.

'Dismount!' said the stranger sternly.
The horseman, benumbed, and stricken with
fear, made an effort to reach his arms; but in a
moment the hand of the robber quitted the
bridle, grasped the breast of rider, and drag-
ged him to the ground. He fell heavily on his
face, and for several minutes remained sense-
less. The stranger seized the leather bag
which contained the mail to the north, and
flinging it on his shoulder, rushed across the
heath.

Early on the following morning the inhabi-
tants of Berwick were seen hurrying in groups
to the spot where the robbery had been com-
mitted, and were scattered in every direction
over the moor, but no trace of the robber could
be obtained.

Three days had passed, and Sir John Coch-
rane yet lived. The mail which contained his
death warrant was robbed, and before another
order for his execution could be given, the in-
tercession of his father, the Earl of Dundoland,
with the king's confessor might be successful.
Grisel now became his constant companion in
prison and spoke to him words of comfort.
Nearly fourteen days had passed since the ro-
bbery of the mail had been committed, and pro-
tracted hope in the bosom of the prisoner be-
came more bitter, than his first despair. The
intercession of his father had been unsuccessful;
and a second time that bigoted and would
be despot monarch had signed the warrant
for his death, and within little more than an-
other day that warrant would reach the prison.
'The will of heaven be done!' groaned the
captive.

'Amen,' responded Grisel, with wild vehem-
ence, 'yet my father shall not die.'

Again the rider with the mail had reached
the moor of Tweedmouth, and a second time
he bore with him the doom of Sir John Coch-
rane. He spurred his horse to the utmost
speed---he looked cautiously before, behind,
and around him, and in his right hand he car-
ried a pistol to defend himself. The moon
shed a ghastly light across the heath, which
was only sufficient to render desolately dim
visible, and to give spiritual embodiment to
every shrub. He was turning the angle of a
straggling copse, when his horse reared at the
report of a pistol, the fire of which seemed to
dash into his very eyes. At the same moment his
own pistol flashed, and his horse rearing more
violently, he was driven from the saddle. In a
moment the foot of the robber was upon his
breast, who bending over him, and brandishing
a short dagger in his hand, said,

'Give me thine arms, or die!'

'The heart of the king's servant failed with-
in him, and without venturing to reply, he did
as he was commanded.

'Now go thy way,' said the robber sternly,
'but leave with me thy horse, and leave the
mail, lest a worse thing come upon thee.'

The man arose and proceeded towards
Berwick, trembling; and the robber mounting
the horse which he had left, rode rapidly ac-
ross the heath.

Preparations were making for the execu-
tion of Sir John Cochrane, and the officers of
the law waited only for the arrival of the mail
with his second death warrant, to lead him
forth to the scaffold, when tidings arrived that
the mail had a second time been robbed. For
yet fourteen days and the life of the prisoner
would be again prolonged. He again fell on
the neck of his daughter, and wept, and said,

'It is good!---the hand of heaven is in this!'

'Said I not,' replied the maiden, and for the
first time she wept aloud, 'that my father
should not die?'

The fourteen days were not yet passed, when
the prison doors flew open, and the Earl of
Dundoland rushed to the arms of his son. His
intercession with the confessor had been suc-
cessful, and after twice signing the warrant for
the execution of Sir John, which had as often
failed in reaching its destination, the king had
sealed his pardon.

He had hurried with his father from the
prison to his own house; his family were cling-
ing around him, shielding tears of joy---but
Grisel, who, during the imprisonment, suffered
more than all, was again absent. They were
marvelling with gratitude at the mysterious
providence that had twice intervened the mail
and saved his life, when a stranger craved an
audience. Sir John desired him to be admit-
ted, and the robber entered; he was habited as
we have before described with the coarse cloak
and coarser jerkin, but his bearing was above
his condition. On entering, he slightly touch-
ed his heaver, but remained covered.

'When you have perused these,' said he, tak-
ing two papers from his bosom, 'cast them into
the fire.'

Sir John glanced on them---started and be-
came pale. They were his death warrants!

'My deliverer!' he exclaimed, how---how
shall I thank thee---how repay the savior of my
life? My father---my children---thank him for
me.'

The old Earl grasped the hand of the stranger
---the children embraced his knees. He pressed
his hand to his face, and burst into tears.

'By what name,' eagerly inquired Sir John,
'shall I thank my deliverer. The stranger
wept aloud, and raising his heaver, the raven
tress of Grisel Cochrane fell on the coarse
cloak!

'Gracious heavens,' exclaimed the astonish-
ed father, 'my own child---my saviour---my
own Grisel!'

It is unnecessary to add more. The immagi-
nation of the reader can supply the rest; and
we may only add that Grisel Cochrane, whose
heroism and noble affection we have briefly
and imperfectly sketched, was the grandmother
of the late Sir John Stewart, of Allanbank, in
Berwickshire, and the great-grandmother of
Mr. Couls, the celebrated banker.

Complimentary.---An erratic poetical genius
about town, was highly delighted the other day
by the editor telling him he resembled Lord
Byron! 'Do you really think so?' asked the
moonstruck sonneteer in an ecstasy, 'pray in-
form me what respect?' 'Why you wear your shirt
collar upside down, and get tipsy on gin and
water.'

'Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also
in him, and he shall bring it to pass.'---Pel.

EXPEDITION OF THE U. S. DRAG- GOONS TO THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.

From the Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 6.

Fort Gibson, August 26, 1834.

DEAR SIR: Your paper of the 19th inst. re-
ceived here by mail this evening, contains an
article headed, "A desperate engagement be-
tween the U. S. Dragoons and the Pawnee
Indians." The publication, you say, is made
on authority of "a gentleman from Washing-
ton county, who derived his information from a
young man who was at Fort Gibson, when the
Pawnee prisoners were brought in under the
escort of a detachment of Dragoons." Every
word of this statement is erroneous; and as
I know you will be anxious to correct the er-
ror, I hasten to give you a brief account of the
"Western prairie expedition," by to-morrow
morning's mail. I trust that you may have
been apprised of the imposition practised upon
you, and that it may be corrected in your pa-
per before this reaches you; as much suspense
and anxiety will necessarily be produced by the
account you have innocently published, among
our fellow-citizens, who have relatives and
friends in the Dragoon regiment, and who are
numerous and respectable, in several States
of the Union.

There has been no fighting between the Dra-
goons and the "Pawnees" or Camanches, or
any of the other wild tribes of the prairies;
and yet this regiment has fulfilled its instruc-
tions in a manner which cannot fail to be high-
ly satisfactory of the Government. Col. Dodge
arrived at this post from his expedition,
on the 15th instant, with six companies.
The field and staff officers were, Colonel
DODGE, Commanding; Major MASON; Lieu-
tenant HAMILTON, Adjutant; Surgeon FIN-
LAY; and Lieutenant Wheelock, who was at-
tached to the Colonel's staff as journalist. Ist
company, commanded by Captain Sumner, and
Lieutenant Burgess; 2d, by Captain Duncan,
and Lieutenants Moore and Turrett; 3d, by
Capt. Hunter and Steen; 4th, by Captain Per-
kins and Lieutenant Davis; 5th, by Capt.
Boone, and Lieutenant Izard and Northrop;
6th, by Capt. Browne, and Lieutenant Ed-
wards. Colonel Dodge brought with him fif-
teen Kiowa Indians, at the head of which is
the chief of their tribe---a Tow-ee-ash chief,
with two warriors---a Waycoah, chief of a small
band who speak the Tow-ee-ash---and a Span-
iard, or half-breed, belonging to the Caman-
che nation, and who has all the habits and
language of that nation. This delegation
is now at Fort Gibson, and thus far have been
highly gratified with their visit.

Lieutenant Kearney, reached this place
yesterday, with his command from the post
on Washita, where he had been left in
charge of the sick regiment, when Colonel
Dodge started from that place for the Pawnee
(or Tow-ee-ash) and the Camanche towns.
The officers attached to Colonel Kearney's
command are Captain Tenor, Lieutenant
Swords, Acting Quarter master, Lieutenant
Van Derveer, Acting Commissary; Lieu-
tenants Eastburn, Ury, Kingsbury, and Bow-
man, and Assistant Surgeon Hales. All the
sick in the charge of Colonel Kearney, with the
exception of five or six, have been brought in
---these are on the way, in wagons and litters.
There were 108 men left for duty with Colonel
K. and 86 on the sick report. The officers of
the regiment left sick at Washita, were Lieu-
tenants Swords, Shamburg, Ury, Eastburn,
and McClure---the latter an excellent and
much respected young officer has since died---
the others are now at this post, and convales-
cent, with the exception of Lieutenant East-
burn, who has still a slight fever. Lieu-
tenant Shamburg arrived here several days
before the main body of Col. K's command, in
company with Lieutenant West of the 7th In-
fantry, who was acting aide-de-camp to Gen-
eral Leavenworth, at the time of the General's
death.

Colonel Dodge has invited the chiefs of the
several tribes inhabiting the country in the vi-
cinity of this place to meet the delegates of the
Tow-ee-ash, Kiowa, and Camanche nations,
here, on the 1st day of the month. The In-
dians invited, and who will probably be repre-
sented in this council, are the Cherokees,
Creeks, Choctaws, Senecas, Shawnees,
Delawares, and Osages. The object is to
bring these tribes together under the eye
and protection of Government officers---to give
them an opportunity of becoming acquainted,
and of interchanging, if they will, pledges of
friendship, preparatory to a future negotia-
tion which may be attempted, for the purpose of
establishing a permanent peace among all the
Indians of this frontier.

I think much good may be effected at this
council; and that the anxious wishes and expec-
tations of the Government upon this interest-
ing subject, will be materially advanced to-
ward consummation. The Pawnees, as they
have been called by the Camanches and Kiowes,
occupy a large extent of the Choctaw coun-
try, in their hunting excursions; and it is sup-
posed that some of their towns are within the
Choctaw boundary. They have not been on
friendly terms with any of the tribes invited to
meet them in council; and with the Osages,
who also live principally by hunting, they have
kept up a continual warfare. Small bands of
these tribes meet frequently on the prairies, and
they kill each other at every opportunity. If
this hostile feeling can be allayed by the in-
tercession of our Government now commenced,
and friendly understanding be established
between the several warring bands of the
western prairies, and our own Indians, it would
be worth more to the United States than would
pay all the expenses of the Dragoon regiment
since its organization. The Indian territory
will then populate rapidly, and the settlements
will extend high upon the Arkansas, Canadian,
Washita and Red rivers.

It was contemplated by General Leaven-
worth to send a delegation of the Camanches
and Pawnee Picts to Washington, should they
be found by the Dragoons, and Colonel Dodge
so informed the different tribes when he re-
quested them to send in the present delegation
---but I believe it is now the intention of the
Colonel to escort them back to their people un-
der a safe escort, immediately after the Coun-
cil. I think this is the safest and most judi-
cious course. The transition from wild to civi-
lized habits, has been sudden, and in seeing
Fort Gibson they believe they have seen a civi-
lized world; and they have now just as much
under their minds as they can well bear home
and retail to their people.

Hereafter, if it is deemed expedient, a dele-
gation, fully representing all tribes, can be
procured without difficulty, to visit the Seat
of Government. They will now go home loaded
with presents, and tell their people long tales
of the kindness they have received; and, from
present appearance, they will be anxious to bring
their nations within the jurisdiction, and secure
the protection of American Government.

The expedition to the western prairies has

been pregnant with excitement, with thrilling
interest. I have received much important in-
formation from the officers, the publicity of
which would be highly gratifying to the pub-
lic. But as a full journal of the march and all
the proceedings in the Indian towns visited by
the command, will be forwarded to the War De-
partment by Col. Dodge, and I presume, be
published, I will not attempt to give more than
a simple outline of such facts and circumstan-
ces as can be compressed within the limits of
an ordinary letter, and which may serve to
gratify the public, in advance of the full report
of this interesting campaign.

The regiment left this place on the 18th of
June.---When it reached Fausse Washita, sev-
eral of the officers and upwards of eighty
men were sick and unable to do duty. The
command was ordered from Washita to search
for the Pawnee Pict and Camanche villages,
and Col. Dodge, with two hundred and fifty
chosen men, and the best horses, left that post
on the 7th of July, with ten days provisions
and eighty rounds of cartridges. About 100
miles west of the mouth of Washita, they dis-
covered, from a hill, a party of horsemen, who,
by the use of glasses, they ascertained to be In-
dians. Col. D., with some of the other officers,
approached the party, in advance of the com-
mand, bearing a white flag, and after some ap-
parent consultation, one of the Indians, with a
white flag attached to his spear, came towards
the troops at full gallop. He represented him-
self as a Spaniard, taken by the Camanches
when quite young; and the Indians in sight
were a party of Camanches, on a hunting ex-
cursion, about thirty in number. After some
talk with the Spaniard, and assurances of friend-
ship given by Col. D. the parties approached
each other and shook hands. The Indians
manifested a strong desire to be considered
friendly disposed. They said their camp was
about two days march from that place, and in-
vited the Colonel to visit it. On the follow-
ing day all the Camanches left the troops, with
the exception of one, who remained to act as
guide. Col. D. presented him with a gun,
with which he appeared delighted. The com-
mand reached the Camanche camp on the sec-
ond day after meeting the first party, and
were met about three miles from the camp by
about one hundred mounted warriors. They
shook hands with the officers, and were very
friendly. When the troops came in sight of
the camp, an American flag was hoisted by the
Indians.

The Camanches are represented as wild,
savage looking fellows, armed with bows, well
filled quivers, spears, and shields, well moun-
ted, and appeared to be accomplished and daring
horsemen. Their camp consisted of about two
hundred lodges, made of skins, and having a
central fire, and the women and children occu-
pying them appeared to be about four hun-
dred. It appears scarcely credible, but the
officers unite in saying, that the number of
horses possessed by this small hunting party,
were grazing in the vicinity of the camp,
exceeded three thousand! The principal chief
of the nation had been at this camp, and they
said he was expected back next day. Col. D.
remained for the purpose of seeing the chief,
but he did not make his appearance; and on
the day following, (18th of July) the Colonel re-
sumed his march for the Pawnee Pict (or
Tow-ee-ash) villages, which he was informed
were about sixty miles from the Camanche
camp. He at this time had but two days' provisions for his command, and in the neigh-
borhood of the numerous bands of Indians, the
game was deemed to be very scarce. The
probability, therefore, was, that a few num-
bers would reduce the troops to the necessity
of killing their horses for subsistence. About
six miles from the Camanche camp, Col. D.
was compelled to form an encampment for his
sick. These he left with a small command
under Lieut. Izard, Lieut. Moore, and Dr.
Finlay. The main command now consisted
of one hundred and eighty-three effective men.
The country from this camp to the Pawnee or
Tow-ee-ash villages, is very broken and un-
even, numerous high ridges of granite rock,
and, as they approached near to the village, the
mountains rose to an immense height, and the
passes leading to the village, through them
were difficult to find, long and narrow, and
would have been a dangerous road had the In-
dians contested its passage with the soldiers.

The Tow-ee-ash or Pawnee Pict village,
visited by the Dragoons, is represented as oc-
cupying a romantic and beautiful spot. It is
situated in a fertile valley, about half a mile
in width, on the north bank of a fork of Red
river, and in the rear it is supported by stu-
pendous mountains, composed of ledges of rock,
apparently piled promiscuously upon each other,
and rising, in some places, to the height of
about two thousand feet from the base of the
valley. The village consisted of about two
hundred lodges, in shape somewhat resembling
a cone, generally about thirty feet in diameter,
and from twenty five to thirty feet high. They
were formed with poles planted firmly in the
ground, fastened together at the top, and thatched
all over with prairie grass. Comfortable
benches were erected around the inside of the
lodges, about three feet from the ground. This
town had, at a low estimate, about 200 acres
of corn, well cultivated and secured by a rude
fence, substantially put up, with poles and
bushes. The officers report their corn, beans,
melons, squashes, as being very fine; and Col.
Dodge informs me that these Indians (the Tow-
ee-ash or Pawnee Picts) have more the ap-
pearance of being an agricultural people than
any Indians he has ever seen, except those ac-
knowledgeed to be civilized.

Before I mention any of the incidents which
occurred at this village, it is proper to say,
that Col. Dodge had a Tow-ee-ash and a
Kiowa girl with him, who were captured by
the Osages, and procured for the purpose of
accompanying the expedition, before it left this
place. He had also small delegations from
the Cherokee, Osage, Seneca, and Delaware
nations, with him. In approaching the Tow-
ee-ash village, from the circumstance of no
Indians showing themselves, as is customary
on such occasions, the officers were induced to
think that they had either abandoned their vil-
lage, or were preparing for a fight, especially
as it was known in the village that the troops
were advancing. A short distance from the
town, however, the command was met by about
sixty warriors, headed by an old chief. They
appeared much alarmed, begged Col. Dodge
frequently not to fire upon their people, and it
was with much difficulty he could satisfy them
of his pacific and friendly disposition. The
Pawnee girl was of great service at this crisis.
She was immediately recognised by her peo-
ple, and she lost no time in assuring them of
the friendly intentions of the troops, and of the
kindness she had received at the hands of the
Americans. The troops encamped within a
mile of the village, and on the same day most
of the officers visited the town, and were re-
ceived with much kindness and hospitality.
They were bountifully supplied with corn and

beans, buffalo meat, water-melons, and wild-
fruits. Immediately after the arrival of the
troops, the Camanches began to come in large
numbers into the town.

On the 22d of July, the day after his arrival
at the Towayah town, Col. Dodge held a coun-
cil with the chiefs in their council house. He
addressed them in an appropriate manner, as-
suring them of his friendly feelings, and the
desire of the Government to better their condi-
tion, and establish peace of their red brethren
of this country. He concluded by inquiring
for Mr. Abby, the ranger, who was supposed to
have been captured by them last year, and
demanded the restoration of a little boy by the
name of Matthew Wright Martin, who was
made captive by them some weeks previously,
and was known to be in their possession. The
Roman, whom he had redeemed from the Osages,
and brought to her home. The old chief, We-
ter-ra-shah-ro, replied: He said he did not
know where Abby was, but the boy was at his
village. After some consultation with his
people, however, he said Abby was captured by
a band of Oway Indians, living south, near
St. Antoine, in Mexico, and that they had killed
him near their hunting camp, on Red River.

This statement was corroborated the next day
by the principal Camanche chief, who arrived
in the village and had a talk in council with
Col. Dodge. There appears therefore, no doubt
but that poor Abby has been murdered.

I find that it would exceed the bounds pre-
scribed for this letter, to detail all the circum-
stances which took place at the various coun-
cils held in this village. The presentation of the
two Indian girls to their respective tribes, are
represented as being very affecting scenes.
And the delivery of little Martin to Col. Dodge
was equally interesting. He is the son of Judge
Martin, a highly respectable citizen of Miller
county, A. T., who was murdered, with one
of his servants, some distance from this, while
camped on the prairie, on a hunting excu-
sion, taken for the benefit of his health. The
boy is about 8 or 9 years old, and remarkably
shrewd and intelligent for his age. While
he was first brought into the Indian council house,
by order of Col. Dodge, he was quite naked;
and he was evidently much alarmed, believing
from the hasty manner in which he was con-
veyed from a lodge about two miles distant,
that the intention was to kill him.

He was asked by Col. Dodge, before he no-
ticed who was in the lodge, whether he was not
glad to see white people; when he suddenly look-
ed and said, "why, are you white people?" The
little fellow was overjoyed, when he really
found he was once more in the presence of
white people---notwithstanding the complex-
ions of the several officers before him, who had
been exposed for upwards of thirty days to the
scorching rays of a vertical sun, in the barren
plains of the west, would tend to justify, liter-
ally, his first expression of surprise. It appear-
ed that this boy's life was saved by the in-
terposition of a single warrior---all the rest of
the party wished to despatch him. Col. Dodge
made this warrior some handsome presents,
and gave the boy a pistol to present as a pre-
sent from himself. The reasons for distinguish-
ing this Indian, by making him these presents,
were properly explained, and appeared to be
well received.

On the 23d of July, the chiefs came to the
Dragoon camp, and held a talk at Col. Dodge's
tent. The great Camanche chief, Tow-ee-ash-
nah, who had just come into the village, ap-
peared and shook hands with the officers, and
the friendly Indians who had accompanied the
expedition. Like the Towayah-he, he said his
nation desired to be at peace with the Ameri-
cans, and all the red men under their protection.
He proposed to Col. Dodge to exchange the
Kiowa girl for a Spanish girl in the posses-
sion of his people. But the Colonel replied that
he would not sell the girl---he wished to deliv-
er her to own people without price. About this
time the council was disturbed by about thirty
Kiowa warriors dashing into camp at full gal-
lop, and halted directly in front of the Colo-
el's tent. The squaws and children, who were
present, appeared much alarmed at the sight of
their village. These warriors appeared to be
much excited, and assumed a menacing attitude
at the tent door. It appeared upon inquiry,
that a band of Osages had recently massacred a
large number of their women and children, in
the absence of the warriors, and they now want-
ed revenge.

Col. Dodge immediately addressed them---
assured them of his friendly intentions, if they
were disposed to be at peace, and that the
Osages present had not participated in any out-
rage committed upon their people. The Kiowa
warriors, during this talk, generally re-
mained on their horses, and kept the bow and
other weapons in readiness so as to be ready
for instant action. They however, gradually
became pacified, and retired, to meet in council
the next day.

On the 24th of July, Colonel Dodge, with
his officers met the chiefs of the different tribes
in a general council, about two hundred yards
from the camp. An old chief, the father of
the Kiowa girl in possession of our command,
addressed the Kiowas---said he had spoken
with his daughter, and he knew the friendly
feelings of the white men who stood before
them.---The girl was then presented to her
people, who used the most extravagant demon-
strations of joy. Many of the chiefs threw
their arms around Col. D. and cried like chil-
dren. The women present all embraced the
girl, and exhibited much feeling. All the hos-
tile feeling of the day previous appeared to have
vanished, although small parties of the Kiowa
warriors, well mounted and equipped, had been
constantly arriving in the village. The council
broke up this day, to select a delegation from
the several nations, to accompany the Dragoons to
Fort Gibson, and then perhaps, visit the Presi-
dent of the United States at Washington.

The tribes represented at the Tow-ee-ash
village, were the Camanches, the Kiowas, and
Towayahs. The Camanches are the most nu-
merous tribe, and appear to rove uncontrolled
over the whole extent of country bordering on
the Mexican line, from Red River to the Rocky
Mountains. They have no permanent vil-
lages, but follow the buffalo at their seasons, car-
rying their lodges with them, and establishing a
town wherever they choose to hunt. The
Kiowas are not so numerous as the Caman-
ches, but they are a more fearless and warlike
people. They dress and equip themselves in a
style surpassing in richness and elegance all the
other Indians of the "far West," and they are
large, athletic and fine looking men. They
formerly occupied the regions of the Rocky
Mountains, and have only been a few years
near the neighbors and allies of the Towayahs
and Camanches. The Towayahs are by the In-
dians called the "Pawnee Picts." They are not
known by this name to the Camanches or Kiowas,
and do not recognize it themselves, but answer by the name
of Towayah. I am convinced of what I have

believed for some time, that the Camanche In-
dians are the most powerful and troublesome
on the frontier. There is no tribe called a-
mong the Indians Pawnee Pict. Pawnee, I
have understood, signifies war, in the Caman-
che language---and Pict, from the Latin Pictus,
is defined in our language "a person whose ho-
dy is painted." The Towayahs (called Paw-
nee Picts) paint and tattoo their bodies and
faces more than any other tribe known in this
country. If I had room I might go on and
trace the origin of this national name to one of
the most powerful tribes in North British, in
the fifth century. There appeared two distinct
tribes at that time, called the Picts and Scots.
Historians speculate largely upon the origin of
the former name. They have been represent-
ed as the race of free Britons beyond the Ro-
man wall, who stained their bodies when going
to war, and were called by the Romans "Painted
Men." But I have not time to pursue this
subject.

The following correspondence between Mr. Grundy, the Chairman of the Committee on the Senate, on Post Offices and Post Roads, and the Post Master General, merits particular notice. The letter of Mr. Barry is written with much perspicuity and force, and points out the gross assumption of power on the part of the Committee, and the lengths to which they would go to impeach the character of the head of that Department.

To the Hon. WM. T. BARRY, Postmaster General.

SIR: The Committee of the Senate on the Post Office ask for the inspection of all the original letters and papers in your office concerning the removal of H. Safford, and the appointment of J. Herron, as Postmasters at Putnam, Ohio.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
FELIX G. GRUNDY, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, 22d Sept. 1834.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

October 1st, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the official note, which it became your duty as Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on the Post Office to address me, asking, in behalf of the Committee, for the inspection of "all the original letters and papers" in my office, concerning the removal of H. Safford, and the appointment of J. Herron, as Postmaster at Putnam, Ohio.

Sincerely disposed to comply with the calls of the Committee for information, I feel restrained in this instance by a regard for those fundamental principles which mark the division between the co-ordinate branches of our Government, and which, in their application, show how far the Committee may justly proceed in its inquiries. In declining to comply with this call, I am influenced by no desire to conceal the papers (of which an inspection is asked) respecting the office at Putnam, Ohio; nor do I hesitate by reason of any thing in the nature of the motives which induced me to make the change at that office fully to set them forth. The course I adopt is dictated by higher and more important considerations.

As the Committee have already called for, and been informed of the facts in this case by an official communication, stating what appears upon the books of the Department respecting the time of the appointment of Mr. Herron, and the state of his accounts, no motive for the call for an inspection of the letters and papers is perceived, other than a desire on the part of the Committee to ascertain the reasons of the change, and if possible, to force the change, as the head of an Executive Department, I should be called upon to yield these, they also deny to the Committee the right of inspecting the letters and papers as demanded.

The principles applicable to this subject flow from the constitutional organization of our Government, and from the character which that organization has impressed upon the Senate. The constitution recognising three kinds of powers, separates accordingly those of our Government into three divisions. Each division of powers being intrusted to a separate body of magistracy, constitute the three Departments of the Government. As these Departments are co-ordinate, the magistracy of one branch is not responsible to another, by reason of any supposed constitutional inferiority or subordination to it; but the officers of every branch are alike responsible, by the distinguishing feature of our institutions, to the People. This responsibility I have ever felt and acknowledged.

As the operations of the Government should be the just execution of the People's will, in modern compatible with the organic law which they have adopted, I deem it the duty of the public officer, intrusted with discretionary powers, to serve the indication of that will, and act conformably to its requirements. The expression of these views will prevent misapprehension, and destroy the supposition that I would claim the right to exercise power arbitrarily and without control. They will show that whilst I will not give the reasons of my action to those who assume to ask them without right, I do not affect to impair the responsibility for acts, which I shall ever acknowledge to that great tribunal, whose judgments in our country are happily as correct as they are final.

As an Executive officer, subordinate to the President, in whom is vested the general Executive powers of the Government, I feel the responsibility to him which flows from my relation of inferiority to the Chief Magistrate. This responsibility of an officer in one Department of the Government to the Head of that Department, results from the very nature of Government, and is felt in every branch.

In addition to these accountabilities of every officer to the people, and to his chief, the constitution has specially provided in certain cases for a responsibility to another Department of the Government. This responsibility appears to have been created for the purpose of practically enforcing, in relation to the executive and judicial departments of the Government, that accountability to which all are alike subject—the legislative being responsible by the means of frequent elections. The process to enforce this responsibility to the nation, is that of impeachment; in pursuing which, the legislative branch lays aside its appropriate character, and exercises judicial functions. The power of impeachment, vested in the Legislature, confers upon it no right to take part in the performance of executive or judicial duties. It is a right merely to try officers of other Departments for acts of office, and might have been vested in a tribunal specially constituted for the purpose.

It seems to result from the independence of the departments of the Government in their appropriate spheres, except so far as is specially provided by the constitution, and from the different nature of their respective functions, that no Department can take part in the performance of duties properly pertaining to another; that executive functions are to be exclusively committed to executive officers, free from any control on the part of the Legislature; and that the judgments of the courts are to be rendered without the interference either of the executive or legislative. It is this complete separation of the powers of Government vested in different bodies of magistracy, which, next to the responsibility of every branch to the People, constitutes the chief guarantee of good government.

Duty and the interest of the nation alike require, therefore, that each body of magistracy should guard with jealousy the powers intrusted to it from the encroachment of other branches of the Government. The first resistance of assumption by one department of powers belonging to another, or of a control successfully exerted by one Department over another in the performance of duties confided by the constitution and laws exclusively to the latter, may be the commencement of a series of violations of constitutional principles, to end only in the total destruction, however formally they may be preserved, of the barriers which the wisdom of the People has placed between

them. Whilst these principles deny to the Legislature a participation in the performance of executive acts, they do not in any manner affect its right to prescribe, by constitutional enactments, the duties of executive officers.

Without noticing the peculiar organization of the Post Office Department, distinguishing it from other Executive Departments, I will observe, that the power of appointment to office is in its nature an executive power. Accordingly, the constitution vests it in the executive branch of the Government, with some few exceptions, such as Clerks of Courts, officers of Congress, &c. whose appointment being otherwise specially directed, proves the correctness of the position assumed, and shows, that whilst the framers of the constitution proceeded upon certain general principles, they admitted exceptions where propriety and convenience dictated them. In appointing a Postmaster General to perform an executive function, in the discharge of this duty, the legislative branch had no right to interfere or participate. The time of the appointment, and the person to be selected, were matters for executive consideration. To the discretion of the Postmaster General, under the responsibilities before mentioned, it was by the constitution and laws exclusively referred to determine when, and whom to appoint. The reasons to influence the conclusion were submitted to him. They may have existed in public memorials, in private letters, or in his own mind. He was not bound to submit any document received by him, or to either House of Congress, or any of their committees. The law vested in him the final determination, and the power to act accordingly. Can it be urged, now when an appointment is made, that a Committee of the Senate, which would have had no right to a pre-examination of the case, to which he was not bound by law to submit it before acting upon it, has a right to examine the reasons upon which he proceeded? For what purpose is the exercise of the right claimed? Is it that the Committee may revise, and, if proper in their opinion, reverse the decision which he made? And if so, would it not be better to have the Committee, before acting, received the opinion of the Senate, or its Committee, and thus save the necessity for two decisions?

If the Committee have the right to look for reasons in the letters on file in the Department, is it not equally entitled to examine the Head of the Department personally, and ask what motive induced him to make the appointment? If not, the inquiry might be very imperfect, for in a particular case there might be no papers on file relating to the appointment, or the Head of the Department might have been governed by a reason within his own knowledge, but not stated in any document received by him. And if the principle which alone should sanction the inquiry of the Committee be correct, and the appointing officer be bound to exhibit his reasons, is it not necessary, in order that this exhibition, whenever required, may be perfect, that a record should be made of the reasons in every case? Yet was this ever deemed requisite, or even proper, in any Executive Department?

The appointment of superior officers of the Government is vested in the President and Senate. When the President nominates an individual for office, has the Senate a right to demand an inspection of all the letters and papers received by him relating to the appointment? Should the Senate ask for such inspection, will it be said the President is bound to give it? The President may, and perhaps actually does, lay before the Senate, such of the papers received by him respecting the appointment, as he deems proper, for the purpose of informing Senators of the character and qualifications of the person nominated. It is believed, however, that no one would express the opinion, that he is bound to lay all the papers before the Senate; and yet this is the case of an appointment vested in the President and Senate jointly. There might be some utility requiring, that each body of magistracy should be kept informed of the reasons of the other, and if the Senate possessed the right to demand of the President the reasons why he made a nomination, might it not with equal propriety be urged, that the President may demand of the Senate, and the Senate be bound to answer, why it rejected it? To the establishment of this doctrine it is presumed the Senate would object, and yet it is the result to which we would arrive by sanctioning the principle involved in the call of the Committee.

If the Senate has a right to call upon the President to assign the reasons for or against the papers respecting a nomination to which its consent is asked, with less propriety can it be said that it possesses the right in itself or by its Committee, to demand of the President or any other Executive officer, the reasons of an appointment, which that officer has, by the constitution and laws, the exclusive power of making. It seems to be a clear result, that the right of the Senate to an examination of papers or reasons must be less, if possible, in a case of appointment with which it has no concern, than in that wherein its approbation must be had. The course pursued by the Committee, if sanctioned and continued, might end in the virtual subjection of the power of appointing and removing Postmasters, to its will. If papers and letters are to be inspected and reasons examined by a Committee, which can remain in session in any, or all cases, if it so resolve, the legal forms of appointments may be preserved; the Postmaster General may continue to affix his signature to commissions; but all must perceive, that he would do this under an influence increasing by its natural tendency to an absolute control in the hands of others, to whom all participation in the power of appointing Postmasters is denied by law.

The constitution of the United States, art. 2d, sec. 2d, provides, that Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments. Pursuant to this provision, Congress has enacted, that the Postmaster General shall establish Post Offices, and appoint Postmasters at all such places, as shall appear to him expedient on the post routes that are or may be established by law. In the Postmaster General, therefore, was vested by a constitutional law, the power to appoint a Postmaster at Putnam, Ohio. No other officer of the Government has any participation in the power; neither is the Postmaster General bound by law to submit his views or reasons in regard to this, or other appointments, to any other branch of the Government. His only responsibility, in common with other officers of the Executive Department, being to the President, and to the power of impeachment intrusted to the House of Representatives.

The case has been treated as one of appointment merely, and nothing has been said of the removal of the former Postmaster, because, when a new appointment is made and completed by the competent authority, as in the case at Putnam Ohio, the removal of the former incumbent takes place by mere operation of law. It results from the new appointment and is not separable from it. No distinct act of removal takes place; no order to that effect is issued by the Department.

But regarding the removal as a distinct exercise of power, as little right in the Senate, or

its committee, is perceived to demand the reasons of it, or an inspection of the papers upon which it was made, as in the case of the appointment. The power to remove is, like the power to appoint, vested in the Executive Department. No participation in this power is given to the Senate as in the power of appointment. At an early period in the history of the Government, the question of the right of the President to remove an officer appointed, with the consent of the Senate, was discussed in Congress. It resulted in a decision in favour of the right of the President. The discussion arose in 1789 in the House of Representatives, upon a motion to strike out of the bill, to establish the Department of Foreign Affairs, now called the Department of State, a clause which declared the Secretary to be removable by the President. It was negatived by a majority of 34 to 20. Mr. Marshall, in his life of Washington (vol. 2d, page 162) remarks that "the opinion thus expressed by the House of Representatives, did not explicitly convey 'their sense of the constitution; indeed the exercise of the power to the President, rather implied a right in the legislature to give or withhold it at their discretion. To obviate 'any misunderstanding of the principle on which the question had been decided, Mr. Benson moved in the House, when the report 'of the Committee of the Whole was taken up, 'to amend the second clause of the bill, so as 'clearly to imply the power of removal to be 'solely in the President. He gave notice that 'if he should succeed in this, he would move 'to strike out the words which had been the 'subject of the debate. If those words continued, he said the power of removal by the President might hereafter appear to be exercised 'by virtue of a legislative grant only, and 'consequently be subject to legislative instability; when he was well satisfied in his own mind that it was by fair construction fixed in 'the constitution. The motion was seconded 'by Mr. Madison, and both amendments were 'adopted. As this bill passed into a law, it 'has ever been considered as a full expression 'of the sense of the legislature on this important 'part of the American constitution."

It seems to have been admitted on all sides in 1789, that the appointing power was competent to remove; the objection to the right of the President, on the part of the minority resting chiefly on the non-concurrence of the Senate (which participated in the appointment) in the act of removal. The solemn decision of Congress determined that a removal from office may be made by the President without the control or interference of the Senate. This being the principle in regard to officers appointed by the President and Senate, no doubt can be entertained of its governing the case of a removal by the President of an officer appointed by himself alone. It seems to follow, necessarily, that the Heads of Departments in whom the power of appointing inferior officers is by law vested agreeably to the constitution, may remove them without the consent of the Senate, and without being bound to exhibit the case, or the reasons inducing the change, to the Senate either before or after the act is performed. They possess the power of appointing inferior officers in the same manner that the President holds in regard to superior officers. In each case, it is purely an executive power, the exercise of which neither branch of the legislature has a right to interfere with, or influence.

The call of the committee can be sustained only upon the principle that the Senate alone has a right to inquire into the reasons which induced an executive officer to do a particular executive act, his legal power to do which, according to his discretion is undeniable. Give the principle assumed the advantage of an application to a whole co-ordinate Department of the Government: Has Congress a right to demand an inspection of the reasons which induced the performance of any Executive act by the President, except in the case of an impeachment, when the inquiry must be by the House of Representatives? Or has either House of Congress the right to require of the Judges of the Supreme Court the grounds of its decision in any particular case in which it has rendered judgment? Can either House be required, by any power in the Government, to state the causes which induced it to remove one Secretary or Clerk and appoint another in his stead? These questions need no answer.

Whilst denying the right of the Senate's Committee to inspect the letters and papers received by the Department respecting removals and appointments of Postmasters, or to examine the reasons of them, I would not be understood as disclaiming any liability to scrutiny by the House of Representatives, or its committee, to which the Department may rightfully be subject; nor as affecting to impair that responsibility in regard to which it is the peculiar function of that branch of the Legislature to originate proceedings.

The views above taken in this answer would seem to have been entertained by the Senate of the United States in 1830. On the 28th of April of that year, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Holmes, were considered: "Resolved, That the President of the United States, by the removal of officers, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law,) and filling the vacancies 'created in the recess of the Senate, acts 'against the interest of the People, the rights 'of the States and the spirit of the constitution." "Resolved, That it is the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to inform them, why, and for what cause or causes, any officer has been removed in the recess." "Resolved, That the removals from office by the President, since the last session of the Senate, seem, with few exceptions, to be without 'satisfactory reasons, against the public interest, the rights of the States, and the spirit of 'the constitution. Wherefore, 'Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to 'communicate to the Senate the number, names, 'and offices of the officers removed by him 'since the last session, with the reasons for 'each removal."

On motion, Mr. Grundy, they were indefinitely postponed, that is, virtually rejected by the following vote: "YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Benson, Bibb, Brown, Dickinson, Dudley, Ellis, Grundy, Hayne, Ireland, Kane, King, Livingston, McKim, McLane, Rowan, Sanborn, Smith of South Carolina, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnett, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Wiley—21.

In 1831, the subject was again discussed in the Senate, as will appear by the following extract from the journal of that year: "February 15th.—On motion by Mr. Grundy, the Senate resumed the consideration of 'the motion submitted by him on the 3d 'instant, as modified, declaring that the Select 'Committee appointed to inquire into the constitution of the Post Office Department, are not 'authorized to make inquiry into the reasons 'which induced the Postmaster General to

make any removals of his deputies. 'On the question to agree thereto, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays '21."

"The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present, those who voted 'in the affirmative, 'Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickinson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Robinson, Sandford, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury."

"Those who voted the negative are 'Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnett, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Webster, Wiley."

These proceedings of the Senate may be properly deemed conclusive against the right of your committee to ask the reasons of the removal of H. Safford from the office of Postmaster at Putnam, Ohio. The decision they contain, it is believed, has not been affected by any subsequent expression of the opinion of the Senate. It stands, therefore, an unimpaired affirmation by the body from which the committee derives its authority, of the correctness of the position I have assumed.

The powers of investigation conferred upon the committee, in 1830, to which the vote of the Senate denied the right of inquiring into the reasons of removals, were as extensive, it is believed, as those possessed by your committee; and amongst these was the power to send for and examine persons and papers.

If the reasons for the removal may be properly withheld from the committee, it can have no right to an inspection of the letters and papers asked for. To say that the Department may withhold the reasons, and yet still submit the letters and papers that may contain them, would be a conclusion to which it is believed no one would arrive.

The propriety of yielding to an indiscriminate call for letters and papers, is obvious to all who will reflect upon the subject. Much of the correspondence of the Department is necessarily in its nature, strictly confidential, and the injunction is imposed by the writers. They do not usually consider the importance of separating confidential matter from that which is not so. Hence, in many cases, the same communication contains both, and it would be impossible to separate them. In such cases the Postmaster General could not, with any degree of propriety, yield the paper. Were he to do so, all confidence between him and his correspondents would be at an end. Facts, and the opinions of individuals of credit, and respectability in the neighborhood, respecting the conduct, character, and capacity of person in office and of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department. No one who regards his domestic comfort and the peace of his neighborhood, would venture to state matter that would lead to recrimination, controversy, and litigation. In cases of mail depredations, which often lead to removals from office, it is all important that the Department should have free communications both as to facts and inquiries, which are daily going on, and circumstances, which would seem to require investigation to be entirely innocent. The publication of such papers would be an act of cruel injustice, as well to the accused as to the accused, and put neighborhoods at enmity that are now in peace and harmony. If the Postmaster General should yield to an unlimited call for papers, all confidence will be withdrawn from the Department. Depredations and depredations of every description will take place, not only on the part of Postmasters, but of contractors, and other agents; the power of restraint over subordinates, will, to a great extent, be at an end, and the wholesome control, now exercised, will cease to exist.

It is not supposed that the principles which forbid that I should be called upon to give to the committee an inspection of the papers respecting an appointment and removal, deny in any manner its right fully to examine the condition and affairs of the Department, as directed by the resolution of the Senate. This examination has been and will be cheerfully aided by me. Neither is it in any manner urged that the reasons which show the freedom of the Department from the influence or interference of the Senate, or its committee, in respect to any communications, will, to a great extent, be at an end, and the wholesome control, now exercised, will cease to exist.

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To the Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, Chairman, &c.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

This subject involves the honour of the nation and the interests of many hundreds, perhaps thousands of individuals, who, in the best view of the case, cannot for any thing like a full indemnity for the losses and sufferings they have endured. The nation is bound by every obligation of justice and humanity, to follow the matter to its conclusion, and that speedily. Already the claims of a plundered citizen have been put off, for nearly a generation, and the question now is, whether they shall be put off still further, or perhaps postponed indefinitely. On a former occasion we expressed our belief that the Executive of the present Government of France had acted in good faith on its subject of the Treaty, and was sincerely desirous to discharge its obligations to our citizens, in a manner consistent with honour and the principles of equity. But it cannot be denied, that there has been a marvelous shuffling in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the adjustment of our claims, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. At this moment, and for eighteen months past, we have been fulfilling the Treaty in part, by the admission of French wines at highly privileged rates, and in this way, instead of gaining indemnity for past sufferings, have been subjecting ourselves to still further grievances. We know well that a Government like that of France, cannot be expected to act in haste in a matter of so much importance, but on the other hand, it cannot be expected, under circumstances like the present, to interpose unnecessary delays. The manner, in which this Treaty has been defeated, or its execution delayed, by the French Chamber, is very remarkable. It is, by refusing to make the necessary appropriations. The Government makes the Treaty, and the Chamber refuses to carry it into effect. And thus it stands—the French Chamber disavowing the Treaty on its part, and we fulfilling

it on ours. The President may have reasons which we have not, for believing that the necessary appropriations will be made by the new Chamber of Deputies at its approaching session—otherwise we cannot suppose he would suffer the matter to remain in its present posture. In our humble opinion, it is time either that these claims were adjusted, or abandoned. Neither nation will be in a better condition to bring the affair to a conclusion in some way, if France prefers the infamy of denying justice, to the glory of awarding it, let her choose the alternative: it will not ruin us. But it is too humiliating any longer to sue for justice at the hands of a nation which perhaps has adopted the principle in regard to us, that "might makes right." A different attitude must be assumed by our nation, unless we would make ourselves ridiculous. We mean, it must be assumed as soon as it is ascertained, (if so it shall be ascertained,) that the present Chamber is disposed to follow in the wake of the last. What that attitude shall be, it will be for the wisdom of Congress to determine.—Commercial restrictions are always to be regretted, and so in deed is any other departure from a strict line of friendship with a respectable and powerful nation. But there are some things still worse, and one of them is, to suffer our rights to be trampled upon, and our remonstrances to be laughed at, without the power of perceiving it.

From the New York Commercial.

MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTOR.

It will be seen by the report before, that Matthews, alias Matthias, has undergone a further examination and been committed for trial. His speeches, by way of reply to the questions of the magistrate, bear strong evidence of partial insanity; although we doubt not that rogues are coupled with the lucid mind. Within the last few years, we have seen individuals, both in and out of the insane hospital, labouring under the same species of derangement. It is but just to say that Matthias did not commence the religious mania which he deludes his followers in this city. The peculiar excitement of which he here availed himself, began in 1822-'23, and several individuals, whose names have not appeared in print, can I hope will not, were among its earliest sufferers. When Matthias came hither, therefore, from Albany an unhappy and unfortunate circle of individuals, of both sexes, one of whom was the late Mr. Pierson, and others whose names are before the public, were ready to gather round him, and in a state of mind to believe almost any thing. Matthias, however, carried them much farther onward in their delusion. One of the female circle died soon after, and Matthias and her husband, with their followers undertook to anoint the body of the deceased, and raise her from the dead! The delusion has truly been an awful one; and were it not a case of human infirmity, over which the veil should be drawn we might give a chapter of details of strange dreams and visions—of deep and fearful interest. It is ardently to be hoped, however, that the lesson may not be without its uses, in preventing those excitements, which commencing in the purest feelings, and for the most holy purposes, extend to other subjects, and draw many and of tenfold evils in their train.

Examination of Matthias.—Matthias was yesterday examined at the Upper Police, before Justice Wynnell. N. B. Hall, Esq. acted as the prisoner's counsel. The 'prophet' seemed to be extremely subdued in spirit, and answered the questions put to him in a mild, low tone of voice. The following were the questions put to him, and his answers:

Question. What is your name, age, and place of birth? Answer. My name is Matthias, which is the name I inherited from my father. I am forty-six years of age, and was born at Cambridge, in Washington county, State of New York.

Q. Where is your place of residence, and what is your occupation, at present, or calling? A. I am a traveller. Zion Hill is my home. I am a Jewish teacher—priest of the Most High—preaching, saying and doing all that I do, under oath, by virtue of my having subscribed to all the covenants that God has made unto man, from the beginning up to this time—chief high priest of the Jews, after the order of Melchisedek, being the last chosen of the apostles, and the first of the resurrection, which is at the end of 2300 years after the building of Jerusalem by Cyrus, and 1260 after the birth of Mahomet, which terminated in 1830—the fulfilment of the power of the false prophet. I am now doing judgment on the Gentile, and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zachariah till the death of the last witness, is required of this generation, and before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be executed. I am myself the spirit of truth, and I declare these things, and that the hour of God's judgment is come.

Q. Did you endeavour to impress the mind of Mr. Folger with the truth of what you have stated in your last answer? A. In my general character of preacher, I endeavour to impress all men with the importance of what I have stated in my last answer, but not more in relation to Mr. Folger than any other person.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Folger that you possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sins and the salvation of souls, and that if he believed in you, he would be saved, but if he would not, that he would be damned? A. In my character of preacher, I say that my person is a trumpet for the spirit of truth to speak by, and that this spirit, by this trumpet, declares that every person must believe in this and spirit of truth, and practice obedience, as did Jesus of Nazareth; and this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was, that if they believed in the spirit of truth, they would be saved and if not they would be damned. To the question at large I answer No; but I said to all, that they must practice obedience in all the branches of the spirit of truth, as it dictates to themselves and those around them.

Q. Did you ever receive any money or property from Mr. Folger, and if so, how much, and of what description? A. In all my preaching and especially to strangers, I have always declared that I could receive nothing from them as of their property, but if they felt as though they had in the possession property which they believed belonged to God, and if they believed that I was the servant of God, then they could give me of that property whatever they pleased; and I have never received any property or money from any person in any way since I commenced preaching the everlasting gospel. Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and Mr. M. frequently declared to me that they believed I was the Father, and that I was qualified to establish God's kingdom upon earth, and that Zion Hill was transferred to me, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, for that purpose, including horses, carriages, and furniture of the house No. 8 Third street, in the city of New York. And it was also a deed that the house and lot No. 8 Third street should be conveyed to me, and Mr. Pierson directed a deed to be made out accordingly, but died before it was completed.—A bill in Chancery was afterwards filed against me and as stated obtained, by which it appeared that I must give security in

the sum of ten thousand dollars; and I consented to rescind the contract and restore the property, which I did, as I then believed it was obliged to do so, but I still claim the property as my own, for the purposes for which it was originally given; that is to say, for the purpose of establishing God's kingdom on earth, and that was the beginning.

Q. Did you ever reside in Mr. Folger's family? A. I was there a short time previous to the transfer of the property above mentioned. Mr. Folger said to me, "When you feel disposed, come to my house and make it your home," and as near as I can recollect, this invitation was given in June or July, 1834, at his office in Pearl street.

Q. Did you, a short time previous to leaving his house, receive from him or any member of his family, any number of eagles, and if so how many? A. I have received from Mr. Folger, at different times, gold, in exchange for bank notes of my own, and I believe that about eight hundred dollars was in gold of different coins. Some of it was in quarter, and some of it in half eagles; and the whole amount that I have received from Mr. Folger and Mr. Pierson, including a bond and mortgage to secure to Mrs. Folger the sum of about \$6000, of her own separate estate, is about \$10,000, which I have paid at different times, in furnishing the establishment at Zion Hill, and at No. 8 Third street, for which Mr. Folger has the bills in his possession.—In commencing the establishment at Zion Hill, and also the establishment in Third street, many transactions took place in money, between Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and myself, in which we frequently accommodated each other, as occasion required, and in all these transactions I acted as the Father in good faith, in the sense above mentioned, and I continued to expend money for those establishments until the very day I left Mr. Folger's house. As to the five \$20 bills mentioned in Mr. Folger's affidavit, I believe it is a mistake, as I have no recollection of having received that sum in bills of that denomination, but have received from him different sums at different times, and at one time in particular, I received the amount of twenty seven hundred dollars.—The prisoner was then remanded.—*Jour. of Com.*

A large and costly gold medal has been prepared by order of the King of France with suitable inscriptions, for the purpose of being presented to one of our gallant seamen, for his praiseworthy conduct in rescuing the crew of a French vessel from a watery grave, under circumstances of imminent peril. The following note from the Consul General of France, residing in New York, recites the particulars of this noble act.

The French brig *L'Esperance*, of Paimpol, was on the 17th of May last, in a state of the greatest distress and on the point of sinking.—The long boat on which the crew relied for the preservation of their lives had been dashed to pieces by a wave, and death in its most frightful form appeared to them inevitable, when Captain NATHANIEL ROGERS, commanding the American ship *Greician* of Portland, being in sight, prayed the tempest which threatened to swallow him up, courageously put to sea in his long boat, and after encountering unheard of difficulties and dangers which appeared insurmountable, succeeded in saving the lives of the crew, at the moment that the *Esperance* disappeared beneath the waves.

Not contented with this humane and courageous act, Captain Rogers afterwards lavished the kindest attentions on the unfortunate men whose lives he had saved until the moment he landed them in Havre.

Conduct so noble, traits of character so honorable to the American name, could not be forgotten. The Minister of Marine in France having placed before the King the circumstances above mentioned, His Majesty the King of the French directed that a medal be struck in honor of him, and that it should be presented in his name to Captain Rogers.

The Consul General of France in the United States has received this medal and holds it ready to deliver to any person whom Captain Rogers may appoint to receive it, should he himself not be able to accept of it from his hands.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.—From a Letter.

"I am told that the Senator from the Harrison District is opposed to Mr. Leigh, and that he will cheerfully obey the instruction of his constituents. He will certainly be instructed.—The Opposition Delegate returned from Lewis county, has run off to avoid a prosecution for forgery; and Mr. Bland, one of the Jackson electors, will be elected in his place. The Washington and Smythe Senators will be instructed by large majorities, and so will the Federal Delegates. The instructions are going finely in Rockbridge, and the friends of the administration are sanguine of success. Movements are also about to be made in other parts of the West. The prospects are now very bright for the election of Rives."

Another letter states that "there will be twelve members of the one or the other House who will be instructed from Western Virginia alone, making a difference of twenty-four votes in the relative strength of parties."—*Richmond Eng.*

Hint to the lovers of Terrapins.—A gentleman told us the other day, that say what people would about this, that the other recipe for destroying roaches, there was nothing equal to a young terrapin. "Put him in your closet and he, and I don't care how much it may be overrun by them, he'll soon make a clearing out of the nasty things."—We remarked that perhaps such delicate food might improve the quality of the terrapin. "That is a fact," said he. "Put a terrapin where it can feed on roaches, and you make it as fat as you please; and for the favor imported to it by the roaches, nothing can be finer." *De gustibus non est disputandum*, we said to ourselves; but we determined that the hint should not be lost to the lovers of terrapins.—*Norfolk Herald.*

MORE MOBBING.

There was a serious riot in Columbia, (Lancaster county) on Thursday night. A large mob attacked the residence of the blacks, and nearly destroyed four houses. The new cause of tumult was the reported marriage of a black man to a white woman. A black man was greatly injured.

A Mr. Justice Norman, who died during the last year, left a donation of \$4000, to build a charity school, at the expiration of sixty years; this term has now been completed, and the interest and principal amounts to \$74,000. The school is to contain 120 boys. The Justice who must have been a lover of the substantial of life, directs as a part of their tuition, that every boy shall receive on Sunday, one pound of roast beef for his dinner, and 10 ounces of plum-pudding for his supper—on Monday a pound of beef for his dinner, and 10 ounces of suet pudding for supper—every Tuesday morning beef broth for breakfast, and at dinner a pound of mutton or veal—every Wednesday pork and peas—every Thursday mutton or veal—every Friday, beans or peas—and every Saturday fish, well buttered, &c.

The New York Island, more by Mr. Folger owned by betting the following favour of Time 684 sec

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1834.

The late Election in Maryland.—The opponents of the Administration, or Federalists, have succeeded in electing a large majority in the next House of Delegates friendly to the recharter of the Bank of the United States, and opposed to the present administration of the general government. This result is not unexpected to us, except in the magnitude of the majority. We have never calculated on obtaining a majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature, and indeed to obtain a majority in the House of Delegates alone, we thought extremely improbable. To expect a victory, so soon after the excessive panic which has passed over the state, and at a time too when every nerve of the opposition was put in requisition, against us, and rendered subsidiary to the objects of party, seemed to us wholly beyond reasonable calculation. The result has therefore not surprised us. We have been beaten, it is true, but we are not broken in spirits. Ours is a contest of Right against Power, Principle against interest, which cannot too often be repeated.

We would particularly invite the attention of our readers to certain facts connected with the recent election. In every section of our State, (with the exception of Cecil county, where our majority was considerably diminished by some peculiar circumstances,) the Democratic party has nobly sustained itself, except where the Bank of the U. S. has brought the influence of its money to operate upon the elections. In the city of Baltimore, by curtailing its discounts and cramping the operations of the State Banks, thereby pressing the merchants and all others trading upon borrowed capital, it has temporarily brought the interests of almost every merchant and trader, and consequently those employed by them, in direct opposition to the measures of the administration. In the counties of Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany, particularly affected by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, it has appealed to the prejudices and interests of the people by a loan of \$200,000 to that work. Such influence is legal, and the friends of the Bank may, and no doubt do think it proper to be used; but is an institution which can thus throw its weight into the scale of one of the great political parties of our country, not to be dreaded? Is it a harmless instrument in the hands of an ambitious party leader? Is it a power compatible with our free institutions? By this loan, for the payment of which, interest and principal, the Company have mortgaged the proceeds of the canal, in which the State has invested more than a million of her capital, the Bank has made the State the passive instrument in her own subjugation. The State is paying the Bank an interest of 6 per cent on \$200,000 advanced to corrupt her citizens and procure its recharter. Can the people of Maryland, and especially those of the Eastern Shore, remain insensible to the secret machinations of a corporation which can torture its victims to control their principles, and which knows no other principle of political faith, than by any means to perpetuate its own existence.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The general election for the Legislature and for Congress, took place in Connecticut on Monday the 6th instant. As yet but partial returns have reached us; enough, however, has been received to satisfy us that there has been a large Democratic gain in the State, and to warrant the hope that our entire Congressional ticket has been successful.

From Bicknell's Reporter, September 30. BANK OF THE METROPOLIS. Extract to the Editor dated, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1834. ROBERT T. BICKNELL, Esq.

SIR: This Bank has made arrangements with the Deposit Banks in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to have its notes received at par in all payments, and in deposit. I respectfully request that you will let this fact be known in the publication of your Bank Note List.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, GED. THOMAS, Cashier.

The above article proves the truth of what we have often asserted; viz. that there is no greater difficulty in securing a uniform currency, or a ready medium of exchange, by means of the Deposit Banks throughout the Union, than by the U. S. Bank and its branches, all that is required, is, that Congress should make an arrangement for the receipt of each others notes at par, one of the conditions on which the deposit of the public monies with such Banks, is made. It can subject the state Banks to no greater or more sudden runs, than the branches of the U. S. Bank would be subject to, and with equal capital, they would be equally able to meet them.

If the Deposit Banks at N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington can make an arrangement to receive each others notes on deposit and in payment of debts, why not make the arrangement to extend to every deposit Bank in the United States.

The communication of A. B. and contents were duly received. In the bustle of our election, we omitted to acknowledge it.

New York Races—Second Day.—The regular 4 mile heats over the Union course, Long Island, yesterday, were won by Mr. Stevens's mare Black Maria, beating Alice Grey owned by Mr. Walter R. Livingston and Monmouth, owned by Mr. Stockton. The first heat was taken by Alice Grey—previous to which the betting was 4 to 1 in favour of this horse—but the following heat was exactly the reverse in favour of Black Maria.

Time 1st heat 7 min. 55 seconds; 2d, 7 min. 49 1/2 seconds; 3d, 8 min. 37 seconds.—*Am. Ad.*

The following extract from the speech of Mr. Taney at Elkton, shows very conclusively that Mr. Webster will better employment in the vindication of his own character than in assailing that of another. Here is a plain, palpable, and we might say, willful misrepresentation, charged upon Mr. Webster by Mr. Taney. A desire to preserve the character of our country, by sustaining the character of her distinguished men, inspires us with the hope that Mr. Webster will answer, and be able to refute, or at least satisfactorily explain, so severe a charge. It will be in vain to say that the charge is unworthy of his notice. It is made upon the authority of a man, whose character, for moral integrity, has never been doubted.

"It is well understood, that when an nomination was before the Senate for their decision, no charge was brought against me—not a word of accusation was uttered, and I was rejected by a silent vote. If there was supposed to be anything in my character and conduct which justified my rejection, then was the time to have brought it forward.—The charge could then have been investigated. But this was not done. And I had therefore a right to expect, that no Senator, who had given a silent vote for my rejection, would, after the close of the session, follow me with the spirit of hostility into private life. In one instance, and but one as far as my knowledge extends, has this expectation been disappointed. And I find that at public dinner at Salem some time ago, Mr. Webster, of the Senate, took occasion to speak of me as the 'pliant instrument' of the President of the United States, ready to do his bidding; and this speech has been published in such a manner as to show that the publication underwent his revision, (if not entirely written by himself) and may therefore be considered as addressed by him to the people of the United States. This is the first opportunity I have had of appearing before a public meeting of the people since Mr. Webster's speech was published, and I use it to notice his attack on me; because what I now say, may, and probably will, go before the public in the same way in which his speech has become generally known.—When Mr. Webster endeavours, by the weight of his name, to injure the standing of a private individual, or a public officer, it is right that the people should understand how far his statement of a matter of fact, or a matter of opinion ought to be relied on; and I therefore deem it proper to state that during the last session of Congress, a call was made on me by a resolution of the Senate, to report whether or not I employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to superintend the business of the department with the Deposite Bank, under what law he was appointed, and how he was paid, with various other questions of the same sort, founded upon the assumption (which was not unusual during the last session, in relation to the Treasury Department,) that the matter about which the inquiry was made, had already been ascertained to be true. That resolution I answered officially on the 11th of April, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, 11th April, 1834. SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 9th inst., directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to the Senate the name of any agent or agents employed by him to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposit of the public funds; the nature of the duties performed by said agent or agents; the amount of the compensation paid for the discharge of the said duties; and by whom, and from what fund the said compensation is paid; and in pursuance of what law the said agent or agents have been appointed."

I have the honor to state, that for many years past, it has been the duty of one of the Clerks of this Department, to attend to the business of the Treasury with Banks. The clerkship to which that duty is assigned, has been filled for upwards of four years by Samuel M. McKean. He is appointed under the act of Congress of 20th April, 1818, and the salary to which he is entitled under that act is \$1600 a year. And since the deposits have been removed, as well as before, he has continued to attend to the business of the Department with Banks, without any additional compensation for such services.

If this Clerk in the Department is not to be considered as embraced in the call made by the Senate, no agent has been employed by me to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposit of the public funds.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. TANEY, Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States.

On the 7th May following, in a speech on the President's Protest, Mr. Webster spoke of "official" information which had been received by the Senate in relation to the appointment of an officer to superintend the business of the Treasury with the Deposit Banks, and stated it, and remarked upon it in the following words:

"We are officially informed that an officer is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inspect or superintend these selected banks; and this officer is compensated by a salary fixed by the Executive, agreed to by the Banks, and paid by them. I ask, sir, if there can be a more irregular, or a more illegal transaction than this? Whose money is it out of which this salary is paid? Is it not money justly due to the United States, and paid, because it is so due, for the advantage of holding the deposits? If a dollar is received on that account, is not its only true destination into the general treasury of the Government? And who has authority, without law, to create an office, to fix a salary, and to pay that salary out of this money? Here is an inspector, or supervisor, of the deposit banks. But what law has provided for such an officer? What commission has he received? Who conferred in his appointment? What oath does he take? How is he to be punished, or impeached if he colludes with any of these banks to embezzle the public money, or defraud the Government? The value of the use of this public money to the deposit banks is probably two hundred thousand dollars a year; or, if less than that, it is yet, certainly, a very great sum.—May the President appoint whatever officers he pleases, with whatever duties he pleases, and pay them as much as he pleases out of these moneys thus paid by the banks, for the sake of having the deposits?"

This speech was published in the National Intelligencer on the 7th of June. I am not aware of any "official" information given to the Senate on this subject, except that contained in the above mentioned report. Certainly none other had been given by the Treasury Department. The speech of Mr. Webster was necessarily understood, and was no doubt intended to be understood as referring to that report and as stating what it contained. It was the only official communication to the Senate on that subject by the Treasury Department, and he speaks as if he had read the report, for he undertakes to give the "official" information which the Senate had received; yet he states it directly

contrary to what in truth, was contained in the report; and then makes this false statement, the foundation of a whole paragraph of charges and invectives against the President and myself. I observed in the newspapers of the time that the incorrectness of this statement was immediately pointed out, and was noticed in so many papers, that it must unavoidably have come to the knowledge of Mr. Webster before the close of the session of Congress; yet he has taken no step to account for it, nor to recall it, although he cannot be ignorant of the injustice he has done.

Here then is a Senator, in his place in the Senate, professing to state the contents of an official communication made to the body of which he is a member, and representing it not merely incorrectly, but in direct and unequivocal opposition to the truth.—He knows that thousands will probably read his statements who will never see the report—and instead of recalling what he had said and offering some excuses for this extraordinary conduct, he takes occasion after the session has closed, to unite himself with the known purchased instruments of the Bank in bestowing opprobrious epithets upon the individual whom he had in his place in the Senate flagrantly wronged as an officer, by stating untrue contents of his official report, and making that statement the foundation of charges against him. Neither my habits nor my principles lead me to bandy terms of reproach with Mr. Webster or any one else. But it is well known that he has found the Bank a profitable client, and I submit to the public whether the facts I have stated do not furnish grounds for believing that he has become its "pliant instrument," and is prepared on all occasions to do its bidding, whenever and wherever it may choose to require him. In the situation in which he has placed himself before the public, it would far better become him to vindicate himself from imputations to which he stands justly liable, than to assail others.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, in the District, has resumed the payment of specie for its notes, and its other accustomed banking operations.

Seven different tribes of Indians met in grand council at Fort Gibson, on the 1st instant. Among them were representatives from the Pawnees, which tribe has heretofore kept up a continual warfare with all the others. A treaty of peace was concluded, and pledges of friendship interchanged.—*Bal. Amer.*

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register. MR. VAN BUREN AND THE UNITED STATES BANK.

Hear him!—Unqualified and uncompromising opposition to the Bank of the United States, the interest and honor of the People demand it."

This toast, like every thing else said or done by Mr. Van Buren, is made the subject of grave commentary by the New York Evening Star, which is endorsed by a star of less magnitude in this city, (Raleigh.) These editors appear to be willing to make the People believe that Mr. Van Buren has once been in favor of the United States Bank, because, with other gentlemen, after the establishment of the Bank, he solicited the location of a Branch of "that Monster" at Albany. Unfortunately for them he has left no loop to hang a doubt on. Hear him! In his speech on the amendment to the rules of the Senate, proposing to give to the Vice President the right of calling to order for words spoken in debate, where he rebukes the spirit of encroachment on the Constitution, he says: "The charter of the Bank of the United States was after a hard struggle suffered to expire; and the concerted and well understood powers of the Government were found amply sufficient to enable it to perform the great functions for which it was instituted. During a great portion of the time, the country was blessed with a degree of prosperity and happiness without a parallel in the world. At the close of Mr. Madison's administration, a new Bank was incorporated, and received his reluctant assent. It would be shutting our eyes to the truth, to deny or attempt to conceal the fact, that assent, coming from the quarter that it did, had a powerful & far from salutary influence on the subsequent course of the Government."

FAIR PLAY.

INQUISITION ABOLISHED IN SPAIN.—This important event is announced in a late London Patriot, in the following decree, dated 15th of July.

"Art. 1. The tribunal of the Inquisition is definitively suppressed. Art. 2. The property, income, and other goods belonging to this institution are to be applied to the payment of the public debt. Art. 3. The produce of the 101 canonships dependent upon the Inquisition are to be applied to the same purpose. Art. 4. The employees attached to this tribunal and its dependencies, who possess ecclesiastical pretensions or civil employments in remuneration, shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said tribunal. Art. 5. All the other employees are to receive the amounts of their salaries from the sinking fund; until they have been otherwise provided for.

We earnestly hope that the honorable example thus set by Spain will seal the doom of this cruel slavish institution, which has its origin in that country. Priscilla, a mild and eloquent man, was the first victim of Religious Intolerance under this system. Torquemada the Inquisitor-General, is said to have tried and tortured, in the course of fourteen years, eighty thousand persons, of which six thousand were executed.

Happily for America she has no established Church, no State Religion, and is therefore in no danger of ever countenancing any thing like force in favor of any particular sect. Every man is here left free to form and follow his own opinions on the subject of Religion, as well as any other, and no one has a right to throw the least impediment in his way.—*Nat. Int.*

It is a fact, not less alarming than true, that more than a million of dollars are now owing the United States Bank by members of Congress.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

RUSSIA.

Dreadful Conflagration.—Tula, one of the largest, handsomest, and most populous Russian provincial capitals was desolated on the 11th of July, by a dreadful conflagration. Nine churches, 670 private buildings, and numerous manufactories, markets, and magazines were reduced to ashes. Many thousand inhabitants have lost all their property. The Emperor has given, 100,000 Rubbles to relieve their wants.

Good Breeding.—Many persons conceive that excess of politeness constitutes good breeding; but they are egregiously deceived; nothing can be more annoying to a modest man, than to be pestered with civilities. A well bred man will endeavor to relieve his guest from all restraint, and will not, by impertinent but well meant importunity, be perpetually reminding him that he is a guest.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Type.	Middle	Lower	Total
Federal.			
Thomas Burchenal,	254	242	696
Thos S Carter,	208	256	664
James Turner,	208	243	651
W. M. Hardcastle,	218	243	615
Democrat.			
R. T. Keene,	109	179	563
James Rich,	111	165	526
John Thawley,	110	165	524
Matthew Driver,	90	162	502

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

Dixons	C Hill	C. Ville	Q Town	K Island	Total
Jackson.					
Thomas	188	196	192	86	662
Roberts	200	181	190	84	655
Larrimore	185	185	189	89	648
Hambleton	178	168	176	84	606
Levy Court.					
Robinson	189	191	178	84	642
Collins	190	194	174	80	638
Wilson	188	188	179	80	635
Gibson	188	188	181	73	630
Newman	177	180	177	86	620
Opposition.					
Brown	145	120	191	66	522
Clase	140	104	184	66	501
Burgess	141	108	178	66	521
Price	135	96	178	65	474
Levy Court					
Merrick	160	113	190	67	530
Clayton	145	101	192	69	507
Kemp	140	101	188	73	502
Rochester	143	99	189	64	495
Goursey	141	101	189	65	495

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Federal.	Adi-Caucus.	Total
Joseph Nicols,		1088
William I. Ford,		1077
L. Richardson,		1046
S. B. Creighton,		1022
S. Pattison,		695
R. Pattison,		705
R. Griffith,		708

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Cottman,	1100	Teackle	809
I. D. Jones	925	Hyland	414
Dashiell	893	Fontaine	272
Robertson	764	Johnson	266

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Gillies	1216	Whitecock	1086
Hearn	1183	Selby	1074
Byrns	1167	Purnell	1056
Williams	1156	Smith	1041

KENT COUNTY.

Federal.	Democrat.	Total
James B. Ricard,		572
James P. Gale,		572
Bengamin Kerby,		595
William Welch,		554
Michael Miller,		505
Henry Hurtt,		468
Charles T. Browne,		480
Dr. Thomas J. Herdman,		475

CECIL COUNTY.

<i>Federal</i>		<i>Democrat</i>	
Wilson	1109	Scott	1132
Maxwell	1093	Bussey	1120
Roman	1055	Harlan	1132
Bryan,	1040	Nowland	1157

HARFORD COUNTY.

James Moore,	1086	Samuel Sten,	115
Stephen Boyd	1037	Henry H. Johns	111
Pres. L. Anos	942	James Nelson	1065
Thos. W. Bond	457	I. D. Maulsly	917

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Price	1424	Ely	3402
Carroll	1316	Wise	3196
Trimble	1219	Orrick	3209
		Shower	2185
		Stansbury	986

BALTIMORE CITY.

Cushing	5660	Vansant	5291
Jones	5530	Brady	5271

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Brewer	169	Harwood	135
Wells	164	Grammer	133

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Good	1126	Dwyse	919
Light	1122	Linthicum	888
Kent	1136	Duval	897
Ridgely	1076	Franklin	825

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Garrett	839	Scott	636
Fruit	865	Day	638
Washington	849	Edelin	610
Key	841	Somerville	610

CALVERT COUNTY.

John Beckett	474	John P. Wailes	318
James Kent	484	J. A. Whittington	24
Uriah Laval	440		
Samuel Turner	415		

CHARLES COUNTY.

Hughes	720	Wills	481
Merrick	714	Mitchell	449
Carjether	658	Diggs	418
Dulany	655		
Matthews	482		

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Blackstone	658		
Sotheron	603		
Dorsey	502		
Fowler	421		
Dunkenson	405		
Barber	387		
Heard,	321		

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Keshner	1907	Wharton	1837
Welly	1861	Wason	1818
Weast	1829	Ho Iman	1761
Merrick	1808	Hays	1752

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Roberts	8490	Unkefer	3089
Annab	3447	Getzendanner	3087
Brangle	3426	Harritt	3074
Duval	3418	Gifford	3048

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Harding	846	Dorsey	674
Gather	841	Adamson	653
Giddings	820	Thomson	225
Trouble	809		
Carler	601		
Jones	394		

In the foregoing list, where the names of the candidates are set in double columns, the first or left hand column is appropriated to the federalists, whigs, oppositionists, or whatever else they please to call themselves.

A duel between two gentlemen of colour took place in St. Martinsville, La. a few days since. The white duellists are said to be greatly outdone by this innovation of the negroes.

From the West-Chester Village Record.

OBITUARY.

OF THE REV. WILLIAM A. STEVENS. Departed this life, at Warwick Furnace Chester co. on the morning of the 3d inst. Rev. WILLIAM A. STEVENS, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in West-Chester, Aged 27 years and 6 months. The pen of christian friendship reluctantly performs the unwelcome task of announcing to his acquaintances & his charge the doleful intelligence: but what avails its backwardness: the arrow has flown, and the victim is the brother beloved, whose name stands at the head of this page. We never shall look upon his face again, till this corruption shall have put on incorruption.

Mr. Stevens had but 4 short months before, been installed pastor of the Church by the Presbytery of New Castle, to which he belonged, and had preached but one Sabbath afterwards, when the symptoms of declining health induced him to relinquish his labors, to try the effect of travelling and relaxation.— His place was supplied by the Rev'd ELIAS P. ELY, who but just completed a 2 months' term of labour for his Master, when he returned to Connecticut to die, at the paternal mansion—thus preceeding a few days our departed brother, who has now followed him to the land of silence. How transporting their interview beyond the cold Jordan they have both now passed!

Finding his health but little if any improved by the jaunt, he returned from the Springs, in New-York, and after languishing for two months, in West Chester and vicinity flattered occasionally with some apparent change for the better, he ceased to breathe on the morning of the 3d instant at the house of a relation, at Warwick Furnace.—Thus in the morning of his days and in the meridian of his usefulness, our brother has bidden us a long farewell. But we sorrow not as those who have no hope.—His sleeping dust, reanimated, a glorious form, we expect again to behold, and together with him we hope again to sing the praises of the One whom he adored and preached.

Our first acquaintance was formed in the winter of 1829, soon after he commenced to preach the Gospel, and he then took the writer's place for some weeks, while domestic affliction required his absence from his charge on the Peninsula: By a singular train of events we have had it in our power to render him and his people the service which he so acceptably furnished ourselves.—He was then in the vigor of his youth, a scholar well trained, a soldier well equipped, for the work of the Ministry.—The sweetly persuasive accents of his silvery tongue, and the well digested thoughts which he gave forth from the sacred desk have not faded from our recollection in the lapse of the intervening years, and the softening, mellow impression still remains. Mr. Stevens certainly was peculiarly gifted. His mind was of a fine mould, accurate, clear, elevated and comprehensive—careless of detail, but adapted to seize hold of the prominent points of a subject and present them in bold relief for practical effect

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

STANZAS.

Go to the grave unthinking man!
Go, ere it opens its jaws for thee,
Go, ere it closes upon the span
Which meets thy brief humanity.
Go while the pulse of life beats strong;
Go, in thy joy and pride of heart,
Ay go, and ponder well and long
Upon the truths it shall impart.
Go to the grave, thou reveller!
Go, from thy wild and mad career,
Go, from the thrilling glance of her
Who won thee first from duty's sphere,
Go, from the dance and festival,
From cups which down the voice of care
Go, from the crowded banquet hall,
Go to the grave and revel there.
Go to the grave, thou happy one!
Go from the altar shrine of love;
Go, while the warm unclouded sun
Of hope and bliss is bright above.
Go, ere upon thy beaming brow
The ash of death has come—
A joyous home may greet thee now,
But this shall be thy longer home.
Go to the grave, thou wretched one!
Go, laden with thy weight of woes;
There—when thy dreary day is done;
Thy sleepless griefs may find repose.
Go to the grave, it is the home
Where sorrow's wintry way is o'er;
There earth's bereavements cannot come,
There, aching hearts will throb no more—
Go to the grave—go—go—go all—
In youth, in manhood and in years,
In pleasure's maze and passions thrall,
In mirth, in madness and in tears,
Go to the grave thou passing world!
Go, mortals, while ye may return;
Go, ere the dart of death be hurled
And read the lessons ye must learn.

From the Baltimore American.

Much interesting information concerning China, and some that is valuable relating to the prospects of an extension of her foreign commerce, is contained in an article in the last Westminster Review. The accession of this article is the publication of a journal of recent voyages along the coast of China, by CHARLES GUTSLAFF. Mr. Gutzlaff is a German by birth, who visited China as a missionary, made himself well acquainted with the language, became a favorite with the people, and enjoyed opportunities of studying their habits and occupations.

Every one has heard of the immense population of China, and from the fact that in Canton many thousands of families live in boats on the water, it has been inferred that its territory is overcrowded to a degree unexampled in any other part of the world. This, it appears, is an error. The population, it is true, amounts to 350 millions, but the area of the empire being 1,400,000 square miles, gives only 254 inhabitants to the mile, which is a less ratio than in several countries of Europe, and twenty-four per mile less than in Ireland. The opinion that the population of China has long been stationary seems also to be erroneous. By a census taken in 1762 it was 198,000,000; in 1792 it had increased to 307,000,000—the last census was taken in 1812. From its great extent it contains within itself almost every variety of climate, and great diversity of soil. The provinces on the sea coast are by far the most populous; in the interior, population is often very thin from the barrenness of the land. The people are industrious, and docile, but all classes are gross and sensual; the lower are timid and slavish, and the upper corrupt and cowardly. Still, it is the most civilized nation and the best governed in Asia. With the exception of chronology and statistics their literature is contemptible; and their painting and sculpture do not deserve the name of fine arts. The character of the Chinese religion is thus described by Mr. Gutzlaff:

"Astrology, divination, geomancy, and necromancy, prevail everywhere in China. Though some of these practices are forbidden by the government, yet the prohibitions are never carried into effect. The Chinese wear amulets, have tutelary deities, enchanted grounds, &c. all the offspring of blind superstition. We lament the deep degradation of human nature in a nation endowed with sound understanding, and no wise destitute of reflecting minds. We, at the same time, cannot avoid noticing their general apathy towards all religious subjects. They are religious, because custom bids them to be so. Forms and ceremonies are the whole which occupy their minds; their hearts scarcely ever participate in any religious worship. That the doctrines of Confucius have greatly contributed to form the national character in this respect, is doubtless the fact. With him every thing is form, and the outward ceremony is worship. Earthly pursuits fill the whole mind of a Chinese; to gain money, to obtain honour, to see his name propagated in his offspring, are the objects for which he constantly strives. When he has gained his end, he relaxes in idleness, and calmly enjoys his felicity. He dreads death as the destroyer of all bliss, and frequently builds splendid temples to avert the indignation of the gods on account of his ill-gotten gain. There are few exceptions to this general assertion, that, in religious matters, the Chinese are among the most indifferent people on earth."

The trade of China may be classed under three heads; the native, the foreign native (that is, with Asiatic neighbors), and the European. The native trade, carried on seaward between one province of the country and another, owing to the great extent and populousness of the territory, is by far the most important. The foreign native is conducted with the following countries: Japan, the Loo-choo Islands, Corea, Tonquin, Cochinchina, Cambodia, Siam, the Philippine Islands, and about eight different ports or places of the great Indian Archipelago. Besides this, which is sea-wise, they have a considerable inland trade with Russia, Tonquin, Siam, and the Birmans.

The European commerce, as is well known, is confined to Canton, the largest port of trade in the East. The total European and American trade employed in it is not over eighty thousand tons, and the value of the joint exports and imports may be taken at nearly fifty millions of dollars, which, added to the foreign native trade, about ten millions, will make the whole foreign trade of the empire nearly sixty millions. The value of one article of import alone, and that a prohibited one, viz. opium, is sixteen millions of dollars. The European trade has much increased within fifteen years, but is still in its infancy.

The reviewer thus expresses himself as to the reasons for expecting its extension:

"It appears quite certain that the Chinese,

a money-making and money-loving people, are as much addicted to trade, and as anxious as any nation on earth to court a commercial intercourse with strangers. The government and its officers are perhaps not less anxious for foreign commerce than the people themselves, could they see their way to admit it without danger. Their political apprehensions,—and it must be admitted that they entertain them on no slender grounds,—alone prevent them from throwing their ports open to foreign commerce. The restraints under which the Chinese government places foreign trade, have their origin in causes purely political. "Smuggling," says an imperial edict of 1817, "is a trifling affair, but having a communication with foreigners, is a thing which involves vast interests. It is indispensable necessary to strain every nerve to eradicate the first risings of baseness or mischief." Here the secret is out; it is "destructive principles." Of the partiality of the Chinese people for trade, and the kindness with which the common people are disposed to receive strangers, Mr. Gutzlaff gives many examples.

Smuggling exists to a considerable extent, and is increasing; and ships have already been built in England for the purpose of carrying it on. The Westminister, which regards free trade not only in all cases a commercial benefit, but almost as an indefeasible right, says, that "any outcry raised against this on the score of conscience will be speedily put down by the conviction which is gaining ground universally, that smuggling every where is not a vice but a virtue, a creditable effort of the common sense of man, against the folly and dishonesty of governments."—an avowal, by the way, which is an exception to the general spirit of the Westminister, which however warm in its denunciations of existing systems of government, and urgent for radical changes, is strictly loyal, and forcibly advocates obedience to the law while it is the law.

The same view of Chinese commerce is entertained in the January number of the Westminister, derived from information furnished by Mr. Lindsay, who visited the coast in the ship Amherst, two years ago. Mr. Lindsay makes the following observation:

"The main object of the voyage was the acquisition of general information, and I hope will be considered that the result has satisfactorily established two points, both of some importance, one, that the natives of China in general wish for a more extended intercourse with foreigners; and, secondly, that the local governments, though opposed to such a wish, yet are powerless to oppose their prohibitory edicts."

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are, A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSIMERES. He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

sept 30

WM. W. HIGGINS,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLERY, adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

sept 23

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

Collector's Notice.

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

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 9

TO BE RENTED



THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON.

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Enoch Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groom.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to WM. H. GROOM.

Easton, sept. 30. eodw

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, which if not called for within three months, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Richard Arringdale
Wm. Arringdale
B
The Baker of Bread at Easton
Joseph Blackston
Charles Benson
Henry Banks
John W. Bell 2
Rachel Bruff 2
John Burgin
Anthony Banning
C
A. M. Chamberlaine
Wm. H. Curtis
Martha Cowper
Rachel Corkrae
Levin Craft
Lydia Clark
Dr. Creighton
E. A. Cohen
D
Maria Downes
J. Dean
E
H. L. Edmondson
John Edmondson 3
Wm. Ferguson
F
Joseph Graham
John C. Groom
Richard Gossage
Betsey Gusty
G
Robert Henderson
Solomon Hornum
Stephen C. Harrington
H
Henry King
I
Wm. Lowe, for Edw. Kirby.
J
Samuel Mackey
P. R. McNeale
Julia Ann Mawbridge
Wm. C. Mackey
K
Noble Grand of Miller
Emeline Nickels
Lodge, O. L. O. F.
Skinner Newman
L
J. Oment
P
Commissary Price
Eliza D. Parrott
R
Thomas Robinson
R. H. Rhodes
B. Richardson
S
Ann Stewart
Wm. Slaughter
Mordca Stewart
Jesse Scott
Lydia Stewart
Perry W. Stewart
Sarah Maria Satterfield
T
Bennett Tomlinson, 2
Henry Townsend, 2
W
John Willis
Short A. Willis
Noah Willis
Thomas Warwick
EDWD. MULLIKIN, P. M.
Oct 6 1834—oct 7 (132) 3t

TAILORING.

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

D. M. SMITH.

sept 30

A CARD.

A WOOLFOK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been asserted by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CANAL and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County, to assign to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner, under execution to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court, and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise, and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.
april 22

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton and earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible; by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant.

JOHN HARPER.

P. S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by M. THOMAS J. EARLICKSON, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centerville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.

sept 2 eodw

Lumber for Sale.

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

GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.

Easton, July 5

GEORGE WINSLOW.

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light street wharf.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. B. HARRISON, and has just received, 15 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugars,

14 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses,

25 bags Lagaira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee,

Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Pouchong Teas,

10 boxes of white and brown Havana Sugars,

Box and keg Raisins, Soap and Candles,

Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in hhds. and bbls. French Brandy, in half pipes,

Holland Gin and Wines, Corns and fine Salt,

Flour, Herrings and Mackerel, Stone and Wooden Ware,

Cotton Yarn, And many other articles too tedious to mention, which (in order to receive a share of public patronage) he offers for sale very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Baltimore, Aug. 12th—aug 19 8w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

april 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Fordin,

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

WM. OWEN, Agent.

march

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

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

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

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6

JOHN W. MILLIS

Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. Spencer and John B. Firbank and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12 eodw G3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of Sept. 1834, by Abraham De Groot, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a Negro Woman who calls herself JANE LEAGO, who says she had belonged to Michael Denny, of Harford county, but is now free. Jane is about 25 years old, 4 feet 11 inches high, and has no visible marks. Had on when committed, a brown bombazet frock, white cotton handkerchief, white cotton stockings, and black stuff shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore City and County Jail.

sept 23 8w

Branch Bank at Easton.

September 23d, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons holding stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, that the President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on stock, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in October.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

sept 23 3t [G]

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Baltimore.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding school for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens.

The Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardiner's Globes, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by applying to the editor.

63-The Frederick and Annapolis papers; Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; Eastern Whig; Port Deposit Courant; will advertise the above once a week each, to the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American] office.

aug 26 5w

TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches and in the most fashionable style—having made arrangements so as to receive the fashions every season as soon as they come out. He flatters himself from his experience in business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to any who may favor him with a call. However, to render every thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a miss-fit, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage.

The Public's humble servant,

THOMAS J. EARLICKSON.

sept 23 6w

A Cook Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of Baltimore wishes to hire by the year or month, a Servant, to do the cooking and washing in a small family. Recommendations for character will be required, and liberal wages given. Apply at this office.

sept 30 3*

WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tuile, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

Krutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Dead and Dumb Page: a Tale. Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helien, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cawper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1793, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above, cost in the "Library" but \$2.00!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

63-Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

aug 6

Cheap Daily Paper.

[On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Cities with the most decided success.]

IT is proposed to publish in the city of Baltimore, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the

BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertaking, the subscriber deems it proper to set forth the following considerations:—

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser" will differ from the daily papers now printed in this city, as it is the design of the publisher to adopt a system of condensing, by which the reader will become acquainted with all the important transpiring events of the times, without the inconvenience and loss of time attending the perusal of lengthy columns of closely printed matter.—None but articles of peculiar interest will be published in detail.

2. The Intelligencer and Advertiser will be a politically neutral paper, aiming at an impartial record of all the prominent occurrences of the day, without regard to party politics.

3. It shall be a commercial journal, presenting to its readers an account of the state of our own Markets, and those of sister cities; of the Shipping News; Auction Sales; Mail arrivals and departures; of the various Lines of Stages, Steamboats, Packets, &c. Embracing also, Statistics and Tabular Views for reference; and whatever else is calculated to interest and benefit the Mercantile part of the community.

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted to the best interests of our beautiful and flourishing city, and exerting its utmost to develop its natural advantages, increase its trade and advance the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Meetings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conventions for the improvement of Schools, the advancement of Science, &c. &c.

5. It shall be an inland publication, suited to the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Storekeeper and Manufacturer residing in the country; and for the accommodation of

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. VII.—No. 16.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1834.

WHOLE No. 365.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue of the year—BY

RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of the
publisher.

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

POETRY.

SCENE IN A PRIVATE MAD HOUSE.

The following lines, descriptive of a scene in
a private mad house, are from the pen of M. G.
Lewis, Esq. If any can read them without
shuddering in sympathy with the supposed
captive, he must have a heart dead to every
human feeling.

Stay, jailor, stay, and hear my woe!
She is not mad who kneels to thee;
For what I'm now, too well I know,
And what I was, and what should be,
I'll rave no more in proud despair;
My language shall be mild though sad:
But yet I firmly, truly swear,
I am not mad, I am not mad!

My tyrant husband forged the tale
Which chains me to this dismal cell,
My fate unknown, my friends bewail—
Oh! jailor, haste that fate to tell;
Oh! haste my father's heart to cheer,
His heart at once 'twill grieve and glad,
To know, though kept a captive here,
I am not mad, I am not mad.

He smiles in scorn, and turns the keys;
He quits the grate; I kneel in vain!
His glimmering lamp, still, still I see—
'Tis gone and all is gloom again.
Cold, bitter cold! No warmth! no light!
Life, and thy comforts once I had,
Yet here I'm chained this freezing night,
Although not mad; no, no, not mad!

'Tis sure some dream, some vision vain,
What I—the child of rank and wealth—
Am I the wretch who clanks this chain.
Bereft of freedom, friends and health!
Ah! while I dwell on blessings fled,
Which never more my heart must glad,
How aches my heart, how burns my head,
But 'tis not mad, no, 'tis not mad.

Hast thou, my child, forgot, ere this,
A mother's face, a mother's tongue?
She'll 'per' for ever your parting kiss,
'Nor round her neck how fast you clung,
Nor how that suit your sire forbade—
Nor how I'll drive such thoughts away,
They'll make me mad, they'll make me mad,

His rosy lips, how sweet they smiled!
His mild blue eyes, how bright they shone!
None ever bore a lovelier child!
And art thou now forever gone?
And must I never see thee more,
My pretty, pretty, pretty lad?
I will be free! unbear the door!
I am not mad, I am not mad.

Oh! hark! what mean those dreadful cries?
His chain some furious madman breaks,
He comes—I see his glaring eyes,
Now, now my dungeon grate he shakes.
Help! help!—He's gone!—Oh, fearful woe,
Such screams to hear, such sights to see!
My brain, my brain—I know, I know,
I am not mad, but soon shall be.

Yes, soon—for lo, you—while I speak,
Mark how you demon's eye-balls glare!
He sees me, now, with dreadful shriek,
He whirls a serpent hiss in air.
Horror!—the reptile strikes his tooth
Deep in my heart, so crushed and sad,
Ay, laugh, ye fiends,—I feel the truth,
Your task is done—I'm mad! I'm mad!

From the London Literary Journal for August.

MY FIRST DUEL.

'This is an awkward affair, Frank.'
'Why, yes,' said Frank, 'it is an awkward
affair.'

'But I suppose I must go through with it,' I
continued.

'No doubt,' rejoined my friend; 'and you
may rest assured, that although the anticipation
is not very agreeable, you'll find the thing a
mere bagatelle when on the ground.'

'You'll take care to have every thing ready,
and call me betimes; will you, Frank?'

'Certainly, my dear Ephraim, rely upon
me; and now, as it is already twelve, and we
have to go out at six, perhaps I had better wish
you good night, that you may rest and have a
steady hand in the morning. Before I go,
however, there is one thing I wish to mention
to you.'

'And what is that?' said I.

'Why,' replied Frank, hesitatingly, 'it is
hardly worth troubling you about; the fact is,
there is a custom—that is, people have on these
occasions a sort of habit of making their—'

'Their exit I presume you mean?'

'Not so, my dear fellow; nothing was farther
from my thoughts, as I hope (with God's will)
nothing is farther from fact than the probability
of such a catastrophe to the present—'

I will bequeath you my debts, with a proviso
that you don't pay interest; but seriously, I'll
think of what you say; and now, good night;
and for heaven's sake be punctual in the mor-
ning!

'Never fear that. Good night,' said Frank;
'and do you hear, Ephraim? You may take
a pint of Madeira, if you have an inclination to
it; to night, but not a drop of port, sherry or
brandy. I must have you placed with a cool-
head, clear eye, and a steady fist.'

'Very well,' said I. 'I promise you to be
observant of your orders; and after once more
exchanging greetings, the door closed, and I
was left to myself.'

'Well,' said I, when I found myself alone,
'this is a delightful sort of dilemma to be in;
ed in. I loved the girl, there would be some
satisfaction in standing up to be shot at for
her; but to be blazed away at for a wench that
I don't care a curse for—to be compelled to
fight for mere flirtation—is certainly, at the
least, very disagreeable. However, I suppose
I must let the fellow have a brush at me, and
so there is no more to be said on that head. By-
the-by, Frank hinted (with prophetic fore-
sight, I presume) at the necessity of my dis-
posing in writing of my moveables. Adieu,
then, let me see. First, there is my linen and
my cloths; let poor Betty have them, to re-
compense her in part for the colds she has
caught in letting me in many a morning; the
chances are, she'll catch no more on that err-
and. My coins and medals may be given to
C. Then there are my books, and chief of
them all, sinners as I am, my Bible, if I dare
name it with the purpose of blood upon my
mind: I charge you, Frank, deliver it yourself
to my dear and widowed mother; tell her I re-
vered its precepts, although I lacked the
strength of mind to should have made me
hold them fast and follow them; and, above all,
never crush her bowed, and biased, and lowly
spirit, with the truth of all the weakness, the
folly, the impetuosity, that will mingle in my end!
Tell her I fell by sword, plague, pestilence, or
famine; but tell her not I fell at a task my com-
mon sense—my heart—my soul, which owns
its divine origin—revolts from—tell her not I
fell as a duellist—Down, down my heart! the
world must be worshipped. My other books
may be divided between—and—and—
except my series of Anna, my Hogarth, and
Viel's and Bachaumont's and La Chapelle's
and Lande's Journeys, and my Bazarreux re-
serve them, with my Merchants, to yourself,
and over them remember the happy hours that
you have spent before with them and him who
thanks you now for all your warm-hearted
kindnesses. In the drawer of my desk will be
found a portrait and some letters; I need not say
whose they are; I entrust them, my dear
Frank, to your care; to take them into your
own hands—to let no other look upon them,
and to deliver them to her! Grieve the circum-
stances of my death, and let the tidings fall
gently on her; but tell her amid all my sins and
all my follies, I remembered her, and loved
her, and her only, and more earnestly in the
last moments of my life than when I held her
in my bosom. Tell her—'

I had written thus far when I was inter-
rupted by a tapping at my door, and when I opened
it Frank was there.

'Is it true then already?' said I.

'Yes,' said he. 'I am glad to see you ready.
Come, we have few moments to lose.'

'The hours have flown with strange rapidity,'
I said; 'but I am prepared. You spoke to me
last night of a will; doubtless it was a neces-
sary precaution, and I thank you for the hint.
I have attended to it, and have noted in my
wishes; here is a memorandum of them, and I
confide the execution of them to you; I know
you will not refuse the task.'

'God forbid,' said Frank, taking my hand,
'that there may be no such necessity; but I
have a presentiment, and my presentiments
have seldom boded me falsely that this morn-
ing's work will be my last.'

'Don't say that, Ephraim,' said Frank, 'if
I thought that—but, good God! how can I get
you out of it?'

'Out of it! I exclaimed; 'you mistake me.
I cannot prevent my conviction; but if I saw
my grave dug at my feet, I would not retrace
the steps I have taken. Come, come, I am
ready; and, taking him by the arm, I drew him
from the room, and we quitted the house
silently, and in a few minutes were on the
ground.'

On arriving there, I found that my adversary
(whom I had never seen before) was be-
forehand with us: he was a tall, raw, gaunt,
muscular fellow, with an enormous pair of
mustaches, and having altogether very much
the appearance of one of Napoleon's old sub-
alterns. We saluted each other coldly, and then
turned away, while the seconds retired to set-
tle the preliminaries; their conference lasted
some time, and appeared to bear grievously up-
on my adversary's patience, for he seemed
eager to despatch me.

At last he addressed them—'Gentlemen,'
said he, 'I beg pardon, but I think we may
arrange in a breath all that is to be arranged.
'First, then,' he said, speaking to Frank, 'do
you choose fifteen or twenty paces?'

Frank unhesitatingly named the latter, out
of regard to safety.

'Now,' said the fellow, as he made a scratch
in the turf with his heel, and prepared to take
the distance.

I confess I was rejoiced at the thought of his
measuring it, for I thought I perceived an om-
en of salvation in the length of his legs; in this,
however, I was disappointed, for the vagabond
stepped the ground as mincingly as a lady in
pattens.

'And now,' when he had finished that part
of the business, 'and now,' said he, 'with a
coolness that matched that of the morning, and
bespoke him terribly au fait to the business,
'whose weapons are we to use? Yours? They
are only a common holster pair; mine are rifle-
barrelled and their trigger, and in every way
superior to those machines; what say you to
using mine? they'll make shorter work of the
business.'

'What do you think of that?' said Frank.

'What say you, Ephraim?' said Frank.

'O, by all means, what is good for the goose
is good for the gander,' I answered, with an
attempt at a smile; Frank therefore assented.

'Now,' said the fellow again; and now, for
the first time, he has any body a piece of money
about him? Oh, here, I have one; and he
handed it to his second, who flung it up, and
the result was in his favour.

Frank then came up to me, and, seizing my
hand with passionate interest, said to me in a
tone of agitation, 'Ephraim, my dear boy, be
of good cheer; that hulking blackguard is evi-
dently trying to bully you; but be of good
cheer; let me place you; you are but a lath,
give him your side; you know it is disputed
whether on these occasions it is most prudent
to give the front or the side; but let me govern
you here; you are but a lath, give him your
side and the devil himself can't hit you. God

bless you, and keep you! And so saying, and
again pressing my hand, he withdrew. Im-
mediately after which we placed ourselves,
and the next instant the signal was given. As
soon as I heard it, I looked straight at my ad-
versary, and saw him raise his pistol and
steady it; I saw him eye me with the keenness
of a hawk and the precision of a master; it was
but the fair half second, but I knew and was
certain he had covered me. The next instant
I felt a blow, as it were, on the outside of my
right elbow, and a something like ice stealing
along the arm as it drooped nerveless and with
the weight of lead by my side, and I heard the
report of his weapon. I was winged clean as
a whistle.

Frank perceived how it was with me, and
was by my side in a twinkling, bandaging my
arm with the bandkerchief he tore from his
neck. 'Are you faint, Ephraim?'

'Not at all,' I said; 'but make haste, I long
for my revenge.'

'Is the gentleman hurt?' inquired my adver-
sary, with a half sly, sardonic grin.

'Not a whit, said I, and he bowed.

'Can you give him his change?' inquired
Frank.

'O never fear,' I answered; 'let me have
the pistol.' He handed it to me; I grasped it,
but in vain essayed to raise it, my right arm
was more disabled than I had thought.

'Try him with the left,' said Frank.

I did so, but found the pistol far heavier than
I knew my own to be; it was impossible to
level it with my left. I looked at my adver-
sary and saw his features relax into a damnable
Mephistophiles grin; I madly dashed with un-
speakable rage. 'Hell and the devil!' I exclaimed,
'is there no having a slap at the long-legged
rascal?'

'Fear not,' said Frank; 'but he added,
with affectionate warmth, 'stand back, and
I'll fight his second for you.'

'That's out of the question,' I replied; 'let
me try my left again.' I did so, and felt con-
vinced the pistol was more than usually heavy.
I held it by the barrel, and then I felt assured
the butt was plugged heavily with lead. The
first fire won at his own call on the toss of
a florin from his own purse probably, and a
piece contrived for these occasions, with the
same impressions on both sides. My right arm
shattered certainly by aim, and his pistol
of a weight that prevented all possibility of its
being leveled with the left hand; all concurred
to assure me I was the victim of a scoundrel!

'But it shall not go thus,' I said, as I thrust
Frank on one side, and advanced towards the
villain with the cool purpose of blowing his
brains out; 'it shall not go thus! And as I
nearly hit, I poised the butt of the pistol with
my left hand against my chest, and put my
finger on the trigger to draw in his face. For-
tunately, Frank who was ignorant of my suc-
cess, closed on me at the very critical mo-
ment, and wrenched the weapon from my
grasp, exclaiming at the same time, 'Would
you commit murder?'

'With pleasure,' I answered, 'upon such a
murderous villain as this! But he was now
secure from my fire, and seeing himself so
safe, and in his superior physical strength,
he sneered at me with such a manly demoniacal
insult, I rushed on him and grappled with him,
but I was weak from pain and loss of blood,
and I fainted.

Suddenly I was aroused by some one slap-
ping me violently. I looked up, it was Frank.
Up, up, man, he cried.

'For what, I for what?'

'For what? I for what? To save my charac-
ter, and your own; if you have any care about
either. Why, it wants but a quarter of six,
and at six we must be on the ground.'

'What, have not I been shot then?' I said.

'Shot,' he exclaimed, 'who the devil has
been here to shoot you? Why you have been
dreaming.'

'It was true; I had drawn my fable to my bed-
side to make my will, and had fallen back a-
sleep, and dreamed what I have related.'

'Then I suppose I must be shot again,'
said Frank, 'for I have just learnt that your
adversary, in alarm at your prowess, has bol-
tered.'

'Indeed,' said I, as coolly as I could, but
inwardly thanking God heartily for my deliver-
ance from jeopardy.

'Yes,' continued Frank, 'so it is, but come,
we must make our ground, and give the vagabond
about his ears.'

'With all my heart,' said I; and in five min-
utes I was dressed and on my way to the spot
with a lighted cheroot in my mouth, and truth
to say, entre nous, a lighter heart under my
waistcoat than I think I should else have car-
ried to the field.

On the ground we found Capt. M. the fel-
low's second, who informed us he understood
his principal had taken flight, and vowed sum-
mary vengeance on him, when and wherever
he should meet him, for the insult he had of-
fered him by his pusillanimous conduct. To
be brief, we waited one hour, and my antago-
nist did not appear. Frank thus addressed
himself to his second:

'Captain M., he said, 'you will do my
friend justice to say he has behaved as becomes
a brave and honorable man?'

'Most certainly,' said the Captain; and we
quitted the ground, and I posted the post
recruit; after which the Captain, Frank and I
together took steaks and claret for breakfast.
And thus ended 'the first duel' of a half-hear-
ed boy.

TURN ABOUT.—Some little time ago, a
pair of turtles seemingly anxious to become in-
timated in the silken bands of wedlock, made
their appearance before one of the city clergymen
in Glasgow, who, finding the requisite certificates
all right, proceeded with the ceremony till he
came to that part of it where the question is
put to the bridegroom if he is 'willing to take
this woman to be his wife?' To this necessary
query the man, after considerable hesitation,
answered 'No!'

'No!?' said the minister,
with a look of surprise, for what reason?
'Just,' said the poor embarrassed simpleton,
looking round for the door, 'because I've ta'en
a sudden disgust at her.' On this the cere-
mony, to the evident mortification of the fair
one, was broken off, and the parties retired.
A few days after, however, they again pre-
sented themselves before his Reverence; and the
fastidious bridegroom having declared that he
had got over his objection, the ceremony was
again commenced, and proceeded without in-
terruption till a question similar to the above
was put to the bride, when she in her turn
replied by a negative. 'What is the meaning
of all this?' said the clergyman, evidently dis-
pleased at the foolish trifling of the parties.
O, nothing, said she, the blushing damsel,
tossing her head with an air of resentment, 'on-
ly I have just ta'en a sudden disgust at him!'

The two again retired to their lonely pillows;
and lonely it would seem they had found them,
for the Reverend Gentleman, on coming out of his

house the following morning, met the foolish
couple once more on their way to solicit his
services. 'It's a' made up now,' said the smil-
ing fair one. 'O yes,' said her intended, 'it's
a' settled now, and we want you to marry us as
soon as possible.' 'I will do no such thing,'
was the grave and startling reply to the im-
patient request. 'What for?' cried the fickle
pair, speaking together in a tone of mingled
surprise and disappointment. 'O, naething
ava,' said his Reverence, passing on his way,
'but I've ta'en a sudden disgust at ye both!'

Kilmarnock Journal.

HUMAN WEIGHT AND HEIGHT.

Weight of Infants.—Adults.—The Age of Hu-
man height.—Reflection.

From observations recently made in Europe,
it appears that the average weight of male in-
fants at birth is about 6 1/2 lbs., and the height 1
foot 5 1/2 in. The average weight of females at
birth is a fraction less than 6 lbs., and the height
1 foot 5 1/2 in. These facts seem to prove
that there is a natural inequality in the two
sexes, both as respects weight and height.

From birth to the age of seven days, the in-
fant is said to lose in weight. From this time
however, its weight increases. This, if
true, is a very curious circumstance.

At birth the greatest weight at 40 & be-
gins to lose very sensibly at 60; women does
not attain her greatest weight till 50; but she
does not appear to gain perceptibly from the
age of 18 to 40.

Both sexes at the period of complete devel-
opment, weight about twenty times as much
as they did at birth.

In old age both sexes lose about 10 or 12
pounds of their weight, and three quarters of
an inch in height.

The average weight of adult males, accord-
ing to the foregoing estimate, is about 130;
that of females, a little less than 120. The av-
erage weight of males (old and young taken
together) is 96 pounds,—that of an individual
without any reference either to age or sex, 91
pounds.

The height of the Laplanders and Patagon-
ians—the two extremes of the human race
—is as follows:

The Laplander is from 4 to 4 feet 6 inches
high. His average height is not far from 4
feet, and the women are nearly the same. The
Patagonian males are from 4 feet 6 inches to 6
feet 3 inches.—The women are generally 7 to 8
inches shorter.

It is thought that the climate and locality
have less to do with the stature of men than
the race, though the climate doubtless has some
influence. The Patagonians, close by the Patago-
nians, are much inferior in height; and the
Sikons, who are a short people, live near the
Saxons, who are probably the tallest people in
Europe.

The foregoing estimates are derived from
the London Medical Gazette, and so far as
weight is concerned, are based chiefly on ob-
servations made at the city of Brussels. We
believe that there is a greater inequality be-
tween the adults of the two sexes in America,
than in Holland; that infants are heavier;
and that the adult males of New England are 10
lbs. at the least, heavier than those of Brussels.

It is also of opinion, that the average height
of the men of Patagonia is rather more than
appears from the above statement. We think
it is nearly six feet.

WIFE.—There is no combination of letters
in the English language, which excites more
pleasing and interesting associations in the mind
of man, than the word wife. There is mag-
ic in this little word. It presents to the mind's
eye, a cheerful companion, a disinterested ad-
viser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in mis-
fortune, and a faithful and ever affectionate
friend. It conjures up the image of a lovely
and confiding woman, who cheerfully under-
takes to contribute to your happiness—in part-
take with you the cup, whether of weal or woe,
which destiny may offer. This word wife, is
synonymous with the greatest earthly blessing;
and we pity the unfortunate wight, who is con-
demned by fate's severe decree, to trudge a-
long through life's dull pilgrimage without one.

THE CORK TREE.—Many persons see
corks used without knowing whence comes those
exceedingly useful materials. Corks are cut
from large slabs of bark of the cork tree, a spe-
cies of the oak which grows wild in the coun-
tries in the south of Europe.

The tree is generally divested of its bark at
about fifteen years old; but before stripping it
off, the tree is not cut down, as in the case of
the oak. It is taken while the tree is growing;
and the operation may be repeated every eighth
or ninth year, the quality of the cork continuing
each time to improve, as the age of the tree in-
creases.

When the bark is taken off, it is singed in
the flame of a strong fire; and after being singed
for a considerable time in water, it is placed
under heavy weights in order to render it
straight. Its extreme lightness, the ease with
which it may be compressed, and its elasticity,
are properties so peculiar to this substance, that
no efficient substitute for it has yet been dis-
covered. The valuable properties of cork
were known to the Greeks and Romans, who
employed it for all the purposes to which it is
set at present, with the exception of stopple-
corks for bottles—the ancients mostly employed
cork for closing the mouths of bottles or ves-
sels.

In modern times, cork was not generally us-
ed for stopples to bottles, till about the close
of the seventeenth century, wax being till then
chiefly in use for that purpose. The cork im-
ported into Great Britain is brought principal-
ly from Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The quan-
tity annually consumed is upwards of five
thousand tons.

CUMBLAND, Md. Oct. 9.

Squirrels.—Thousands of Squirrels have
been killed in Allegany during the last two or
three months. Our oldest citizens say they do
not recollect of ever knowing them to be as
plentiful before.

Bears.—There appears to be a greater
number of Bears this season than has been
known for many years. Almost every day in
the week we can hear of their being seen and
killed, even in the vicinity of towns.

Advocate.

As the Rev. Mr. — was taking a morn-
ing walk, he observed his son busily engaged
near a small temporary stream of water. Pass-
ing near him he inquired of him what he was
doing. 'Building a dam,' replied the boy.

'Pa,' continued he, 'it is wicked to say dam'
'Oh no,' answered the grave divine. 'Well
Pa,' replied the boy 'I saw a d— a great load
down there just now.'

Fleas.—We find an account of an exhibi-
tion in Paris in which these little animals in like
such an extraordinary figure that we cannot
forget giving it to our readers.

'Such as are fond of sights and of witnessing
the effect of human patience, may every day,
from twelve to ten in the evening, at the Bor-
deaux gallery, see fleas at full work, which
have very properly been styled the industrious
fleas. The fact is, that these little animals,
keep in a complete state of bondage, using
their natural powers in their endeavors to re-
lease themselves.—Thus one with quickness
draws a bucket out of a well; others draw a
coach, whilst one fulfilling the duties of coach-
man, flogs up those performing the office of
horses; another flea draws along an elephant;
this is a ship of war, another gives a strong
impulse to a ring game; one acts as a horse to
another, as a general passing his troops in re-
view. But the most extraordinary scene is in
the concert room, where ten fleas are placed
before music desks with all the appearance of
executing Meyerbeer or Rossini's music, whilst
the execution of the carriage, desks, and of the other
articles, is not less extraordinary than the
patience bestowed on the education of the ani-
mals. We must not omit to inform our read-
ers that discipline is preserved in the crops
with the assistance of a tread-mill.

The Eastern papers give the subjoined ac-
count of the fun of an elephant in crossing Con-
necticut river a few days since.

The elephant was two or three hours in get-
ting over the Connecticut, the evening after he
was exhibited here. As soon as he got into
the middle of the stream, (very deep and rapid
where he crossed) he began to play about the
water and gambol in the most antic manner; and
when his keeper undertook to punish him he
immediately sunk ten or fifteen feet leaving
him to swim for his lives. A dog who is
domesticated with him was then sent to seize
him by the ear and lead him out; the elephant
dived, his trunk round his body, and tossed
him twenty feet in the air. All this was done
good humoredly however, and evidently with
no intention of serious mischief. When he was
tired with his frolic he came out and surren-
dered himself. The scene was watched from the
bank by a considerable number of spectators.

Franklin.—While Franklin was Ambassa-
dor to the English court, a lady, who was about
being presented to the King, noticed his ex-
ceedingly plain appearance, and inquired who
he was. 'That, madam,' answered the gen-
tleman, upon whose arm she was leaning, 'is
Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Ambassador
from North America.'

'The North American
Ambassador, so shabbily dressed!'

exclaimed the lady. 'Hush, madam, for Heav-
en's sake,' whispered the gentleman, 'he
is the man that bottles up thunder and light-
ning.'

TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.—It appears
from the seventh annual Report of the Ameri-
can Temperance Society, that for the forty
three years ending with 1832, the quantity of
ardent spirits imported into the United States,
was upwards of two hundred and fourteen mil-
lions of gallons. The greatest quantity im-
ported during any one year of the forty-three, was
in 1803, when the importations amounted to 9,
916,428 gallons. The smallest quantity im-
ported in any one year was in 1833 when they
amounted to 1,632,341 gallons. In the latter
year there is no evidence of the admission of the
Commons to Parliament, before 1205. In
France the participation of the towns in the
States General dates only from 1803.

Originally the right of voting belonged to all
citizens domiciliated in the towns; but under
the pretext of avoiding tumult, it was after-
wards restricted to the corporations.

The Cortes voted the taxes, and a solemn act
passed in 1465 prescribed that no tax should
be levied without their previous consent. This
law was executed until the reign of Charles V.
who at first eluded it, and afterwards openly
violated it. It was trampled on by Philip II.,
and thence forward the government of Spain
was a despotism.

It was the institution of the Cortes, support-
ed by the enfranchisement of the villages and
the privileges of the cities, which prevailed
Spain from continuing longer than down to the
eleventh century under the yoke of the feudal
system like the natives of the North of Europe.
The people were never completely reduced to
servitude by the nobles. And it was only at
the accession of the House of Austria that they
lost entirely their liberties.

It is worthy of remark that the deputies of the
people were instructed by their constituents
and paid by them for attendance.

The following account of the Submersion of
Port Royal, in the year 1692, is taken from
Martin's History of the B. ish Colonies:

'In the midst of much prosperity, and when
the colonists were exulting in their good for-
tune, the town of Port Royal, in Jamaica, into
which the wealth of the Buccaneers had been
poured, and on whose shores their crimes and
wickedness had been felt, by the awful inter-
position of Providence, was suddenly destroy-
ed,

From the Globe.

The session of the French Chambers has closed. Notwithstanding the allusion to the Treaty with the United States by the King, at the opening of the session, no project of a law providing for the execution of its provisions, was presented by the French Ministers. It is true, that the session was preparatory, merely intended by the charter for the organization of the legislative body after the election of new Deputies. The treaties which require legislation, and the portions of the charter which cannot be executed without legislation, have been alike passed over by the Ministry. But for the extraordinary delay to act heretofore definitively on this subject, and the decision of the former Chamber of Deputies against the Ministerial project of the necessary law, no surprise could be felt, or apprehension produced, by the late omission by the Executive of France to ask for the appropriation required to redeem the faith of the Government. Practically speaking, as it regards the interests of those for whom France is pledged to the United States, the delay is unimportant. Had the appropriation been made, and the money been paid according to the provisions of the treaty, the rightful owners could not have received, and could not now receive, the amount of their respective claims—the Commissioners who are sitting in judgment upon them having not yet decided on the distribution that is to be made. The principal and the interest must be paid by France, and if paid prior to the decision of the Commissioners, the individual claimants will not suffer injury. There is, however, another aspect of this interesting question. The delay that has occurred—the tardy decision that has been made—the protracted postponement of the decision by the new Chambers—are all these consistent with the obligations of France to the United States. Have they been—can they be, justifiably explained, or satisfactorily excused? It is not for us to penetrate the recesses of our diplomacy. Confiding in the known character of the administration, we have no doubt the amplest assurances have been given to the United States of the intention of the Government of France to do justice, and to keep its faith, to preserve its character among nations by the performance of its engagements, made according to the forms, and in obedience to the spirit of the charter. What these assurances are, and how they have been, or will be fulfilled, will be known in the progress of a few weeks. Until this period arrives, as the usual arts of the opposition are used to deceive and mislead, it may be useful to condense known facts, that the People may see at a glance the position in which we stand.

The interested speculations of opposition newspapers—the assertions of anonymous spies and informers, move not the minds of the People of the United States. They know that the Chief Magistrate asks for nothing but what is right—will submit to nothing that is wrong. Even the claimants under this treaty with France understand too well their own interests to be misled by the suggestion, not less foolish than false,—that by a change in the administration of this country, a new treaty could be negotiated more advantageous to them than that which has been once consummated, however unjustly, by the Chamber of Deputies, as too advantageous to them to justify legislative aid in its execution.

The Convention was signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831; the ratifications were exchanged on the 22d of February 1832 at Washington.

The French Chambers were in session to the 21st of April. The exchange of ratifications must have been known in Paris prior to the close of the session! The subject of the treaty was not presented.

The Chambers met again on the 19th of November, 1832. The session closed on the 25th of April, 1833. On the 6th of April, the Minister of Finance laid before the Chamber of Deputies the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the appropriations to execute it. The bill was read and referred to a committee. No action was taken during that session, which closed on the 25th of April, 1833.

The next session opened the following day, 26th April, 1833. On the 11th June, the Minister of Finance presented a new bill. It was read and referred. Some incidental discussion took place on the 13th June, but nothing important was done. The session closed on the 26th of the same month, no further notice being taken of the bill.

The next session began on the 23d December, 1833. On the 13th of January, 1834, the Minister of Finance presented the bill. It was received, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee. On the 10th of March, Mr. Jay presented, from the committee, a detailed report, recommending the adoption of the bill. The discussion commenced on the 28th of March. The bill was opposed—by a few of the speakers, because France should not have agreed to pay anything to the United States; by others, because the administration had contracted to pay too much. The debate continued three days, and on the 1st of April, the Chamber voted—344 members being present.

The votes in favor of the bill were 168 Against it 176

Majority against it 8

The competent authority having refused the appropriations requisite, the United States would have taken it for granted the decision was final, and the President would necessarily have called upon Congress to decide upon the measures to be pursued. To avert this consequence, the King of France sent a national vessel to his representative in this country. The vessel arrived before Congress adjourned, and the President made no communication to Congress. The People will understand that the assurances given to him by the Executive of France must have been full and satisfactory as to the intentions of the King, and his expectations of seeing soon redeemed by the new Deputies the faith of the Government which had been disregarded by those whose term of service had just expired. The French Chambers ordinarily meet in December. The King has the constitutional power to convolve them, and they do not assemble until called. If he does not assemble them unusually early, the question will stand as it now stands at the meeting of Congress, and the final decision of the French Chambers will not be known here until near the close of the session of Congress, that is, a few days before the 4th of March next.

It is greatly to be desired that the Chambers should assemble before the meeting of Congress, and that the decision of France should be communicated some time before the 4th of March, otherwise, provisional legislation, at all times to be restored to with regret, may be found necessary to the character of the United States, and the just claims of our citizens.

Mr. Livingston has left Paris for Aix in Savoy, for the recovery of his health. He has suffered severely from intermittent fevers, and will, no doubt, be at his post faithfully performing his duties, as soon as the King issues his decree of convocation. His absence is unimportant, if we are confident in the fact, he has done all that was necessary to place the respon-

sibility of what is to follow, where it ought to rest, upon the Government of France.

FREEMEN, READ! BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION!

From the subject, depositions it will be seen that the friends of Colonel John G. Watson, driven to desperation by the results of the Inspectors' elections, have in two instances, at least attempted to bribe the Jackson Inspectors to vote for judges favorable to the Bank candidate Benjamin West, an Inspector of the 7th ward, N. L. testifies under oath, that five hundred dollars each were offered them by the instrumentality of George Daniels, if they would vote for Watson. Judge and one thousand dollars on the day of General Election, to absent himself, on perusal of the appended terms. The base proposals were indignantly rejected, and are promptly exposed.

Freeman of the Third District! Can you now doubt the infamous means employed against you by the desperate and broken faction of money-monopolists? They can neither intimidate nor bribe you, and they are now at work attempting to buy up your servants. Be on the alert against the insidious foe, their hired bullies, the imported mercenaries, and their domestic agents! Never before has the Republic been disgraced by such scenes as these enacted within the last week, and it remains with the democracy to put down the actors at once and forever.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, SS. Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, an Alderman in and for the said County, Thomas James, who, being duly sworn, according to law, doth depose and say: That on Friday the 3d inst. he was by his Jackson Democratic fellow-citizens elected an Inspector of the ensuing General Election, from the Sixth Ward, Northern Liberties—that day, Oct. 9, a man named George Daniels called at my house, at the corner of Fifth and Culver streets, and said to me that if I would appoint him to meet him this evening, that he would give me the sum of five hundred dollars, if I would vote for Judges of the General Election for the Northern Liberties, friendly to John G. Watson. And he further stated: That if they could succeed in getting their Judges in the N. Liberties, the election of Col. Watson was certain.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct. 9, 1834. JNO. R. WALKER, Alderman.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, SS. Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, an Alderman in and for the county aforesaid, Benjamin West, who, being duly sworn, according to law, doth depose and say: That on Tuesday, the 7th of October, George Daniels called at the building where he was at work on the Germantown Road, above the Cottage Garden, and asked him if he wanted to make some money—to which he answered in the affirmative, if it could be honestly made. He then said, you are one of the Jackson Inspectors of the 6th Ward, Northern Liberties, and if you will vote for Judges of the election friendly to John G. Watson, I know a man who will give you five hundred dollars. And he said, secure our Judges, said Daniels, Watson can easily be elected. On the evening of the same day, Daniels called at the office of Alderman Walker, and inquired for me. I was there and stepped to the door with Daniels, when he told me that he thought he could get another of our inspectors to vote with them, and if I would agree to do so, that would give the friends of Watson a majority, and there was a man at the corner who would give me a thousand dollars, if I would do as he desired.

When we returned to the office, I was to prove recalcitrant, I trust myself in the hands of democratic fellow-citizens, he again said that "I SHOULD BE KEPT AS DARK AS INDIGO DEATH!" That if I would consent to absent myself at the time the election for Judges was to take place and feign sickness, the man at the corner would give me a thousand dollars.

Deponent says that there is no case now pending in which he is a witness, for or against Geo. Daniels, nor has there been any for several years.

Sworn and subscribed before me, October 9, 1834. BENJ. WEST.

JOHN R. WALKER, A'n.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, SS. Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, an Alderman in and for the county of Philadelphia, John R. Walker, who, being duly sworn, according to law, doth depose and say, that early in the evening of the 7th inst. George Daniels called at the office of the deponent, and asked if Mr. Benjamin West was there. To which deponent replied, that he was not, but was expected every minute. Daniels asked how long your business detained him with you? To which Daniels replied, he is a witness for me in an arbitration this evening, and it will be time enough at 1/2 past 8. Daniels called again, and Mr. West went to the door with him, where they remained a few minutes—and West came into the office, and said that a man had tried to bribe him, but that he would tell us more after he had baited them a little.

Sworn and subscribed before me, O. 10th, 9, 1834. JNO. R. WALKER.

ISAAC BOILEAU, A'n.

We passed over the murder of William Perry which was perpetrated at the Inspector's election in Philadelphia some days ago, without giving it an insertion. We thought the matter unnecessarily dwelt upon in most of the papers, and that it was not, in all probability, the result of party excitement. The recent outrages, however, of the Federal or Bank party in this city, would seem to justify us in the belief that it was an act perpetrated, if not with the encouragement of that party, at least without receiving from it that sort of public reprobation which such flagrant breaches of the public peace, should call forth from every good citizen. If the honest and patriotic portion of our citizens, of all parties, both in town and country, will not unite in discountenancing such acts of violence and corruption as are now annually practised at and about the Inspectors' elections, the rights of suffrage will be hardly worth preserving.

Read the accounts below and reflect on them.

From the Pennsylvania.

FURIOUS & BLOODY OUTRAGE.

DEMOCRATS SHOT DOWN IN THE STREETS!

The murdered democrat Perry is scarcely laid in his grave, and we are again called upon to record a scene of ferocity and horror enacted by a horde of Bank assassins, unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. Our streets last night resounded with the roar of musketry, leveled at unarmed Democrats! It is supposed that at least fourteen of our friends were badly shot in the street—and many of our war are dangerously wounded! They were fired at, too, while standing on the election ground. Wild and incredible as this may appear, it is a horrible reality. Within the hour wounded and bleeding fellow-citizens have

been carried past our doors to their homes!

The bloody drama took place last night in Moyamensing, in front of the place of election. The circumstances were as follows:—The Bank Head Quarters for the township are directly opposite the Commissioners' Hall, in a tavern kept by James Peables. On the east side of the Hall the democrats had erected a shantee, to serve as a political rendezvous, in front of which a hickory tree was reared.

In the course of the evening, the Bank-miscreants rushed from their house, destroyed the hut of the democrats, beat Mr. Bath, and HIS WIFE, by whom it was occupied, drove the hickory pole, and burning a large figure of the President, which was placed near!

After these achievements the mob of ruffians returned to their house, and the Democrats, who were inferior in number, approached. Stones and missiles were thrown, when suddenly a discharge of musketry was commenced from the windows of the Whig Head Quarters. The Democrats, unarmed as they were, moved in a mass to the front of the building, and endeavored to effect an entrance. The firing was continued from the windows, the shutters being opened to allow the discharge of the Whig muskets, and quickly closed as soon as the fire was delivered. At one time, four muskets were protruded from a single window. Many of our friends were shockingly mangled, the firearms being charged with large shot instead of bullets, by which at short a distance, hideous wounds were inflicted. In less than an hour between forty and fifty discharges of musketry were made by the dastardly ruffians from their lurking places, and as before stated, it had been ascertained that at least fourteen Democratic citizens were severely hurt.

At length the doors were forced, and the armed scoundrels flung like frightened sheep. Two were captured, one of whom had the malice to fire from a post, and wound a young man standing on the opposite side of the street. The prisoners, which were handed over to the civil authorities, are instances of forbearance as surprising as it is creditable to their captors.

The people, incensed at the sight of their bleeding companions, and maddened at the cries of the wounded, as they were borne from the ground, burst the whig pole and insignia, and gutted and destroyed the buildings from which they were fired upon, but abstained from all personal violence.

Such are the brief details of this shocking scene, and revolting as our sketch shows it to be, we have rather fallen short of reality in every event and detail. Comment is superfluous on this second example of the enacts of the fratricidal course of the friends of the Bank, their incendiary invocations, and their vindictive spirit. We submit the deed to the judgment of the nation.

In addition to the democrats shot in Moyamensing, we are informed that several were wounded with dirks, knives, swords, canes, and other deadly weapons.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Yesterday a tidings we obtained the following additional particulars, respecting the Moyamensing outrage.

Mr. Bath states that a man came into the tent, the Jackson Head Quarters, concealed with blood, from a wound in his head. Mr. Bath was washing it with spirits, when the whigs commenced firing into the tent. He and another person were wounded; the shots came from the whig house. Twenty or thirty muskets were fired at the tent. Mrs. Bath begged her husband to escape with her, and at that moment was struck severely with bricksbats. The whig ruffians then rushed into the tent, and one of them fired a pistol, loaded with buck shot, at Mr. Bath, the contents of which lodged in his shoulder—the first wound was the fatal one. The mob then looted the furniture, destroyed every thing, and stole the money in the drawer. Mr. Bath escaped almost a shower of missiles, and reached home almost dead from loss of blood.

Mr. T. Sharp asserted Mr. Bath in the tent. Just before the polls closed he was in the bar, and heard a pistol fired over by the Whig Head Quarters. The person who shot him fled towards the tavern after firing. Mr. Sharp confirms the statement of Mr. Bath. He conducted Mrs. Bath home; the shots that at least forty or fifty shots were fired from Peables, the Whig Head Quarters.

Mr. J. Hutter was severely wounded in the head by a shot from Peables, and was pursued by one whig mob when the daily was made, with cries of "kill him!"

A woman far advanced in pregnancy, who had a smallyster stand at the side of the Hall, was brutally beaten by the same ruffians, and hardly escaped with life.

Hugh Hunt, wounded severely in the leg. Joseph Fiss, in the temple; buck shot. Penrose Ash, in the eye and neck—the sight of the eye is said to be destroyed.

Wm. McCall, severely in various parts of the body, with small shot. Mr. McCall was anxious as an active Jacksonian, and had brought the hickory pole to the ground. Charles Clark, in the face.

Thomas McMahon incurred the anger of the Bankites, by removing a Cedar Ward rioter from the ground in accordance with his duty as deputized by a magistrate. On his return, he was fired on, and desecrated wounded.

Mathew Berrymann, and John P. Smith, both wounded in the hand by shots from the tavern.

George Canning, was shockingly cut in the head by a Bankite with a sword. The weapon was broken by the blow.

Charles Fiss, severely wounded, Charles Searns, shot in the arm and shoulder very severely.

The firing originated at the door of the whig tavern, and was continued from the second story window.

The above are all the names yet received; but there are doubtless many more sufferers from the atrocities of the Moyamensing whigs.

When the rush was made from the tavern, it is stated that the whigs made a desperate effort to wrest the ballot boxes from the hands of those in whose custody they were but they were defeated by the timely approach of several young men of Southwark. This attempt on the ballot boxes is perhaps the clue to the whole affair.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette an opposition paper.

THE RIOT IN MOYAMENSING.

We mentioned, yesterday morning, that there had been, on the previous night, a dreadful riot in Moyamensing. We did not then deem it politic to enter in the particulars of the lamentable occurrence. The minds of our fellow-citizens were yet under the excitement of the election contest; and the details of such a scene might have produced further violence.

We made inquiries, yesterday, as to the origin and progress of the disturbances, and learned that the rioting, engendered or fanned by the election during the day, had been further excited by some collisions which occurred after the closing of the polls; the Jackson men assaulted the house, known as the head quarters of the Whigs, and a party of anti-Jackson men

sailed forth from this place, and, in repulsing the Jackson men, a hickory stick, set up as a sign in a small temporary shanty, was thrown down. This rioter provoked further aggressions from the Jackson men who proceeded to the liberty pole, in front of the anti-Jackson house, with a view of cutting it down; this was a difficult task, as the lower part of the spar was a easy strap, with iron, extending from below the surface of the ground to the height of eight or ten feet. While a party of the crowd were engaged upon the liberty pole, another party was industriously employed in pelting the house with stones, bricks and other similar missiles.

When this attack had been continued for a short time, and it was evident that the building would soon yield, and the lives of its numerous inmates be jeopardied if not taken away, some persons discharged fire arms from the house and wounded several of the assailants. We instituted an inquiry as to the manner in which these arms came into the house, and we learned, that after the ward election, week before last, the Jackson men attacked this house, and did much injury to the exterior, and its contents; and it was reported, that, on the night of the general election, the house was fired on by a party of the crowd, and was procured by its occupants, to defend his property at the last extremity. Of the propriety of this self-defence, we are not now to speak, we are giving only such information as we could gather.

The crowd, thus assailed, grew desperate, and rushed to the house, which they soon broke open, and dragged forth its inmates. We are told that they had, at one time, a man, whom they had mistaken for the proprietor of the house, and were about to inflict summary vengeance on him, when they were prevailed on to release him.

It is said, that shortly after the guns were discharged from the house, several were also fired at the Whigs, from behind a fence. One Whig had his eye so much injured, by a shot, that he will probably be entirely deprived of the sight thereof. When the house was open to the rioters, they dragged forth the furniture, piled against the liberty pole, and set it on fire; it soon communicated to the houses in the vicinity, and the conflagration became general. The firemen were not allowed to act.

We have given the above as we gathered it, from several persons of credit.

From the Baltimore Republican.

AN ATTACK.

We were waited upon yesterday afternoon by Samuel Hunt a 1/2 son of Capt. Chaytor, of the Steamboat Charles Carroll of Care Island, who presented himself to me as a committee of the young whigs, and after considerable altercation, the former made personal assault upon the senior in the concern while quietly seated upon a stool behind the desk, upon which he rose from his seat, & a friend who chanced to be present seized upon him. A scuffle ensued, upon which Chaytor drew his dirk but was seized by two others who held him in bay, while Hunt received a black eye, and lost the tail of his coat. As they both had their dirks drawn, they finally made good their retreat after suffering the worst of the combat, leaving behind them a coat, a lady's dirk, a shawl, and a shirt, and a couple of political speeches, which we suppose one of them had delivered or intended to deliver at one of their rallies. Thus it seems they intend to silence the press if they can, and butcher the advocates of liberty. The trophies may be seen at our office, any time during the week.

THE COMBAT.

We promised in our paper yesterday, to lay before our readers the statements of the gentlemen who were in our office at the time we were waited upon by the valiant champions of the Bank cause, Hunt and Chaytor, of the circumstances as they occurred upon that occasion. We now fulfill that promise, & leave the public to determine whether they are most remarkable for their good order and decency, their valour or their cowardice.

Having been called upon by Mr. Samuel Harker and Captain McDonald to give a statement of such facts as came within my knowledge in reference to the transaction alluded to in the Chronicle of this morning, as having taken place in the office of the Baltimore Republican, on the afternoon of Monday last, I proceed to state that about 4 o'clock on that afternoon, I happened in said office, the other persons present were Samuel Harker, Capt. McDonald, Doctor Mosher, F. L. Dugan and Mr. Ives. We had no conversation about the committee of whigs to Philadelphia, nor did there seem to be any idea of a visit from that committee being made to the office of the Republican. The conversation was going on upon general subjects, and the chief topic seemed to be to hear the result of the election in Connecticut, when a gentleman, who I have since heard is named Chaytor, and Mr. Samuel Hunt entered the office; Mr. Geo. Sanderson was immediately behind them. Mr. Chaytor asked if Mr. Harker was within. Mr. Harker answered yes, that is my name, and advanced from his seat behind the desk to near the end thereof, where Mr. Chaytor stood, with Mr. Hunt just behind him. Mr. Chaytor remarked that there had been a publication in the Republican against the whigs who had gone to Philadelphia, and that we (meaning as I understood, Mr. Hunt and myself) have just returned, and demand to know the author of the publication. Mr. Harker refused to give the author, and told me to leave the office. Mr. Chaytor said they would be heard. Mr. Harker replied, they go to your own organs. Mr. Chaytor or Mr. Hunt replied, that they had no organs, and that Mr. Harker should act on his own words, or bear the consequences. Mr. Harker again told them to go out, that he did not know them and did not want to know them or to have anything to do with them; that the publication was against acts, without reference to names, and that he cared not who it applied to, or language used to effect Charles Carroll, and then he went out. Mr. Chaytor then said, Mr. Chairman, addressing himself to Mr. Hunt) have done my duty (or something of that sort.) Mr. Hunt then said they would be heard. Mr. Harker again told them to go out. Mr. Hunt then silently moved round the desk till he got close to Mr. Harker, who was seated on a stool near the far end of the desk, seized him by the collar with one hand, and rushed the other into his face, saying I will pull your nose. Capt McDonald immediately ran round the desk and seized Mr. Hunt, a scuffle ensued with the three, Hunt, Harker, & McDonald, and some blows passed. I did not see who struck first, but I saw the mark of a blow on Mr. Hunt's face, near the right eye. During the scuffle, and near the end of it, I saw Mr. Hunt draw a dirk and turn the point towards McDonald's breast, as if to stab him; upon which McDonald, said, don't dirk me sir. The scuffle then ceased. Hunt then asked McDonald, what is your name. He immediately replied, McDonald. Mr. Hunt then left the office. While the above was going on, there was a scuffle between Mr. Chaytor, Mr. Geo. Sanderson and Mr. Ives but little of which did I see, for I was looking at the others, who were before me, and the last mentioned were mostly behind me; but I saw Mr. Chaytor draw a dirk.

Dugan left the room just before or at the commencement of the affray, and I am informed by Mr. Ives that he returned so soon as he heard that weapons had been drawn. Doctor Mosher remained in the room all the time, but took no part in that I saw, & the only persons who did take part in the contest were Mr. Hunt, Mr. Harker and Capt. McDonald, in one end of the room, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, Mr. Chaytor, Mr. Sanderson, and Mr. Ives in the other. No one was knocked down, so far as I could see, and I was in the room, not three feet from its centre, from the beginning to the end of the controversy, and till after Mr. Hunt and Mr. Chaytor left it. After they had gone, I asked of those others who had been engaged in the affray, if any of them were hurt, they said no, with the exception of a slight swelling on Capt. McDonald's lip, which I should not have noticed, if he had not pointed it out, and a very small scratch on Mr. Harker's face. My attention was then called by Mr. Harker to about half the skirt of a frock, a shirt bosom or dicky, and a slip of paper, apparently containing the heads of a speech, which Mr. Hunt and Mr. Chaytor had left behind them.

Oct. 15, 1834. JNO. W. WILMER.

The undersigned has read a statement in the Chronicle, signed by Samuel Hunt and George W. Chaytor, relative to the recent fracas at the Republican office. Having been present throughout the whole affray, he will probably be called on the give testimony at the trial of the suit which will be instituted in consequence of that affray, and therefore abstains from a detailed statement of what occurred. It is due to the parties implicated, by the statement in the Chronicle, that the injurious imputations hereby sought to be cast on them, should be met by an emphatic denial of the correctness of the account published by Messrs. Hunt and Chaytor.

The facts were altogether the reverse of what they have represented. There is not one word of truth in their whole story, except that Mr. Harker ordered them to leave the office, to tell them to go to their organs, tore off the tail of Mr. Hunt's coat, and that the assailants drew their dirks.

WM. MOSHER.

BALTIMORE, October 15th, 1834.

CAPT. McDONALD, Sir,

I have seen the piece signed by Messrs. Hunt and Chaytor, in the Chronicle of this morning, and in answer to your enquiry in relation to the affray to which it refers, I will state that I was present during the greater part of it. The attack was commenced by these individuals—your conduct was mainly—as I then thought, and now think, the assailants were decidedly worsted.

When you were called upon by Mr. Hunt for your name, you gave it readily. I will also state, that being in the neighbourhood of the Republican office, and learning that the steamboat had arrived with the eastern mail, I called in to ascertain the result of the Connecticut election, which accounts for my presence.

FREDERICK I. DUGAN.

CONNECTICUT.

The result of the Connecticut election is now known as nearly as it can be, until the official canvass shall be published. According to the Bank party's own statement, their ticket has succeeded but by 167 majority on the lowest candidate and 272 on the highest. Last spring the anti-Jackson majority in Connecticut on the Senatorial ticket was 5998, and the majority of Footsore Edwards, the democratic candidate for Governor, was 2567. A clear accession of nearly six thousand to the ranks of the democratic party in less than six months, is certainly a result of the auspicious event of this election, brought about as it has been, by a radical and thorough change in the sentiments of the people of Connecticut on questions of national moment, one does not require to be of a sanguine temperament to anticipate the most complete victory in the next spring contest.

But are not arguments, but merely evidences of confidence; and it is only in this point of view that we mention one of a thousand dollars, money stolen, which was made on Saturday, by an intelligent merchant of Hartford with a Banknote of the state of Connecticut at the next election. We have assurances from some of our most respectable friends which tend to increase this feeling of confidence. The change that has taken place in the sentiments of the people of that state is said not to be occasioned by local causes or questions of temporary interest, but from a general feeling of strong reprobation of the course pursued by the Bank, of disgust at the extent and shamelessness of its efforts of bribery and corruption.

Some of our opponents attempt to console themselves for the "smashing result" they have experienced in Connecticut by saying that the Bank party, too confident of victory, did not generally come forward to the polls. To this excuse, however, happens, unfortunately, to have the slightest foundation in truth. The vote at the late election is probably the largest vote ever given in the state. The returns, as now imperfectly reported, show an aggregate of 33,355 votes, which, of itself, is 926 more than the whole vote of 1832. There are twelve towns from which only the majorities are returned. When the full vote on both sides in these comes to be reported, together with all the anti-masonic votes, we think it more than probable that it will be found that more votes have been polled at this present October contest, than in any previous election.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

It seems that the Union party has succeeded at the recent elections, beyond the most sanguine expectation. The returns published in yesterday and in this day's paper, for members of the Legislature, are from 22 counties. In the counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Chatham, Crawford, Effingham, Hancock, Liberty, McIntosh, Richmond, Twiggs, and Wilkes, the Union Ticket has succeeded. In the counties of Bryan, Burke, Clark, Columbia, Greene, Jefferson, Lincoln, Muscogee, and Putnam, the State Rights ticket has succeeded. In the counties of Monroe and Warren the delegations are divided. As the Congressional returns received so far are from some of the principal State Rights counties, it is placed beyond any doubt, that the Union Ticket for Congress is elected by a large majority.

We have been informed that the Union Ticket has succeeded in Houston, Jasper, Jones, and Washington, and the State Rights in So river and Laurens.—Georgia Constitutional.

FRIGATE POTOMAC.—It appears by the Boston papers, that the destination of this ship has been changed, and that she is now to proceed to the Fejee Islands to chastise their inhabitants who have cruelly massacred a portion of the crew of several American vessels. The Prince or Prince Williams Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific, are said to be situated from about 15 deg. 33m. to 19 deg.

51 m. lat. to about 175 deg. E. long. The natives are a ferocious race and cannibals. These Islands were discovered by Tasman, in 1643. We cannot too much admire the decision, energy and promptness with which the Administration punishes any outrage on our commerce. Punishment immediately follows the aggression. The merchant does not loiter day after day in the anti-chambers of the capitol, waiting for a redress of his grievances. He is anticipated by an Executive, whose resolutions are so quick, that they appear to be more the impulse of feeling than the dictates of reflection. It is this energetic policy which makes our flag respected on every sea. Wherever American enterprise has discovered a new source of trade in both hemispheres—in the latitudes of the old and new world, our ships of war have been promptly despatched to afford protection and punish aggression; and the cunning Malay, to whose mind the idea of an American war ship was as remote as the existence of ice, has been started from the slumbers of incredulity by the broadside and musketry of the Potomac. This ship since her return from Sumatra, under the gallant Downs has been in the Dry Dock at Chart's Down N. Y. Yard, & thoroughly repaired. She goes out commanded by Captain Nicholas, of Baltimore, who is well known in our naval annals. She is one of the most effective best appointed ships of her class and may be truly called the perfection of Naval art and science; and her warlike, imposing appearance, as she rides her element, is a withering reproach to the abusers and traitors of Commodore Elliot, the gallant officers and experienced seamen, under whose immediate superintendence she has been fitted for her cruise.

—N. Y. Eve. Star.

Singular Instance of Longevity.—A house-breaker in France was condemned, in the early part of the last century, and under peculiar circumstances, to the galleys for a hundred years; and, strange to relate, this man recently made his appearance in his own native province at the advanced age of 120, he being about 20 years of age when the sentence which condemned him to so dreadful a punishment was passed. It may be easily conceived with what eagerness and delight he flew, as soon as emancipated from the shackles which had enthralled him for an entire century, to his native shore, the cherished air of the scenes of infancy, Bouge, in the department of Ain, was his native home; but time had so changed the aspect of the whole place, that he recognized it only by the old church of Bron, which was the only thing that had undergone no alteration. He had triumphed over laws, bondage, man, time—every thing. Not a relation had he left, not a single being could he hail as an acquaintance; yet he, as not without experiencing a homesick and respect the French invariably pay old age. For himself, he had forgotten every thing connected with his early youth; even all the recollection of the crime for which he had suffered was lost, or if at all remembered, it had but a hazy vision connected with a thousand and dreary visions of days long gone by. His family and connexions for several generations all dead, himself a living proof of the clemency of Heaven and the clemency of man—regretting, perhaps, the very errors which had been fatal to him, and half wishing himself again a young man, and suffering a long life with whom his own fate had so long associated. We might be called the patriarch of Burgundy. A few years since this extraordinary long-lived man was still in being and in health.

From the Providence Journal.

Merited Punishment.

On Monday evening, a well dressed citizen was seen to pass down South Main street, having under his protection two ladies, who were in all things entitled to the protective gallantry of a man of honor. As the happy trio passed along the streets, they indulged a merry, but yet delicate and respectful mood, and seemed to be above the cares and hardships of a world like this. At the moment they approached the Custom House, the ladies were unconsciously attracted by a brace of rascals, who, in their fondness for a spree, attempted to tear them from their protector. At the instant, the gentleman, "accoutred as he was," turned upon the assailants, and with one well-directed and Herculean blow, laid the "first bravo" at his feet. He then turned upon the second, and with almost unequalled despatch, felled him, and left him apparently dead upon the spot. Having accomplished his work the gentleman took his friends under his arm and quietly proceeded on his journey.

At the hour of ten, the writer of this article saw the scoundrel lying in the street, in the condition of Col. Crockett's plate of General Jackson's leaves—well ticked, and unable to commit any further depredations for the night.

WINES.—By the treaty lately concluded between this country and France, it was stipulated that for ten years from the 22d of February, 1832, no higher duties should be levied on the wines of France imported into the U. States than 6 cents per gallon on red, ten cents on white, and 22 cents on bottles. The Congress of 1832 not only provided for the fulfilment of this stipulation, but went so far, in the reciprocation of generous feeling, as to introduce a clause in the Tariff Act of the 14th July, reducing the duties on French wines to one-half these rates respectively, viz. 3 cents on red, 5 cents on white, and 11 cents in bottles from and after the 31st of March last, (1834.) And at these rates the wines of France have since been, and continue to be, admitted. In the mean time, Sherry and Madeira wines are paying 25 cents a gallon, and other Portuguese wines 15 cents. The consequence is, that vast quantities of French wines are imported, and comparatively limited quantities of Portuguese.

The new government of Portugal has manifested a disposition to meet any overtures for commerce between the two countries, by corresponding measures on its own part; and there is no doubt but an arrangement might be made by which our flour and other commodities could be introduced into the Portuguese possessions on very favorable terms, if we, in return, would admit their fine wines on terms to be compared to those which we concede to France. For ourselves we do not understand the policy of placing a ban upon choice wines, and encouraging the introduction of those which are inferior. We are some reason why Madeira wine should not be accessible to persons in moderate circumstances, as well as to the rich. We say this, without mooted the question whether wines are a beverage to be commended, or not, either for rich or poor. All we say is, that if people will drink wine, they may as well drink that which is good, and that wines of any sort (not logwood and vitriol) are infinitely less pernicious than the "fire and murder" which is guzzled down by so many thousands of our countrymen, to their own ruin and that of their families. We are persuaded that if good wines were cheaper, there would be less intemperance, and

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1834.

THE ELECTIONS.—From the best information we can get from the papers of the different parties, the elections in New Jersey between the Democrats and Federalists, and in Georgia between the friends of the administration and the States Rights party, will be very close, each electing their representation in Congress by general ticket. In Pennsylvania the elections appear to have gone in favor of the Democratic party, by increased majorities in almost every congressional district, compared with the elections of 1832.

FRENCH TREATY.—A very clear exposure of the present state of our relations with France will be found in this morning's paper, extracted from the Globe.

BRIBERY.—The readers of the Whig will find in this morning's paper the most barefaced attempt at bribery which we ever recollect to have seen recorded. We have here two men, whom a portion of the people of Philadelphia have honored by selecting them as inspectors of the election, testifying on oath, that bribes of \$500 and \$1000 were offered to them by one of the Federal leaders, if they would vote for judges of that party. The importance of having impartial judges, or at least such as do not look with an unfavorable eye upon every voter who is opposed to them in politics, is well known to every man who has been present at one of our strongly contested elections; but in cities, where three-fourths of the voters must generally be wholly unknown to the judges, the influence or control of a judge, where corrupt, must be almost unbounded. The Feds seem to have appreciated the value of this station in the price they offered them.

We perceive by the Aurora that three warrants have been issued against George Daniels, and that he has been given bail in the penalty of \$2000 in two cases, and \$1500 in the third, to appear at the next sessions, to answer to the above and one other charge of bribery.

Our readers will find below another Toby Watkins fraud, not committed by an officer appointed by Andrew Jackson, but by a man who held office under John Q. Adams, and was removed by Andrew Jackson. He has been among the most vociferous in the cry of corruption, corruption, against the present administration. Bribery, fraud and murder, are crimes charged upon Andrew Jackson and his friends;—they are proved upon his accusers.

PENSION FRAUDS.
Several shocking cases of frauds on the Pension Office have been discovered within the present year. An Attorney in Kentucky, who has held a respectable station in society, is now in confinement upon such and other charges. A number of persons in Virginia have been detected, among whom are individuals of high standing, and one member of the Legislature.

But the most shocking case is in Vermont. The guilty person was Robert Temple, Esq., formerly Pension Agent, President of the Bank of Rutland, and a man of great wealth, and the first character in that part of the country. Alarmed at the prospect of a publication of the pensioners' names, he came to Washington, and attempted to bribe a Clerk in the office to alter the books and make out false lists for the printer, so as to conceal his frauds. The Clerk succeeded in drawing from him a list of about sixty cases in which he desired alterations to be made, or the names omitted. He promised to write under a fictitious name, and left Washington. The affair was then disclosed, by the clerk to his superiors and an investigation took place in the War and Treasury Departments in which many circumstances were developed tending to strengthen the disclosures made by the clerk. Mr. Temple had been Pension Agent in Vermont until he was removed by Maj. Eaton, when Secretary of War, and it was apparent that he had been playing the same game while in service of the Government.

The Clerk who had made the disclosure was now despatched with a companion, to Vermont, to secure the arrest of Temple and investigate the cases there. After his departure, a letter directed to him from New York was taken out of the Post Office, enclosing a fifty dollar note, and promising a liberal reward if he would accomplish the object. It was from Temple, under a fictitious name. This was forwarded to the District Attorney of Vermont under the frank of the Commissioners of Pensions.

The messengers from Washington arrived in the vicinity of Rutland, where the United States court was sitting, on Friday. Some delay occurred in consequence of the District Attorney being occupied in a criminal case, and they did not enter the village until night on Monday and then found that Temple had committed suicide.

It appeared that he had observed in the Post Office the letter to the District Attorney enclosing his own anonymous letter with the \$50 note, and induced the Postmaster to give it to him, under the pretence that he would deliver it. He undoubtedly opened it, and as soon as he saw its contents, went to his house, took his gun, retired to his stable, and shot himself through the heart.

The extent of his frauds is still unknown. It is ascertained that many of those for whom he has been drawing pensions are dead, and some of them died twenty years ago. Others are supposed never to have existed. It is conjectured the amount thus abstracted from the Treasury cannot be less than \$40,000, and is probably more.

It gives us pain to notice this transaction, as the guilty individual made his atonement with his heart's blood, and has left an amiable and affectionate family to suffer under the double affliction of a father's death, and its still more distressing cause. Public sentiment will not, we trust, after the expiation of his criminal conduct with the sacrifice of his life, visit the sins of Temple upon his unfortunate and innocent children.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier thus describes the State of North Carolina:—
"This State is less known and honored than it deserves to be. It has a sea coast of some three hundred miles, but no great rivers flow through it, into the sea; and the whole coast is so impeded by sandbanks, that no part of it permits the access of vessels of large burthen. Its largest rivers flow entire into South Carolina or Virginia. Much of the products of its

soil, pass to adjoining States, (particularly through the Dismal Swamp Canal,) and serve to increase the amount of commerce of other states, for which this state has little credit. It has an immense area of flat land, the products of which, though highly valuable, are not adapted to promote the growth of commercial towns. It has not therefore, any very populous places. Its population is scattered over a wide extent. It has not the advantages, which are derived from the combined action of numbers dwelling in close connexion, in the improvement of social condition. Neither has it the disadvantages. If North Carolina has great the advantages of states, who sound through great cities, the numerous population of the state constitute one of the freest and happiest communities of the earth. When the low lands are passed, to the westwardly part of the state, the territory is diversified by hill and valley, and displays one of the most capable, healthy, and delightful regions of the world."

From the U. S. Gazette.
SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
The New York Sporting Magazine for September, contains a remarkably well engraved portrait of the celebrated horse Eclipse, among the contents of this number is a curious estimate of the winnings and losses between the South and the North since the memorable race between Sir Charles and Eclipse in 1822, the period from whence this spirit of rivalry is dated. This estimate is furnished to the editor of the New York Sporting Magazine by a "native born New Yorker," in reply to a similar article which recently appeared in the American Register, under the signature of a "Native Born Marylander." From the statement made by the latter, it would seem that the Southern Sportsmen have won since the autumn of 1832 \$64,900, and those of the North \$5,000. This account is invalidated by the "native born" on the adverse side, who furnishes the date necessary to show that the winnings of the South have been no more than \$55,450, while their opponents are entitled to \$65,450, making a difference in favour of the Northern Sportsmen of \$10,000. By the north we learn, from the same source, is meant the two states of New Jersey and New York, there being neither turf men nor turf-horses to the north or west of New York. The sportsmen and horses of our own city are enumerated it appears under the Southern estimate as belonging to the south, the Delaware we suppose, being claimed as the line of demarcation.

From the New York Courier.
INTERESTING TO PEDESTRIANS.
We invite the attention of our brother Editors throughout the United States, to the following letter from Mr. John C. Stevens, on the subject of Pedestrianism. Mr. Stevens is confident in the belief that the Americans, or persons living in the climate of the United States, are as capable of enduring fatigue as any other people; and as this fact has been performed in England, he has ventured upon a wager that he will find a person to accomplish it here. Of his success, we do not entertain a doubt, but to ensure it, his letter should be widely circulated.

To Col. J. W. Webb:
Dear Sir:—In conversing with some friends upon the subject of pedestrian feats, I stated that in England ten miles had been done by a man on foot within the hour. This assertion was deemed a little too near of kin to the marvellous for gentlemen to swallow, even with the help of a bottle. If the thing was not impossible, it was yet so nearly impossible as to justify them in believing it to be a feat too nearly allied to the powers of a horse to render its performance possible by a man—or, at least, by any man in this country. There must have been some mistake in the record, or in the distance, or in the time, and after a deal of breath had been expended, and the usual quantity of argument wasted in the ordinary fruitless endeavor to convince my opponent of the error of his opinions, and the correctness of my own, the discussion ended where most discussions of the sort do end—in a bet. I am satisfied that this distance has been accomplished, (if not by men) at any rate, by a man in England, and am equally satisfied that what is possible there, (so far as pedestrianism is concerned) is equally possible here. I have therefore, wagered that before the first day of May next, I will produce one or more men in this country, (he may be white, red, or black, or of any intermediate color,) who shall go on foot ten miles in one hour. I know of no likelier chance of finding such a man than by advertising in your widely extended journal, that such a man is wanted. Will you do me the favor to state in such terms as you may think best adapted to the purpose, that I will give \$500 to the first, \$300 to the second, and \$200 to him who shall be third in accomplishing the distance, (10 miles in the hour,) on the day selected for the trial. If but one should start, he shall be entitled to the whole \$1,000, provided he does it within the hour. In order that those at a distance may have time to prepare for such a performance, I have selected the last ten days of April next, or some one of which to make the trial.

P. S. I do not know if it would be asking too much, but I would esteem it a favor if the gentlemen of the press generally, would at such time, and in such way, as may best suit their convenience, insert this notice—it may help a townsman, or perhaps a hardy backwoodsman, to earn \$1000, and at the same time help me to the proof of my assertion, that, as it has been done in England, it can be done here.

JOHN C. STEVENS.
New York, October 9th, 1834.

From the Norfolk Beacon.
Shipwreck.—Loss of the Brig Brazen of Baltimore. The Brig Brazen, Capt. Lewis Raines, sailed from Baltimore on Sunday morning, with a cargo of Flour, Rice, Corn Meal, Tobacco, &c. bound to Kingston, (Jam.) went ashore on Isaac Shoals, at 11 o'clock last night, having a pilot on board, and immediately after being wrecked, and cargo entirely lost. The crew and pilot, Mr. Joseph H. Rowe, (with the exception of one man left on the wreck, who was prevented by the extreme severity of the weather from getting into the boat, and for whose safety serious apprehensions are felt,) were with great difficulty saved.

They left the wreck at 12 o'clock and were picked up off Smith's Island yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, by Capt. Grey, of the s. s. Samuel Etwell, of Wilmington, Del. Capt. Raines, for himself and crew, tender his sincere thanks to Capt. Grey, for his polite attention to them on board his vessel. (The above account, was taken off by the pilot boat Tally-Ho; and has arrived at Baltimore.)

CHATEAUBRIAND AND TALLEYRAND.
A French writer thus institutes and carries out a comparison between two great Frenchmen of the day.
"Chateaubriand is the heir of Bossuet, the preserver of the religious principle; Talleyrand, the heir of Voltaire, who has never bowed down to a doubt. The one regards the past with a view to the future, the other holds to the present, as the sole master of the future."

the one an enthusiast, and convinced—the other an ironist, and always ready to be persuaded; the one eloquent in the tribune, and in his books—the other nowhere but in a *tele-a-tete* in his arm-chair by the corner fire; the one a man of genius, and who proves it—the other, one who has made all the world believe him a man of intellect; the one full of love and humanity—the other less of an egotist than is believed; the one good—the other wicked; the one who would wish to appear, the one advances by bounds and springs, impetuous as thunder or a torrent—the other limping, and always arriving first; the one shows himself, whilst the other hides, speaks when the other is silent—the other arriving in the nick of time, hardly ever seen, hardly ever heard, but every where present, who sees all; the one intelligent by his heart, the other intelligent by his head; the one a gentleman among gentlemen; the other a gentleman among partisans; the one has partisans, enthusiasts, admirers—the other has only confidants, flatterers, relations, and valets; the one always beaten, the other always victorious; the one the victim of ruined causes, the other the hero of causes triumphant; the one will die, no one knows where—the other will die as a prince in his house, with an archbishop by his bed side."

From the new American Gardener.
GARDENERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.
The young cabbage plants produced from seeds sown last month, and intended for early summer cabbages, should be transplanted into the bed in which they are to remain during the winter.

Prepare a bed for them, the width of your garden frame, in a warm, well sheltered place, where the sun has the greatest power; yet be careful never to admit the direct sunshine on the plants, when a frozen state. When you have no glasses, the plants may be protected during winter by boards or mats, giving them air in mild weather. Cauliflowers sown in August or September should be raised carefully, and protected, during the cold season, in garden frames, with boards, mats, &c., or perhaps some may survive if set in open borders, or they may be set in pots. Weed and thin your late crops of spinach, leaving the best plants at the distance of three, four or five inches asunder. Early in the month, hoe and earth up the late-planted crops of cabbages, broccoli, and borcole, cauliflowers and other plants of the brassica genus. Towards the end of the month, if the stalks of asparagus turn yellow, cut them close to the earth; clear the beds and alleys from weeds, and carry them with the stalks off the ground. It will then not be amiss to cover the beds and alleys with old litter, well trodden down, to be removed in the spring—or you may apply manure now, instead of in the spring. Cut down all decayed flower stems, and shoots of the various kinds of aromatic, pot and medical herbs, close to the plants; clear the beds from weeds on 11th, and carry the weeds off the ground. Onions may now be planted out to raise seed, instead of setting them in the spring. The seeds of dill, sweet, rhubarb, sea-kale, may now be sown; if kept out of ground till spring, many of them will not vegetate till a year after; but when sown in October or November, if the seeds are fresh and perfect they will vegetate in the April following. Begin to take up and secure potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, Jerusalem artichoke, &c.—Give a general hoeing and weeding to all your crops, and carry the weeds out of the garden. Such spaces of ground as are now vacant should be dug, or trenched, and thus have the advantage of a winter fallow, and that exposure to frost, which will beget to fine fifth, destroy worms, the larvae of insects, &c. The old beds of strawberries should, some time in this month, be cleaned from weeds, and the vines or runners taken off close to the plants. Then, if there be room, loosen the earth to a moderate depth between the plants, taking care not to disturb the roots. And if the plants are in beds with alleys between, line out the alleys, and let them be dug a moderate depth, breaking the earth very fine, and spreading a sufficiency of it over the beds, between and round the beds, taking care not to bury their tops. A slight top dressing of compost, may now be applied. It may now be time to gather and preserve apples and pears; though it is best to let them remain on the trees as long as they are safe from frost. If you are not apprehensive of the depredations of mice, rats, squirrels, &c. you may sow the stones of apricots, plums, peaches, nectarines, &c.; or you may, if you think it more prudent, preserve them in sand till March or April.

From the Baltimore American.
TEA PLANT.
In opening the trade to China, of which the East India Company have heretofore had the monopoly, the British government has changed the mode of collecting the duties on tea. Hitherto the duty has been a per centage on the price of the commodity at the periodical sales of the East India Company. All teas which sold under two shillings per lb. were subject to a duty of ninety-six per cent and above two shillings, one hundred per cent. Under the new system, rated duties are imposed according to the quality and character of the tea. Among the evidence taken by a committee of the House of Commons to ascertain whether it is practicable to distinguish accurately the different denominations of tea, is contained information relating to the tea-plant differing from accounts heretofore given. According to the evidence of the Company's officers, the tea-plant in China has two distinct varieties, if not species, which respectively yield the black and the green teas. The tree, as is well known, is an ever-green, growing to the height of five or six feet. The pickings of the leaves, begun in May, when the plant is in full leaf, but ready to shoot out other leaves.

In the black tea plant, the first shoot on the bud coming out, then covered with hair, forms the fine *flowery peak*. A few days more growth makes the hair begin to fall off; the leaf then expands, and becomes the *black-leaved peak*. Some young shoots have flatter and finer leaves, which make the *souchong*. The next best leaves make the *campou*, the next *congou*, and the refuse and inferior leaves the *baka*. These are the states in which the black teas are collected by the tea farmers. The varieties of green tea appear to originate, not from the stages of picking, like the black, but partly from difference of treatment and manipulation, partly from difference of soil. A large proportion of *twankay* tea is the growth of a different district from that which produces the *hysons*. When a tea-merchant buys green tea from the farmer, he subjects it to the following process to obtain the varieties: he sifts it through one sieve, which takes out the dust, the *young hyson* and the *gunpowder*; then through another sieve, which passes the *small leaf hyson* of commerce; two other sieves successively take out the second and largest degree of size, and what does not pass the third sieve forms *hyson-skin*. The teas then undergo the process of firing, in an iron pan, at a great degree of heat, which gives the leaves a tighter twist, and brings them up to their color. The tea which passes the first sieve is then put into a winnowing machine, and the fan blows out the light leaf at the further end, the larger broken leaf at a shorter distance. The tea-

vier tea, as the gunpowder and hyson, fall nearer to or further from the hopper, according to their gravity, and are then separated by the winnowing machine. When fairly made, the difference between the young hyson and the gunpowder will be this: the young leaf, which takes the long twist, will form the young hyson, and that which takes the round twist will form the gunpowder.

From the U. S. Telegraph.
WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RACE.
A Sweepstakes for three year old colts and fillies; two mile heats; \$100 entrance, \$50 forfeit, eleven subscribers. Only four started.
A. J. Donelson's 1 1
General Irvine's 2 2
General A. Hunter's 3 2
W. H. Taylor's 4 dis.
Time.—1st heat, 3 min. 58 sec.—2d heat, 3 min. 48 sec.
The race was handsomely contested, and kept up the interest to the end.

SECOND DAY.
Two mile heats for the subscription Plate, valued at \$500—three entries, viz: Colonel Crowl's sorrel horse *Robin Hood*, six years old, by Henry, dam by Hickory 2d, Mr. Gilmore's bay filly, *Miss Patience*, four years old, by Meloe, dam by Herold. 3d, Mr. Selden's chestnut colt *Troubadour*, 4 y old by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Wonder. The race was won by Robin Hood.
Robin Hood 1 1
Troubadour 2 2
Miss Patience 3 dis.
Time.—3d, 54 s. and 3m. 52 s.
The first heat was run in handsome style by all the horses, and they came out so well as to leave the issue of the second doubtful. In the second heat *Troubadour* took the lead, and went about as finely, that for a while it was doubtful whether the victor of the first heat would overtake him; when half way round the last mile, however, *Robin Hood* bore up, passed him, and came out six or eight yards ahead.

THIRD DAY
The proprietor's purse of \$500, 3 mile heats—7 entries, the results are as follows:
Mr. Selden's b. h. Charles 2 1 1
Kenble, 4 years old 4 2 2
Mr. Harrison's b. h. Hanslap, 4 years old 4 2 2
Mr. Bowie's gr. m. Agility, 4 years old 1 3 dis.
Gen. Gibson's b. f. Azalia, 3 years old 3 dis.
Mr. Kendall's c. h. Prince George's, 5 years old 5 4 dis.
Mr. Taylor's c. h. m. Dolly Dixon, 7 years old dis.
Col. Crowl's b. m. Lady Nashville, 4 years old dis.
Time.—5m. 47 s.—5m. 52 s.—and 5m. 54 s.

This was a beautiful race, the interest of which was heightened by the first two heats being taken by different horses. It was so close on the last mile, of the third heat, that for some distance the three leading horses kept in so exact a line that but one horse and one rider could be distinguished. No platoon of soldiers ever moved more exactly dressed. The issue was kept in suspense until near the close of the 3d heat. During the first heat much anxiety was felt for the rider of the fine mare that took the heat. The saddle slipped forward on the neck of the mare, and in that situation he rode the heat and bravely came out first.

FOURTH DAY.
The *Johnston Club* Purse of \$1000—4 mile heats—seven entries—was won in three heats, by Mr. Garrison's Orro.
Garrison's b. h. Ohio, 4 years old 3 1 1
Foreman's b. h. Uncle Sam, 6 years old 2 dis.
Selden's b. m. Florida, 5 years old 1 2 2
Duvall's b. m. Phyllis, 6 years old dis.
Kendall's c. h. h. Droho 4 years old dis.
Taylor's c. h. h. Robin Brown, 4 years old dis.
Goodman's f. Kamsalet, 3 years old dis.
Time, 7m. 57 sec., 7.57, and 8.20.

This was a beautiful and highly interesting race, notwithstanding so many of the competitors were thrown out the first heat. During the first three miles of that heat, which was done in very good time, the whole seven horses ran in a cluster, almost as close as it was possible to move together, and the following heats were well contested by Florida and her successful competitor Ohio.

The civil courts in Paris have been lately occupied with rather a curious case of claim from three widows, to the pension of one husband, which were made under the following circumstances:—So long ago as the 30th July, 1776, a person named Ward, then a merchant, but afterwards a Colonel upon the Staff of the French army, married at Bayonne with a certain Miss S. Being of an extravagant turn, he soon squandered his own and his wife's fortune, abandoned her, and went to the colonies. There he again married a Miss Pauline de C., whom after living with him many years, he also deserted, and returned to France, and his first wife, however, but wed a third, the Domoiselle Virginie G. In 1822 this Don Juan died, leaving the pension of a General officer to be scrambled for amongst his widows. The first wife, who did not think him worth looking after while living, lost no time in coming up to claim his pension when dead, and the other two claimants were equally upon the alert.—Each of the ladies presented the proper documents, which were found to be correct in all respects. The case was greatly complicated by the declarations made by the deceased himself, at each of his last marriages, that he was a widower of each of his preceding wives by name. The clerks at the War-office were puzzled, and referred the matter to the Tribunal. There it was decided that the wife whose marriage had priority of date, was entitled to the pension.

Important Medical Discovery.—Two physicians at Gottingen have, it is declared, lately discovered that the oxydized iron is an infallible antidote against arsenical poison. As the oxydized iron is perfectly innocuous, this discovery is peculiarly interesting.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.
Mr. Buckingham stated in the British Parliament, that he had taken the pains to place himself during a whole day, in a tavern in London, and that he saw there enter for liquor, 280 men, 185 women, and 263 children. The proprietors of the establishment assured him that he sold liquor weekly to 259, 456 men, 108,500 women, and 442,450 children! This beats any thing we have heard of on this side of the Atlantic. The women of the British metropolis are immeasurably in advance of ours in the *drum-tide*. And then the children too—what salamander threats they must have, to endure all this fire!

From the Saturday Globe.
PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.
News from the Key-Stone of Democracy continues to be most triumphantly cheering. As far as our information extends, there has been a universal accession of strength to the Republican cause. Even where the opposition have succeeded in some of their old districts, the majorities are diminished nearly three-fourths. For instance, Clark is re-elected in the Harrisburg District. His majority two years ago was 1439—it is now 464.

Our information enables us to give the following as the result, so far as ascertained in this city:
Democrats elected.
Judge Sutherland, H. A. Muhlenberg,
Gen. Ash, D. D. Vagener,
Henry Logan, E. D. Hubley,
Jacob Fry, Jun., Dr. Henderson.
J. R. Ingersoll, Bank Tories.
J. Harper, W. Clark.

We have not yet heard of a District in which the Bank aristocracy have gained strength.—It is possible that there may be one or two in which schism among the Democrats, may enable the Bank Tories to succeed where they have hitherto failed, but the Democracy will, we think, beyond doubt, carry six Districts, if not eight, heretofore represented by opponents of the administration in Congress. We give our letters, which are good evidences of the spirit which now animates Pennsylvania.

In the last Congress there was but one vote against the Bank in the Pennsylvania delegation. In the present, there is still a majority of them in the Bank. In the next there will probably be 18 against, and only 10 for it.

P. S. We have, by the evening's mail, a letter from Uniontown, saying that ANDREW STEWART is defeated by Mr. BUCHANAN, of Green county, by nearly a thousand votes.—This makes the fourth triumph of the Jackson Democrats.

Dreadful Wreck.—The schooner Boundary, Shackford, which arrived at Boston on Saturday from Eastport, 7th inst. reports: Off West Quoddy Head, spoke a St. Andrews pilot boat, and received the melancholy intelligence, that the packet schooner Sarah Pierce, from Eastport, was lost 2d inst. on Machias Seal Islands during a gale and thick fog, and 17 persons perished.

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.—An Irish soldier once waited upon his commanding officer with what he termed a very serious complaint. "Another man, he said, 'upbraided him that he was not married to his own wife, whom he accused of being no better than she should be, and called her many names besides, which he was ashamed to mention to his honor.' 'Well, my good fellow,' answered the officer, 'have you any proof that you are legally married?' Faith, your honor, I have the best proof in the world." Here the soldier took off his hat and exhibited a cut skull, saying "Does your honor think I'd be after taking the same abuse from any body but a wife?"

Tobacco Crops.—We regret to learn that the first of the early part of this week, has done immense injury to the Planters.—Whole fields lay prostrate—and whole crops, in some cases destroyed. A gentleman mentions the name of a widow Lady, whilst we are writing this paragraph, who had sufficient out to make twenty hogheads, utterly ruined.—*MD. Rep.*

The "old Schoolmaster" alias Professor Eaton, in announcing the approach of Halle's comet, has brought all the stargazers in the country upon him. The last Buffalo Whig contains a communication from a scientific gentleman Mr. L. W. Cary, stating that the celestial body seen by the old Schoolmaster, was a L. DEVERAUX, a fixed star of great splendor, and forming one of the eyes of the Constellation TAURUS.—*Albany Ad.*

By divine permission a protracted meeting will commence in the Presbyterian Church at Greensborough, on Saturday the first of November, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. Dr. Ely, and several other clergymen are expected.

DIED
On the 15th inst. after a lingering illness, Miss LUCRETIA NEIGHBOURS, in the 76th year of her age.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thomas Henrix, at the suits of the following persons viz: One at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also a fieri facias against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, Wm. H. Davis, and Wrightson Jones, at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance & use of Wm. Townsend, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz: All that Farm or tract of land situate on the waters of Broad Creek, where said Jones lately resided, near St. Michaels, and known by the name of Beverly, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, two unimproved Lots in the town of St. Michaels, and a large two story Brick House and Lot in said town, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
oct 21

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of September, 1834, by George Eichelberger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself SARAH HOWARD, who says she is free, but did belong to Elizabeth Smith, of Baltimore. The said Sarah Howard is about 20 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a large scar on her right cheek, a scar under her right jaw, caused by a burn, and a scar on her right wrist. Had on when committed, a yellow striped gingham frock, check apron, blue cotton handkerchief on her neck, and red handkerchief on her head, and morocco slippers.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
of Baltimore City and County Jail.
oct 21

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS,
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,
A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods,
viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
oct 21 3weow3t

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & F. GROOME,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their fall supply of goods, comprising a very
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Goshard Brandy and Holland Gin, old P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerife Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.
oct 21 6t

Bill in Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery
OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

Jacob Charles, Adm'r. of Brannock Smith, vs. Algonern Smith and others, heirs of Wm. Smith, deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of law; which after the death of the said William Smith was duly proved as the law requires in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county; that the said William Smith, in and by the said will, devised to his son, one William Smith, all his, the Testator's, dwelling plantation, upon condition that he, the said William G. Smith, should pay unto the testator's other son, Brannock Smith, one hundred pounds. The bill further states that the said William G. Smith had departed this life without having paid the said legacy of one hundred pounds, to the said Brannock Smith, and also without having left any personal estate by which the same can be paid,—that the said Brannock Smith is also dead, and that administration of his personal estate hath been granted to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county; by reason whereof the complainant is entitled to have and receive the said legacy of one hundred pounds, which cannot be paid without a sale of the said lands or some part thereof. The said complainant therefore prays the Court to decree such sale. The bill further states that Devereaux Smith, one of the defendants, resides out of the State of Maryland, and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ordered, adjudged and decreed by Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, (sundry former orders of this Court in this cause having been neglected to be published) that the said complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of March next, do give notice to the said Devereaux Smith, of the filing and objects of this Bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the second Monday of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why the said decree should not be passed as prayed for; otherwise the said bill will, as to the said Devereaux Smith, be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
True copy,
Test—J. O. RICHARDSON, Ck.
oct 21 3w

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE,
Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bewick Company.
The success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise: Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings; Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unexhausted source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent
of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st. Boston July 17.
*Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few in sections in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.
Corn and Pork Wanted.
THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK. Sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November, either by the subscriber, or Mr. W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer at the Poor House.
By order of the Board,
WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.
oct 21 8t

The Eulogy on Lafayette, lately delivered by the Hon. Mr. Everett, contains the following passage on the "greatness" of that illustrious man.

"I attempt not, fellow citizens, to sketch his character. I have no space, no capacity, for the task. I have endeavored to run over, superficially, the incidents of his life; his character is contained in the recital. There have been those who have denied to Lafayette the name of a great man. What is greatness? Does goodness belong to greatness and make an essential part of it? Is there yet enough of virtue left in the world, to echo the sentiment, that,

"This phrase absurd, to call a villain great? If there is, who, I would ask, of all the prominent names in history, has run through such a career, with so little reproach, justly or unjustly bestowed? Are military courage and conduct the measure of greatness? Lafayette was entrusted by Washington with all kinds of service:—the laborious and complicated, which required skill and patience, the serious and demanded nerve;—and we see him keeping up a pursuit, affecting a reticent, out-daring, a wary adversary, with a superior force, harmonizing the action of French regular troops and American militia, commanding an assault at the point of the bayonet; and all with entire success and brilliant reputation. Is the readiness to meet vast responsibility a proof of greatness? The memoirs of Mr. Jefferson show us, as we have already seen, that there was a moment in 1783, when Lafayette took upon himself, as the lead of the military force, the entire responsibility of laying down the basis of the Revolution. Is the cool and brave administration of gigantic power, a mark of greatness? In all the whirlwind of the Revolution, and when, as Commander in Chief of the National Guard, an organized force of three millions of men, who, for any popular purpose, needed but a word, a look, to put them in motion, and he their idol; we behold him ever calm, collected, disinterested; as free from affectation as selfishness, clothed not less with humility than with power. Is the fortitude required to resist the multitude pressing onward their leader to glorious crime a part of greatness? Behold him the fugitive and the victim, when he might have been chief of the Revolution. Is the solitary and unaided opposition of a good citizen to the pretensions of an absolute ruler, whose power was as boundless as his ambition, an effort of greatness? Behold the letter of Lafayette to Napoleon Bonaparte, refusing to vote for him as Consul for life. Is the voluntary return, in advancing years, to the direction of affairs, at a moment like that, when in 1815 the ponderous machinery of the French empire was flying asunder, stunning, rending, crushing thousands on every side—a mark of greatness? Contemplate Lafayette at the tribune, in Paris, when allied Europe was thundering at its gates, and Napoleon yet stood in his desperation and at bay. Are dignity, propriety, cheerfulness, unerring discretion in new and conspicuous stations of extraordinary duty, a sign of greatness? Watch his progress in this country, in 1824 and 1825, hear him say the right word at the right time, in a series of interviews, public and private, crowding on each other every day, for a twelvemonth, throughout the Union, with every description of persons, without ever wounding for a moment the self-love of others, or forgetting the dignity of his own position. Lastly, is any proof of greatness to be able, at the age of seventy-three, to take the lead in a successful and bloodless revolution;—to change the dynasty;—to organize, exercise, and abdicate a military command of three and a half millions of men;—to take up, to form, and lay down the most momentous, delicate, and perilous duties, without passion, without hurry, without selfishness? Is it great to disregard the bribes of office, office, money;—to live, in labor, and suffer for great public ends alone;—to adhere to principle under all circumstances;—to stand before Europe and America conspicuous for sixty years, in the most responsible stations, the acknowledged admiration of all good men?"

But I think I understand the proposition, that Lafayette was not a great man. It comes from the same school, which also denies greatness to Washington, and accords it to Alexander and Caesar, to Napoleon and to his Conqueror. When I analyze the greatness of these distinguished men, as contrasted with that of Lafayette and Washington, I find either one idea omitted, which is essential to true greatness, or one included as essential, which belongs only to the lowest conception of greatness. The moral, disinterested, and purely patriotic qualities are wholly wanting in the greatest of Caesar and Napoleon; and on the other hand, it is a certain splendor of success, a brilliancy of result, which, with the majority of mankind, marks them out as the great men of our race. But not only are a high morality and a true patriotism essential to greatness;—but they must first be renounced, before a ruthless career of selfish conquest can begin. I profess to be no judge of military combinations; but, with the best reflection I have been able to give the subject, I perceive no reason to doubt, that had Lafayette, like Napoleon, been by principles, capable of hovering on the edges of ultra-revolutionism; never half enough to be denounced; never plunging too far to retreat;—but with a cold and well-balanced selfishness, sustaining himself at the head of affairs, under each new phase of the Revolution, by the compliances sufficient to satisfy its demands, had his principles allowed him to play this game, he might have anticipated the career of Napoleon. At three different periods, he had it in his power, without usurpation, to take the government into his own hands. He was invited, urged to do so. Had he done it, and made use of the military means of his command, to maintain and perpetuate his power,—he would then, at the sacrifice of all his just claims to the name of the great and good, have reached that which vulgar admiration alone worships—the greatness of high station and brilliant success.

But it was of the greatness of Lafayette, that he looked down on greatness of the false kind. He learned his lesson in the school of Washington, and took his first practice, in victories over himself. Let it be questioned, by the venal apologists of time-honored avarice, that he sneered at by national prejudice and party detraction; let it be denied by the admirers of war and conquest;—by the idolaters of success;—but let it be gratefully acknowledged by good men; by Americans;—by every man, who has sense to distinguish character from events; who has a heart to beat in concert with the pure enthusiasm of virtue.

Hurry and Cunning are two apprentices of Despatch and Skill; but neither of them ever learns his master's trade. A jolly son of Bacchus, who wears a nose like a handful of ripe strawberries and who resides within a hundred miles of Matlock Bath, after having sacrificed at the shrine of the rosy god, thus described his sensation on the ensuing morning: "Talk of a head-ache! my head aches all over, from my crown to my chin! Every hair of my head aches! (and pulling out half a dozen) I can feel these ache while I hold them in my hand."

Rail Road travelling in England. "At the whole passage between Liverpool and Manchester, is a series of enchantments, surpassing any in the Arabian Nights, because they are real, and not fictions, yet there are certain epochs in the transit which are peculiarly exciting. These are the starting, the ascents, the descents, the tunnels, the Chat Moss, the meetings. At the instant of starting or rather before, the automaton belches forth an explosion of steam and seen for a second or two quiescent. But quickly the explosions are reiterated, with shorter and shorter intervals till they become too rapid to be counted though still distinct. Those belchings or explosions more nearly resemble the pantings of a lion or tiger, than any sound that has ever vibrated on my ear. During their ascent they become slower and slower, till the automaton actually labors like an animal out of breath, from the tremendous efforts to gain the highest points of elevation. The progression is proportionate; and before said point is gained the train is not moving faster than a horse can pace. With the slow motion of the mighty and animated machine, the breathing becomes more laborious, the growl more distinct, till at length, the animal appears exhausted, and groans like the tiger when nearly overpowered in combat by the buffalo."

"The moment that the height is reached and the descent commences, the pantings rapidly increase; the engine with its train, starts off with augmenting velocity, and in a few seconds it is flying down the declivity like lightning, and with a uniform growl or roar like a continuous discharge of distant artillery. At this period, the whole train is going at the rate of fifty or forty miles an hour. I was on the outside and in front of the first carriage just over the engine. The scene was magnificent, I had all said said terrific. Although it was a dead calm, the wind appeared to be blowing a hurricane, such was the velocity with which we darted through the air. Yet all was steady; and there was something in the precision of the machinery that inspired a degree of confidence over a safety over danger. A man may travel from the pole to the Equator, from the Straits of Malacca to the Isthmus of Darien, and not see things as astonishing as this. The pangs of Etna and Vesuvius excite the feelings of horror as well as of terror, the convulsion of the elements during a thunder storm, carries with it nothing of pride, much less of pleasure, to counteract the awe inspired by the fearful workings of perturbed nature; but the scene which is here presented, which I cannot adequately describe, engenders a proud consciousness of inferiority in human ingenuity, more intense and convincing than any effort or product of the poet, the painter, the philosopher, or the divine. The projections or transits of the trains through the tunnels or arches, are very electrifying. The deafening peal of thunder, the sudden immersion in gloom, and the clash of reverberated sounds in confined space, combine to produce a momentary shudder or idea of destruction—a thrill of annihilation, which is instantly dispelled on emerging into the cheerful light."

"The meetings or crossings of the steam trains flying in opposite directions are scarcely less agitating to the nerves than their transits through the tunnels. The velocity of their course, the propinquity or apparent identity of the iron orbits along which these meteors move, call forth the involuntary but fearful thought of a possible collision with all its horrible consequences. The period of suspense, however, though exquisitely painful, is but momentary; and in a few seconds the object of terror is far out of sight behind."

"Nor is the rapid passage across the Chat Moss unworthy of notice. The ingenuity with which two narrow roads of iron are made to bear the whole trains of waggons, laden with many hundred tons of commerce, bounding across a wide semi fluid morass, previously impassable by man or beast, is beyond all praise, and deserving of eternal record. Only conceive a slender bridge of two minute iron rails, several miles in length, level as Waterloo, elastic as whalebone, yet firm as adamant! Along this splendid triumph of human genius—this veritable *via triumphalis*—the train of carriages bounds with the velocity of the stricken deer; the vibrations of the resilient moss causing the ponderous engine and its enormous suite to glide along the surface of the extensive quagmire as easily as a practised skater skins the icy mirror of a frozen lake."

"The first class or train is the most fashionable, but the second and third are the most amusing. I travelled one day from Liverpool to Manchester in the lumber train. Many of the carriages were occupied by the Swedish multitude of swine. The last were 'neat as imported' from the Emerald Isle, and therefore were naturally vociferous, if not eloquent. It was evident that the other passengers would have been considerably annoyed by the orators of this last group, had there not been stationed in each carriage an officer somewhat analogous to the Tiber of the Blue Rod. For some applications on the rail roads sound to be 'Comptroller of the Gammon.' No sooner did one of the long faced gentlemen raise his note too high, or was his jaw too long, than the 'Comptroller of the Gammon' gave him a smack over the snout with the butt end of his shillelagh; a snub which never failed to stop his oratory for the remainder of his journey."

WHEN TO LEAVE OFF DRINKING. When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off—you have had enough. When you look at a distant object, and appear to see two, leave off—you have had too much. When you knock over your glass, recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last half dozen years, leave the company, you are getting troublesome. When you not in the chair, fall over the hearth rug or lurch on a neighbor's shoulder, go home—you are drunk."

A Young Sinner. Last evening, a son of Mr. S. Burleigh, Nassau street, between 3 and 4 years of age, was put to bed in a room by himself, the window being left open, with a curtain before it. At 10 o'clock, the child got up in his sleep, went to the window, crawled out, and fell upon the sidewalk, a distance of thirty feet, which waked him from his sleep. Surgical aid was called, but he soon recovered from his shock, no bones broken. He is now doing well, and will probably recover.—Boston Transcript.

FOR SALE, THREE good Work Horses, warranted sound, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply to the subscriber in Miles River Neck. A. GOSSAGE. sept 30 3t

Wanted to Purchase, SIX or Seven Likely NEGROES, of both sexes, for a friend of mine, who wants them for his own use, and not to sell again. Apply to, J. C. WHEELER. oct 7 3t

FOR SALE, A WOOLFOK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been falsely represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes. N. B. All papers that have copied my former advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are, A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSIMERES.

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally. sept 30 1t

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

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice must expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them without respect to persons as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice. JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county. sept 9

TO BE RENTED

THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON.

A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is only to be let on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately. JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, Sept. 30, 1834 1t

FOR SALE. THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour. References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason, Gerald Corsey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Anne's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardeste, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Galt, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md. THOMAS R. PERKINS. Centerville, Queen Anne's co. Md. Oct. 14 3m

Valuable Property for sale. The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to JAMES C. WHEELER. Easton Point. oct 14 1t

NOTICE. FREDERICK F. NINDE takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that they will have an opportunity of making payment on or about the 22d inst. at which time he expects to be in Easton, and previous to which their notes will become due. The nature of his business will not allow him to grant longer indulgence. Oct 7 3w

Cash for Negroes, INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md. OVERLEY & SANDERS. All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to. sept 30 8*

Six Cents Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Thursday the 9th instant, a negro girl, named REBECCA BLAKE, bound to me for a term of years. Whoever will bring said girl home shall receive the above reward, but no thanks. RICHARD MILLIS. 3w oct 14

A CARD. A WOOLFOK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been falsely represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes. N. B. All papers that have copied my former advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

NOTICE. IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot County Court, Commissioners to straighten the Public Road from the south end of Washington street in Easton, to the farm of John M. G. Emory, Esq. will proceed in the execution of said Commission on MONDAY the 27th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said road—all persons, therefore, interested are requested to attend on said day. SAMUEL T. KENNARD, SAMUEL MACKAY, A. GRAHAM, Commissioners 3w oct 14

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LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, which if not called for within three months, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Richard Arringtondale Daniel Acres Wm. Arringtondale B

The Baker of Bread at Easton Robert Banning James Bowie Mr. Battee Edw. Benson Jeremiah Beckwith Alex. C. Beverly L. K. Berridge

A. M. Chamberlaine Ezekiel Cooper Wm. H. Curtis Jane Cox Martha Cowper G. Cronelien 2 Rachel Corkracl Joseph Clark Levin Craft John Catlin Dr. Creighton Saml. Colston A. C. Cohen

Maria Downes D. Udu Dean J. Dean D. O. Elliott

H. L. Edmondson John Edmondson 3 Wm. Ferguson Elizabeth Frisby

Joseph Graham John Griffith John C. Groome John Greenhook Richard Gossage N. Garrettson Betsy Gusty Orson Gore

Robert Henderson Henry Johnson Solomon Horney Henry Jump Stephen C. Harrington Charlotte Jackson

Wm. Lowe, for Edw. Kirby. Jane Madan P. R. McNeill A. Mackey Julia Ann Mawbridge Wm. C. Mackey Noble Grand of Miller Emeline Nickels Lodge, O. L. O. F. Skinner Newman J. Oment Eliza D. Parrott

Commissary Price R. R. Ross, 2 Wm. P. Ridgeway R. H. Rhodes Martha Robinson B. Richardson S

Ann Stewart Hugh Sherwood Wm. Slaughter Mary Sherwood Mordecai Stewart James Stewart, Sr. Jesse Scott Edward Sears Lewin Stewart Saml. Sneels Perry W. Stewart P. Sacket, 21 Sarah Maria Statterfield

Bennett Tomlinson, 2 James Talbot Henry Townsend, 2 Wm. H. Thomas, 2

John Willis J. C. Waggaman Short A. Willis H. G. Wolfe Noah Willis Geo. A. Waggaman, 3 Thomas Warwick EDWD. MULLEN, P. M. Oct 6 1834—oct 7 (32) 3t

TAILORING. THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If so combined with neatness, he is desirous, the undersigned feels confident he can please. D. M. SMITH. sept 30 1t G

TAILORING. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches and in the most fashionable style—having made arrangements so as to receive the fashions every season as soon as they come out. He flatters himself from his experience in business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to any who may favor him with a call. However, to render every thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a mis-stroke, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage. The Public's humble servant, THOMAS J. EARRICKSON. sept 23 6w

SPECIAL NOTICE. A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County and his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under execution to the next court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made. WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. april 22

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. VII.—No. 17.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1834.

WHOLE No. 366.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(During the Session of Congress.)
and every **TUESDAY MORNING**, the re-
sidue of the year—BY

RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of the
publisher.

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

POETRY.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

HOME.

O, HOME! thou art in every place,
O'er all the boundless earth—
The centre of eternal space,
Where'er thou has thy birth.

They say, "a thousand miles from home,"
As from the dearest thing
That links our souls, the more we roam,
The more to it we cling.

What though ten thousand miles we run,
And add ten thousand more,
There is a home—'tis like the sun
That travels still before.

Though not for us—though all be strange;
Yet fondest hearts there be,
In all the world's unmeasured range,
No home elsewhere can see.

O'er peopled realms, or deserts vast,
There still One Voice is heard—
'Tis Home! Home! there her lot hath cast
Of man, of beast, or bird.

Within the forest's deepest shade,
Ten thousand depths around—
Home for each living thing is made
That creeps on the ground.

Where life hath neither bed nor lair,
In silence, and in gloom,
Home finds the lonely flowers there,
The worm within the tomb.

Home, Home—it is eternal love—
His presence and His praise—
O'er all, around, below, above,
Creation's boundless ways—

Even in the poor, desolate heart,
The faintest glimmer of
God said, "Let wickedness depart,
And We will dwell therein."

Blest Spirit, thou that Home prepare,
Do thou make clean, secure,
Least Love should seek his dwelling there,
His Home, nor find it pure.

Thou, when this earthly Home shall fall,
As built on erring sands—
Me to that heavenly mansion call,
Prepare, not made with hands.

That Home of love, and joy and peace,
No sorrow in the breast—
From troubling, where the wicked cease,
And where the weary rest.

The three following stories are from the
Lounge's Common Place Book.

SCHOOL FRIENDSHIP REMEMBERED.

Sir Austin Nicholas was a judge under the
protection of Cromwell, concerning whom
the following circumstances are related. Hav-
ing, while a boy at school, committed an of-
fence, for which, as soon as it was known,
flogging would be the inevitable punishment,
his agitation, from a strong sense of shame, or
a peculiar delicacy of constitution, was so
violent, that his schoolfellow, Wake, an in-
timate associate, and father of the Archbishop,
remarked it with concern. Possessing strong
nerves and sensibility less exquisite, he told
him that the discipline of the rod was a mere
trifle, and insisted on taking on himself the
fault, for which, after a mutual struggle of
friendship and generosity, he suffered a severe
whipping.

A fortuitous change of events which often
disperses school intimacies and college chums
into opposite quarters of the globe, guided Ni-
cholas through politics and law, to a seat in
the Court of Common Pleas, and confirmed
him a friend to the powers that are. Wake,
on the contrary, was a firm royalist and caval-
ier, whose zeal and activity rendering him
highly obnoxious to his opponents, he was
seized, tried for his life, and condemned at
Salisbury, by his old acquaintance, Nicholas,
who, after a separation of six-and-twenty years,
did not recollect Mr. Wake till he came to pass
the fatal sentence; when the name catching his
eye, a sudden conviction strengthened by a
few leading questions, flashed on his mind, that
the prisoner at the bar, whom he had just sen-
tenced to an ignominious death, was no other
than the fond friend of his juvenile hours,
whose which, whatever be the colors of our fate,
we always contemplate with a sacred, a seri-
ous, and interesting pleasure. I need not de-
scribe the state of mind in which civil discord
had not wholly obliterated gratitude and
sympathy; he beheld with the most poignant
emotion the form of youth, who had undergone
for him disgrace and stripes; he saw, on every
side, the hell hounds of war, and the mastiffs
of the law, waiting, with eager impatience,
to drag the man he once loved to untimely death;
he hurried from the bench precipitately to con-
ceal his feelings, and burst into tears.

But friendship, like other virtues, required
the speedy and effectual proof of exertion, or it
would have been counteracted by the din of
arms or the malevolence of party fury. After
much opposition from the round-heads, whose
Mr. Wake's behavior had exasperated, respite
was granted, and Nicholas unwilling to risk a
life he highly valued to a secret, a series
of letters, and the dilatory tardiness of mes-
sengers, hurried immediately to London. He
rushed to the protector, and would not quit

him, till sorely against Oliver's will, he had
obtained a pardon for his friend, against whom,
from personal enmity or misrepresentation,
Cromwell was peculiarly inveterate.

The fortunate Royalist, from inattention, a
magnanimous or an affected contempt of death,
was a stranger to the name and person of his
judge, and knew not the powerful interposition
in his favor. Nicholas, also, had reserved the
precious, the important secret, in his own
breast, till certain of success; lest, by vainly
exciting hope, he should only add new pains to
misfortune. Returning without delay to Salis-
bury, he flew to the prison, gradually disclosed
his name and office to Wake, and producing a
pardon, the friends sunk into each other's arms.
Nicholas overpowered by the bliss of confer-
ring life and comfort on one, for whom he had
early experienced the most disinterested
friendship—Wake unexpectedly snatched from
death by discovering, perhaps, the first friend
he ever loved, in a party whom he had always
considered as usurpers of lawful authority, as
the wolves and tigers of his country.

THE DUTCHMAN AND HIS HORSE.

Cornelius Voltendad, a Dutchman, and an
inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope, had an
intrepid philanthropy which impelled him to
risk, and (as it unfortunately proved) to lose
his own life in consequence of heroic efforts to
save the lives of others. The generous purpose
in a great degree he effected, in the year 1773,
when a Dutch ship was driven on shore in a
storm near Table Bay, not far from the South
River fort. Returning from a ride, the state
of the vessel, and the cries of the crew, strong-
ly interested him in their behalf. Though
unable to swim, he provided himself with a
rope, and being mounted on a powerful horse,
remarkably muscular in its form, plunged with
the noble animal into the sea, which rolled in
waves sufficiently tremendous to daunt a man
of common fortitude. This worthy man, with
his spirited horse, approached the ship's side,
near enough to enable the sailors to lay hold of
the end of a cord, which he threw out to them;
by this method, and their grasping the horse's
tail, he was happy enough, after returning
several times, to convey fourteen persons on shore.

But in the warmth of his benevolence, he
appears not to have sufficiently attended to the
prodigious and exhausting efforts of his horse,
who in combating with the boisterous billows,
and his accumulated burthens, was almost
spent with fatigue, and debilitated by the
quantity of sea water, which in its prompt
agitation, could not be prevented from
rushing in great quantities down his throat. In
swimming with a heavy load, the appearance
of a horse is singular; his forehead and nostrils
are the only parts to be seen; in this perilous
state the least check in his mouth is generally
considered as fatal; and it was supposed that
some of the half-drowned sailors, in the ardour
of self preservation, pulled the bridle inadver-
tently, for the noble creature, far superior to
the majority of bipeds who harass and torment
his species, suddenly disappeared with his mas-
ter, sunk and rose no more.

This affecting circumstance induced the
Dutch East India Company to erect a monu-
ment to his memory. They likewise
ordered that such dependants or relations as
he left, should be speedily provided for. Before
this intelligence reached the Cape, his nephew,
a corporal in the service, had solicited to suc-
ceed him in a little employment he held in the
messenger, but being refused, retired in
chagrin to a distant settlement, where he died,
before news of the Director's recommendations
could reach him. While we lament
Voltendad's fate, and the ungrateful treatment
his relation experienced from the people at the
Cape, a circumstance arises in our minds which
tends to render this misfortune still more ag-
gravating. In his bold and successful attempt
to reach the ship, if this benevolent man, instead
of embarrassing himself with a hazardous bur-
then fatal to them all, had only brought the end
of a long rope with him on shore, it might have
been fixed to a cable, which with proper help
might have been dragged on shore, and the whole
ship's company saved without involving their
benefactor and a noble animal in destruction.

HEROISM OF A MAIDSERVANT.

Catherine Vassant, the daughter of a French
peasant, exhibited at the age of seventeen, and
in the humble capacity of a menial, a proof of
intrepid, persevering, and unselfish, which ranks
her with the noblest of her sex.

A common sewer of considerable depth hav-
ing been opened at Noyon, for the purpose of
repair, four men passing by, late in the evening,
unfortunately fell in, no precaution having
been taken to prevent so probable an accident.
It was almost midnight before their situation
was known, and besides the difficulty of pro-
curing assistance at that unreasonable hour,
every one present was intimidated from expos-
ing to similar danger, by attempting
to rescue these unfortunate wretches, who ap-
peared already in a state of suffocation from the
mephitic vapour.

Fearless, or ignorant of danger, and irresisti-
bly impelled by the cries of their wives and
children who surrounded the spot, Catherine
Vassant, a servant of the town, insisted on being
lowered without delay into the noxious open-
ing, and fastening a cord with which she had
furnished herself previous to her descent, round
two of their bodies assisted by those above, she
restored them to life and their families; but in
descending a second time, her breath began to
fail, and after effectually securing a cord to
the body of a third man, she had sufficient
presence of mind in a fainting condi-
tion, to fix the rope firmly to her own hair,
which hung in long and luxuriant curls round
a full but well formed neck. Her neighbors,
who felt no inclination to imitate her heroism,
had willingly contributed such assistance as
they could afford compatible with safety, and
in pulling up, as they thought the third man's
body, were equally concerned and surprised to
see the almost lifeless body of Catherine sus-
pended by her hair, and swinging on the same
cord. Fresh air, with eau-de-vie soon restored
this excellent girl; and I know not whether most
to admire her generous fortitude in a third time
exploring the pestilential cavern, which had
almost proved fatal to her, or to execrate the
dastardly meanness and selfish cowardice of the
by-standers, for not sharing the glorious
danger. In consequence of the delay produc-
ed by her indisposition, the fourth man was
drawn up a lifeless and irretrievable corpse.

Such conduct did not pass unnoticed: a pro-
cession of the corporation, and a solemn Te
Deum were celebrated on the occasion; Cath-
erine received the public thanks of the Duke of
Orleans, the Bishop of Noyon, the town mag-
istrate, and an emblematic medal, with con-
siderable pecuniary contributions, and a civic
crown: to these were added the congratula-
tion of her own heart, that justifiable reward
of a benevolent mind.

From the 'Lounge's Common Place Book.' ANECDOTE OF A HIGHWAYMAN.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

A clergyman, on his way from London to
the parish in which he resided, within twenty
miles of the metropolis, as the evening was
closing, overtook a traveller on horse back, and
as the road had been long notorious for frequent
robberies, begged leave to join company, which
was assented to.

The appearance of the stranger, half sup-
pressed sighs, and a rooted melancholy stamped
on his countenance, against which he seemed
to be effectually struggling, interested the old
gentleman in his favour. They conversed on
various subjects; and soon dissipated that un-
usual reserve, which has sometimes been consid-
ered the characteristic mark of an Englishman.
Politics, the weather, and the danger of travel-
ling near London at night, with other new ac-
quaintance, were successively the subject of
their conversation.

"I am surprised," said the ecclesiastic, "that
any reasonable being should expose himself to
the infamy and destruction which sooner or
later always follow the desperate adventures of a
highwayman; and my astonishment at the in-
fatuation increases, when I recollect several in-
stances of wanderers in this dangerous path,
who were men of sound intellect, and previous to
the fatal act, of sober life and conversation; they
must have known that in this our Christian
country, there are inexhaustible resources of
pity and relief in the hands and hearts of the
charitable and humane; many of whom it is the
business of their lives, to seek for, and assist
real distress in any form.

"I agree to the truth of your description
generally speaking," replied the traveller; "the
princely revenues and bulky magnificence of
our various hospitals; the vast subscriptions on
every occasion of general calamity or individual
distress; the thousands and tens of thousands, fed,
clothed and instructed, the Gallic fugitives, and
the shoals of exiles from every part of the con-
tinent, confirm the justice of your panegyrics on
British benevolence and hospitality; but there is
a species of suffering, which shrinking from
police notice, and brooding in silence, evades
every escape of beneficent aid, and rapid
glance of modern charity. There are spirits,
continued the stranger, in an elevated
tone of voice, his eyes flashing at the moment
with ferocious pride, and tortured sensibility,
"there are spirits which would rather perish
by inches than attempt to waken the generos-
ity, or expose themselves to the neglect or con-
tempt of the giddy, unthinking part of man-
kind;—spirits, sir, which would not hesitate a
moment in flying for refuge to instant death, in
order to evade the arrows of misfortune, and
conclude their own miseries, but who cannot
see a wife, a child, or a parent, bereft of any
risk, to alleviate their difficulties! There is a
species of distress which does not always strike
the wealthy, which they cannot often feel, and
which prudent men when they do see it, do
often laugh at and revile; they tell the sufferer
that he is poor and miserable only because he
deserves to be so; that he has no right to expect
relief; that it would be just and equitable to
leave him to his imaginary poverty, refined indolence,
and culpable affectation, the need only to ir-
retrievable calamity and indigent infirmity.

"Your appearance, sir, from the moment
you approached me, and your conversation
since, have strongly prepossessed me in your
favor; and I am resolved, without fear or reserve
to inform you of a secret, which I never meant
should have passed my lips; it will account for
that anxiety and dejection, which cannot have
escaped your observation.

"I am a wretched being of that class, which, as
I have just said, the gay overlook, the prudent
contemn, and the ignorant despise; I was
reduced by a union of folly and misfortune,
from ease and affluence to a total deprivation of
the means of existence; I cannot dig; I am
ashamed to beg; but this is the least part of
my affliction, as one desperate (I do not say justifi-
able) step, would at once remove me from the
evil I endure; but the pang or want are aggra-
vated by the bitter reflection, that a beloved wife,
an aged parent, and three lovely children are
involved in the same ruin. Too proud to ap-
peal to the humanity, I resolved to work upon
the fears of mankind, and I have for some time
supported my family by force of arms. I con-
fess without scruple, that to procure a purse at
all events, is the business of my present journey.

"Be not alarmed, sir, at the avowal,"
cried the stranger, seeing the clergyman some-
what terrified at his words, "be not alarmed;
I would cut off my right hand rather than a-
buse the confidence you have placed in me. It
is on individuals of a very different description
that I mean to raise contributions; on the luxu-
rious, the wealthy, and the indolent, who par-
ing with a little loose cash are deprived of only
a minute portion of their superfluity which
they would otherwise dissipate in folly or
vice."

"The divine, somewhat recovered from his
embarrassment, now ventured to speak.

"I cannot by any means be prevailed on to
agree to your positions, nor can I, as a minis-
ter of the gospel refrain from warning you, a-
gainst the fatal conclusions you draw from
them; such is the discriminating sense, such
the enlightened philanthropic spirit, and such
the persevering benevolence of the times, that
I am convinced there is no species of distress,
however it may recede from public view, or
bury itself in obscurity, can escape the sharp
sighted optics of English humanity. Not con-
tent with conferring favor on humble appli-
cants, it is one of the most prominent features
of the present day to form societies, for the ex-
press purpose of exploring the darkest recesses
of human misery; no grievance properly ex-
plained and well authenticated, is suffered to
go unredressed;—remove all possibility of im-
position, and to know calamity in England, is
to remove it. But allowing for argument's
sake that the case was otherwise, on what prin-
ciple of religion or right reason, are you au-
thorized, rash and mistaken man, to desert the
post at which providence placed you, and at
the first appearance of difficulty or disaster,
forgetting duty, interest, friendship, and every
social tie, insensibly to rush into the presence
of your creator, your hands reeking with your
own blood; and murder most foul, vile, and
unnatural, branded on your cheeks, in defiance
of divine precepts, and in direct violation of
that principle, which he has so wisely and so
mercifully implanted in your breast? The
good man would have proceeded; but his com-
panion seeing, as the moonlight shone through
the parting clouds, a post-chaise ascending the
hill, thus interrupted him:—

"To know calamity is to relieve it, if I right-
ly understood you, is one of your positions."
"It is."—"An opportunity of putting to the
test the truth of your assertion, now offers it-
self," said the stranger; "the carriage which is
coming is, in fact, what I have several times
been expecting. The owner of it is a rich

man, and if my information be correct, has a
considerable sum of money with him: I will
without exaggeration or reserve explain my
situation to him; according to your honorable,
but in my mind romantic and unfounded doc-
trine; I will endeavor to prevail on his reason
to acknowledge the justice of my claims, and
try to interest his feeling to relieve my dis-
tress."

The trial of this dangerous and unlawful ex-
periment, immediately turned his horse, and
decenting the hill, in a few minutes met the
gentleman's carriage. Requesting the driver to
stop, he advanced to the door, without any
appearance of violence, and, in a gentle tone of
voice, thus addressed the person who was in it:
"Sir the urgency of my wants must be an ap-
ology for this abrupt application: myself, my
wife, and an infant family, are in want of sup-
port, our accustomed resource have vanished,
we are plentifully supplied with the means,
have you the inclination effectually to serve me?"

The gentleman, considering what he said as
the common place act of mercenary imposture
by which the hearts of the frequenters of Lon-
don are so naturally, but too indiscriminately
battered, sometimes against the wallings of
desire, yet not able wholly to suppress
those feelings which an indiscriminate address
had awakened, twisted at his loose silver into
a paper, gave it to the petitioner, and ordered
the post-boy to drive on—"This," said the
stranger, "is my money; it is all I possess; it
is by no means adequate to the pressure I feel, it
will not provide for my family a week. A
fifty pound bank note which will not be mis-
sed in your abundance, would remove all my
difficulties, and give me time to apply to a
wealthy relation, who lives in another king-
dom. If you can prevail on yourself to afford
me this timely assistance, I will give you my
name and address, to a place where you will
see positive proof that your benevolence has
not been imposed on, and I may possibly re-
cover by diligence, and good friends, my cus-
tomary place in society."

"You are troublesome, ungrateful and im-
pertinent," said the gentleman, somewhat irritat-
ed; "can you suppose I am to be duped by so
shadowy an artifice, can you expect me to give
a serious sum to a man whose face I never
saw before, and probably shall never see again,
I will do no such thing; you are mistaken in
your man; post-boy, I insist on it, that you
drive on directly." "Let him do it at his peril!"
cried the robber, raising his voice and presen-
ting a double barrelled pistol; "stir not an inch,
before we part, I must have your money or your
life. There is in your portmanteau that which will
relieve all my wants, deliver me instantly the
key; your pocket book which I see you have
dropped to the bottom of your chaise, must
with its contents be also surrendered. Drive
on directly, if you have any regard for your
safety; stand steadily at the heads of your
horses, throw aside your whip, turn your back
to the carriage, and unless you wish for a slug
through your head, take not the least notice of
anything that is doing." The key of the
portmanteau was produced, the cords and
straps divided with a knife, and three hundred
guineas were poured into the pockets of the highwayman.

Having amply supplied his pecuniary wants,
the marauder did not neglect to take the ne-
cessary means for ensuring his own safety, cut-
ting pieces from the cord which had secured
the baggage, he tied the hands and feet of the
gentleman and the post boy, placed them in the
chaise, then taking the harness from the horses,
he let them loose on the heath, remounted,
and quickly regained the clergyman, to whom
he gave a circumstantial account of the whole
transaction; declared himself confined in his
system, spurred his horse, and wishing him a
good night, was in a few minutes out of his
sight. The old gentleman soon reached his
house, reflecting with heavy heart on the cir-
cumstances of the evening; the stranger so ob-
stinately persisting in a theory so opposite to
all laws, human and divine, and defending vio-
lence by argument, disordered his feelings, and
kept him awake more than half the night. Ris-
ing early, he walked to the seat of his brother,
a magistrate, who resided in a neighboring vil-
lage, to whom he related the adventure of the
preceding night.

They resolved, assisted by a gentleman who
presided at one of the public offices, to whom
the ecclesiastic immediately wrote, to watch
the progress of the unhappy man, whose de-
struction they saw was certain. It was not
long before they received a letter from their
friend in London, informing them, that by
means of one of the bank notes in the pocket-
book, the robber had been detected, taken into
custody, and conveyed to prison. So vigorous
indeed were the means pursued, and so rapid
the march of justice, in consequence of the
Judges of the Assize being sitting at the mo-
ment of the offender's apprehension, that an in-
dictment was prepared, the bill found, and the
culprit actually arraigned at the bar, by the
time the clergyman was able to reach town.
He hurried into court, anxious to be convinced
that the prisoner at the bar was the companion
of his nocturnal journey, in whose fate he felt
himself so strangely interested.—Pressing with
some difficulty through the crowd he instantly
recognized him; and, to add to the sorrow he
felt, a verdict of guilty, in consequence of evi-
dence which it was impossible to resist was
pronounced against him, at the moment of en-
tering. The worthy priest was not able to sup-
press or conceal his emotion, he beheld a
young man of pleasing person and manners,
and of a good understanding, who might have
been an ornament of his country, the delight
and solace of his family, thus cut off in the
prime of life, by adhering to a system radically
preposterous and unwarrantable. Rushing
from the afflicting scene, he relieved himself
by a shower of tears. The criminal soon after
suffered an ignominious death. But the wor-
thy clergyman did not let his feelings make him
forget his duty.—He considered virtue as some-
thing more than a well rounded period, or a
harmonious flow of words, and reflecting that
the deceased had left a mother, widow and
children, he hastened to them, and became a
parent to the fatherless; promoting, and largely
contributing to a subscription in their favor.

Exercising this kind office, he procured
further information concerning this unhappy
man; he found that he was the son of an in-
dustrious and successful mechanic, who had re-
alized a small fortune by frugality and perse-
verance; but, instigated by the vanity or folly
of his wife, and perhaps glad to make that
an excuse for indulging his own, he had yielded
in an unlucky moment to the insinuation of the
times. He gave his eldest son a genteel and
expensive education, that pernicious weakness
in large families of small fortune; he taught
him to despise that humble, but honest art,
which had raised his family from indigence;
the fabrication of some one part of the complex
machinery of a watch, in the formation of

which human industry is divided into so many
separate and distinct branches, while the put-
ting the whole together and superintending its
movements, constitutes another reputable em-
ployment.

The young man was thus disqualified for
trading in the footsteps of his father, which
would have led him by the paths of duty and
regularity, to health of body, peace of mind and
competency; he became that wretchedest of
all beings, an accomplished gentleman, with-
out fortune, without any intellectual or mat-
terial dexterity, which would enable him to pro-
cure one; a class of men to whom the gaming-
table, or the road, afford a common last re-
source. He had been taught to spend, and ac-
tually had spent, thousands, but had not been
initiated in the more mercenary art of earning
his dinner. But this was not the whole of the
evil. In frivolous or vicious pursuits he had
dissipated a large portion of that property,
which, at his father's death, ought to have
been equally divided among himself, his bro-
thers, and sister.—The miserable parent felt,
when it was too late, the effects of his mistake
and injudicious partiality. In the decline of
life he was deprived of those little indulgences,
those sweet reliefs of age and pain to which
honest industry is fairly entitled. This fatal
error, of which I believe every person who
peruses this page can produce numerous in-
stances, embittered the old man's declining
days with unavailing repentance, and hurried
his son into a disgraceful death.

Substitute for Linen.—The following com-
munication is from a gentleman of very high
respectability in Salem, Massachusetts, and at
his request it is inserted.

There has recently been discovered, in
Salem, Massachusetts, and patented, a new and
beautiful material resembling silk and linen,
which holds out to the manufacturers of this
country the high promise of an original, beauti-
ful, and invaluable fabric, far surpassing in
strength and beauty of texture that of linen,
which it is destined wholly to supersede, as the
culture of it requires much less labor and ex-
pense than flax, and does not, like that and
similar materials, require to be renewed an-
nually, (being a perennial,) and the prepara-
tion of it for manufacturing being far more
simple than either; and its great natural affinity
for coloring matters, and its requiring no bleach-
ing, being objects of the highest importance,
give it a very decided preference over that
manufacture. A few specimens of the man-
ufacture of this material into small fancy arti-
cles have been produced, some of which being
colored of various tints, present such a beautiful
silk-like appearance as to have been actually,
in some instances, mistaken for it. It possesses
this decided advantage, that it not only sustains
the action of water uninjured and undecolored,
(which it is well known silk will not do,) but
the repeated action of water rather appears to
strengthen and beautify it. It is ascertained
to be the opinion at Lowell, where they have
offered to make the experiment, that it can be
spun upon machinery.

And while it offers to other branches of man-
ufacture very important advantages for those sub-
jects, it is, in many points, for paper. It is be-
lieved, from some specimens already produced,
that paper of every description may be man-
ufactured from it, possessing a pearly whiteness,
durability, beauty of texture, and
smoothness of surface, unrivalled by any other
ever before manufactured in any country.—
And it is susceptible of the most brilliant colors,
in grain or otherwise. This is believed to be
the first material of the kind ever before dis-
covered in this country, that holds out the
prospect of a staple commodity, silk, linen, and
cotton being exotics, and this material is indigenous,
is a native of this country, discovered by one of
her own daughters, with its intrinsic worth,
seem peculiarly to enhance its value to us. It
is open to any who wish to make experiments.
—Sullivan's Journal for October.

Ribbon Grass.—The ribbon grass of our
gardens, (*Phalaris Americana*) is likely to be-
come of great value to our husbandry. It has
been found to be better adapted to wet boggy
grounds than any other species of grass; to
propagate rapidly, either by seeds or by roots;
to yield a very large product in hay or pasture,
and to be well adapted to farm stock. The
first suggestion of this fact came to us in a letter
from ABERDEEN ROBINSON, of Portsmouth,
N. H. who says the discovery was accidental.
A neighbor, he says, wishing to get rid of
some of the roots which encumbered the garden
threw them into a bog, where they took root,
and spread over a large space of ground, ex-
cluding every other plant. The water flows
through the roots at all seasons. The turf has
become so solid as to bear a cart and oxen. I
walked through the grass when in bloom, and
never beheld a more handsome and luxuriant
growth. It stood perfectly erect, full of large
leaves, even, and four or five feet high. It
produces excellent food; cattle feed it close, and
appear to be more fond of it when made into
hay than any other grass. I have spoken for
one half of the roots of the patch, and have
ground ploughed in my meadow into which I
intend to transplant them, at about the distance
of corn hills.

On a recent visit from the Hon. E. Goodrich,
of Hartford, we were happy to receive from
that gentleman, a confirmation of the good
opinion of the *phalaris*, which had been in-
troduced by Mr. Robinson's letter. It has been
found as beneficial in Connecticut as in New
Hampshire. Not recollecting the particulars
narrated, we would beg of Mr. Goodrich,
when he sees this, to forward them to us in
order that we may publish them correctly.
The subject merits further attention; and our
anticipations are not irrationally founded, the
Phalaris Americana will yet become the gama
grass of the north. It is truly perennial,
spreads rapidly, and may be innoculated in the
manner suggested by Mr. Robinson, especially
in a soil saturated with water, with great facility
and at a trifling expense.—Cultivator.

Will Mr. Goodrich or the editor of the
Cultivator, or any other gentleman who can,
furnish us with a description of the seed of the
phalaris; or, if possible, with a few of the seeds
in a paper or letter by mail. The seeds of the
gamma grass are nearly as large as kernels of
corn—unlike any other seed we ever saw—
Farmer and Gardener.

From the Complete Farmer.

FARMERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Ploughing.—Stiff, hard, cloggy land, in-
tended to be tilled, should be ploughed in au-
tumn. Fall ploughing saves time and labor
in the spring when cattle are weak, and the
hurry of the work peculiar to that season pre-
sents on the cultivator. A light, sandy soil, how-
ever, should not be disturbed by fall ploughing,
but lie to settle and consolidate through the

winter. Select your corn intended for planting
next season, from the field—cutting fine, fair,
sound ears, from such stocks as produce two
or more ears, taking the best of the bunch.
You will consider well, which is the best meth-
od of harvesting corn, and adopt one of the
methods mentioned by Judge Buel. If the
husks and bottoms of your corn, when stowed
away for winter, are sprinkled with a strong
solution of salt in water, (take care not to use
such a quantity of the solution as to cause
mould) and when dealt out are cut fine with a
straw-cutter, they will make first rate fodder.
Do not feed hogs with hard corn without stea-
ring, grinding or boiling it. The grain will go
much the farther for undergoing some or all of
these operations, and if a due degree of fer-
mentation is superadded, so much the better.

Trees.—In England, where they under-
stand dressing the earth, no shrubs and trees
were more esteemed than those which grow in
our own woods. They are not only compara-
tively but less than their merits, because, like
the faces of old friends, they are familiar. A
foreign tree is prized because it is foreign. The
Lombardy Poplar has overshadowed the land,
though stiff, ugly, graceless and useless. But
the Sassafras, a tree that has no equal for beau-
ty and fragrance, is left for the axe, for seldom
is it seen in a garden. The Sumac, a shrub
that may be trimmed into a small tree, has a
richness of foliage and berry perfectly unrival-
led, but it is generally left to bloom by the
way-side. At this season, a shrub or tree may
be transplanted in safety and with advantage.
A hoe and a crow-bar will do the deed, even if
not in the hands of a Sampson or Goliath. An
excursion for this purpose to the woods and the
way-side, will do good to a man's health, as
well as his garden. While he pulls up a shrub
by the roots, he will pluck up his dyspepsia in
the same way. The hawthorn and the crow-
bar are magically compounded like the physi-
cian's ball in the Arabian Nights. The physi-
cal properties are imbibed by the perspiring
hand, and circulated through the whole sys-
tem.—Boston Courier.

From the N. York Courier & Enquirer.

"THE CHURCH IN DANGER."
Some evil minded persons attempted a few
days since to blow up the "Free Church," in
Hartford, Ct. whilst the minister was in the
very act of delivering his sermon. As he was
in the midst of his discourse, a tremendous ex-
plosion, loud enough for twelve pounds of
gunpowder, took place within the building, ex-
actly in the room, but in the adjoining passage,
the windows near the explosion being broken,
and a man near the door considerably injured.
A good deal of fright, fainting, and usual con-
comitants of such an event, took place upon the
occasion.

HOGGISH.—"When are you going to com-
mence the porking business?" asked a person
of another who had a sty on his eye.
"Explain," said he of the afflicted eye.
"Why, I see you have got your sty ready."
"True," was the reply, "and I have got one
hog in my eye now."—Belt's Fables.

Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer,
says he will not be satisfied until the journey
from Liverpool to London is made in two hours,
being at the rate of one hundred and four miles
an hour! He has already travelled forty.

SINGULAR.—A successful attempt has lately
been made by the Abbe Jamet, Director of the
Hospital of Bon Sauveur in Normandy, to teach
a person, who has been deaf from his birth
to speak! He lately exhibited his pupil at the
Academy of Caen, and many questions
were addressed to him by signs and in writing,
all of which he answered verbally without hesi-
tation. The tone of his voice is represented
as being very singular, and produces an unna-
tural effect. He is a nephew of Cardinal La-
fare, and is eighteen years of age.
This is a very interesting circumstance, and
the possibility of teaching the deaf to speak, being
ascertained

EARLY MARRIAGES.

By Doctor Franklin.

You desire, you say, my impartial thoughts on the subject of an early marriage, by way of answer to the numerous objections that have been made by numerous persons to your own. You may remember when you consulted me on the occasion, that I thought youth on both sides to be no objection.—Indeed, from the marriages that have fallen under my observation, I am rather inclined to think, that early ones stand the best chance of happiness. The temper and habits of the young are not yet become so stiff and uncompliant, as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence, many occasions of disgust are removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family,—yet the parents and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand to afford their advice which amply supplies that defect; and, by early marriage, youth is sooner formed to regular and useful life; and possibly some of those accidents, or connexions, that might have injured the constitution or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented.—Particularly circumstances of particular persons, may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but, in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favour that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it.

Late marriages are often attended too, with this farther inconvenience, there is not the same chance that the parents should live to see their offspring educated. 'Late children,' says the Spanish proverb, 'early orphans.' A melancholy reflection to those whose case it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of life: our children are therefore educated and settled in the world by noon; and thus our business being done, we have an afternoon and an evening of cheerful leisure to ourselves, such as our friend at present enjoys. By these early marriages we are blessed with more children, and from the more among us, founded by nature, of every mother sucking and nursing her own child, more of them are raised.—Thence the swift progress of population among us unparalleled in Europe. In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you most cordially upon it.

You are now in the way of becoming a useful citizen, and you have escaped the unnatural state of celibacy for life—the fate of many here, who never intended it, but who having long postponed the change of their conditions, find at length that it is too late to think of it, and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value. An odd volume of a set of books, bears not the value of its proportion to the set; what think you of the odd half of a pair of scissors; it can't well cut any thing; it may possibly serve to scrape a trifle.

Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should ere this have presented them in person. I shall make but small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with respect, it will procure respect to you, not only from her but from all that observe it. Neve, as any slighting expressions to her, even in jest, for slights in jest, after frequent bandying, are apt to end in angry earnest. Be studious in your profession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy. At least, you will by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences.

From the Boston Transcript.

THE URSULINES.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the ladies of the Ursuline Community, after the great inconveniences and vexations they have experienced since the destruction of the convent at Charlestown, have found a delightful retreat and resting place; where, God grant, they may not be again molested. They left the city on Saturday for Brinly Place, in Roxbury, formerly the seat of Gen. Dearborn, where they hope once more to realize the domestic quiet and religious peace of their once happy home at St. Benedict. They will not be able to re-commence their school until next December—and we earnestly hope that the good people of Roxbury will not vex them with idle and impertinent visits as fruitless as their own are offensive.

Steam Ploughs.—Major A. Tyrrell, of Genesee co. N. Y. has invented a combined wheel plough to be put in operation by steam, by which it is supposed that 25 acres per day may be ploughed. We do not know why a machine of this description might not prove effective on land free from rocks, stumps, &c. & where the fields are large.

Nothing escapes being converted into money making purposes, among the list of shows for wonder seekers at Chateaufort, is David Crockett, in wax "in a beautiful forest-room, surrounded by a great number of wild animals."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of vendition exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thomas Henrix, at the suits of the following persons viz: One at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price one of the Justices of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also a fieri facias against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, Wm. H. Dawson, and Wrightson Jones, at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance & use of Wm. Townsend, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz. All that Farm or tract of land situate on the waters of Broad Creek, where said Jones late resided, near St. Michaels, and known by the name of Beverly, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, two unimproved Lots in the town of St. Michaels, and a large two story brick House and Lot in said town, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned vendition exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, SLM.

oct 21

Cash for Negroes,

INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.

oct 21

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & F. GROOME,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blends, superior old Madeira, Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.

oct 21

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS,

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

A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glass-ware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

oct 21

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

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

A very handsome and general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are,

A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTES.

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

sept 30

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,

South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

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

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

Bill in Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery

OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

Jacob Charles, Adm'r. of Brannock Smith, vs. The Bill in this cause states, that William Smith, late of Caroline County, deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one, and having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of law; which after the death of the said William Smith was duly proved as the law requires in the Orphans' Court of Caroline County; that the said William Smith, in and by the said will, devised to his son, one William Smith, all his the Testator's dwelling plantation, upon condition that he, the said William G. Smith, should pay unto the testator's other son, Brannock Smith, one hundred pounds.

The bill further states that the said William G. Smith hath departed this life without having paid the said legacy of one hundred pounds, to the said Brannock Smith, and also without having left any personal estate by which the same can be paid,—that the said Brannock Smith is also dead, and that administration of his personal estate hath been granted to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orphans' Court of Caroline County; by reason whereof the complainant is entitled to have and receive the said legacy of one hundred pounds, which cannot be paid without a sale of the said lands or of some part thereof. The said complainant therefore prays the Court to decree such sale. The bill further states that Deveraux Smith, one of the defendants, resides out of the State of Maryland, and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ordered, adjudged and decreed by Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, (sundry former orders of this Court in this cause having been neglected to be published) that the said complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of March next, do give notice to the said Deveraux Smith, of the filing and objects of this Bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the second Monday of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why the said decree should not be passed as prayed for; otherwise the said bill will, as to the said Deveraux Smith, be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True copy,

Test—JO. RICHARDSON, C.P.K.

oct 21

3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of September, 1834, by George Eichelberger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself SARAH HOWARD, who says she is free, but did belong to Elizabeth Smith, of Baltimore. The said Sarah Howard is about 20 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a large scar on her right cheek, a scar under her right jaw, caused by a burn, and a scar on her right wrist. Had on when committed, a yellow striped gingham frock, check apron, blue cotton handkerchief on her neck, and red handkerchief on her head, and morocco slippers.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

of Baltimore City and County Jail.

oct 21

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GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

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

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

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

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

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

*Editors throughout the United States who will give the above prospectus a few lines in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

Collector's Notice.

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

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 9

TO BE RENTED



THE UNION TAVERN

IN EASTON.

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

FOR SALE.

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

RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,

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

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

THOMAS R. PERKINS.

Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md.

Oct. 14 3m

Valueable Property for sale.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on

Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey,

is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER,

Easton Point.

oct 14

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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, which if not called for within three months, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Richard Arringtondale

Wm. Arringtondale

B

The Baker of Bread at

Easton

Joseph Blackston

Charles Benson

Henry Banks

John W. Bell 2

Rachel Bruff 2

John Burgin

Anthony Banning

C

A. M. Chamberlaine

Wm. H. Curtis

Martha Cowper

Rachel Corkrae

Levin Craft

Lydia Clark

Dr. Creighton

E. A. Cohen

D

Maria Downes

J. Dean

H. L. Edmondson

John Edmondson 3

Wm. Ferguson

Joseph Graham

John C. Groome

Richard Gossage

Betsy Gusty

H

Robert Henderson

Solomon Horney

Stephen C. Harrington

K

Henry King

Wm. Lowe, for Edw. Kirby.

M

Samuel Mackey

P. R. McNeill

Julia Ann Mawgridge

N

Noble Grand of Miller

Emeline Nickels

Lodge, O. I. O. F.

Skinner Newnam

J. Ozmert

Eliza D. Parrott

R

R. R. Ross, 2

Wm. P. Ridgeway

Martha Robinson

S

Hugh Sherwood

Mary Sherwood

James Stewart, Sr.

Edward Sears

Sam. Sneeds

P. Sacket, 21

T

Bennett Tomlinson, 2

James Talbot

Henry Townsend, 2

W

J. C. Waggaman

H. G. Wolfe

Geo. A. Waggaman, 3

EDWD. MULIKIN, P. M.