

EASTON GAZETTE.

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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The Boston Courier has the following
notice of the new work just issued by
Jared Sparks, Esq. on the Life and Treason
of Benedict Arnold:

BENEDICT ARNOLD.—There was never a good cause without a traitor, & Benedict Arnold had all the qualities, direct & collateral, to make a distinguished one. His Biography forms a volume by Mr. Sparks, and that part relating to the treason and to Andre is especially interesting. Benedict was born at Norwich 1740. He had an excellent mother, but his father was a man of suspicious integrity, little respected and less esteemed. He was, while a lad, apprenticed to a druggist, but he was of little benefit to his master. He had a passion for mischief and giving pain. No sport was pleasant to him that did not occasion suffering. He began his career by robbing birds' nests refining upon the usual practice, by maiming the young birds in the sight of the old ones, that he might be diverted with the cries of both. He took pleasure also in scattering broken phials in the path, that the children might cut their feet in going to school. He was as daring as he was cruel—sometimes he would astonish his playmates by clinging to a large water wheel and making revolutions on it, beneath and above water. Of course, with cruelty and courage, he had the requisites for a soldier, and enlisted at the age of sixteen, but soon after deserted, to change his manner of cutting short human life, by becoming a druggist at New Haven. He soon became a merchant, a dealer in cattle to the West Indies, a navigator of his own vessels, a duellist, a bankrupt.

There were two companies of militia, called the Governor's guards, and in 1775 Arnold was chosen to command one. After the battle of Lexington, sixty of them as volunteers, marched to Cambridge. Arnold waited on the Committee of Safety and proposed to surprise Ticonderoga and he was commissioned by them a Col. in the Massachusetts service, for that purpose. But Ethan Allen was on the same expedition before him, and reaped the laurels, having, though with Arnold at his side, effected the surrender of the fortress "in the name of the Great Jehovah and of the continental Congress."

As he delighted in difficulties as a salmon likes to swim against the stream, he was pleased with the project of penetrating to Quebec, through the eastern wilderness. Arnold was the leader and received from Washington the commission of Colonel. He had eleven hundred good men, and such field officers as Christopher Greene, Daniel Morgan, and Return Jonathan Meigs. They met with difficulties enough for any lover of them, and found few advantages when they emerged from the wilderness to the French settlements, where to this day old men recount the only event that ever happened in their simple annals the "descent of the Bostonians."

The event of the assault on Quebec is well known.—When the expedition was abandoned, Arnold, now a Brigadier, commanded at Montreal—and when he quit he seized goods in the hands of merchants, for the public service, a transaction in which his motives were censured. Col. Hazen, with whom he left the goods in charge, liked not the commission, and neglected it, for which he was tried by Court Martial, which for refusing one of his four witnesses, Arnold challenged collectively—or insulted them, and gave them, to understand that he would give satisfaction to any or all.—Gates acted "dictatorially" as he confessed, and which generally are less ready to confess that to do, for he dissolved the Court martial when it demanded Arnold's arrest.

On the enemy's approach towards the ports, Arnold commanded the flotilla in which he had desperate fighting, and left his galley only when it was wrecked, and then setting it on fire as he left it, defended it on the bank till it was consumed. His daring achievements captivated the multitude, though the discriminating saw the defects in his character.

In 1777, Congress in appointing five new Major Generals—all his juniors in rank—omitted him.—This was a grievance he never forgot. He had a memory retentive of what he called injuries.—In a skirmish at Danbury he displayed much skill and courage, and was soon after appointed Major General, though his commission was dated after the commissions of the five. In fact, a knowledge of Arnold's moral obliquities was spread in Congress, and the members of that august body respected themselves too much to respect him for his mere military qualities. They had some old fashioned preference for virtue. They, however, gave him a horse. An account

which he presented against Congress was of an amount to make men inquire how a person of his limited resources of wealth and credit, could on his own responsibility command such sums as appeared in the balance of account. In short for a successful man he lived too soon: fortune threw him upon the world 60 years too early. Now, his qualities of mind, would have made his fortune and provided for all his relations. He had pride enough to make up for some deficiency of better feelings—and tendered his resignation but on the same day Congress received a letter from Washington recommending that Arnold should be sent to the northern army, and he went. On the approach of Burgoyne, the first battle was fought principally by detachments from Arnold's division, though by Gate's order no general officer was permitted to go out. At this time, there was no love between Gates and Arnold. Arnold demanded a pass to join General Washington, which was granted—but on reflection, perceiving the hazard of his reputation, he remained, though in no command his division being under the charge of Gates himself.

When the second battle commenced, Arnold was in a state approaching to frenzy, and after a while, without orders or permission, rode full speed to the field. Gates sent Major Armstrong after him, with orders, which Arnold surmising, kept himself out of the way. He sought the hottest parts of the field, and issued commands where he thought it necessary. His conduct was represented as rash in the extreme. But the "crowning glory" was his assault of the works and driving the Hessians from their camp. He was shot through the leg & his horse killed under him. The success secured the victory. Without command, he directed one of the most important battles of the revolution;—yet he appeared demented—some supposed him to be intoxicated—others to have taken opium. He struck an officer, who instead of killing him on the spot, on the next day demanded redress—when Arnold expressed his regret and entire ignorance of the offence. After this battle Congress relented and gave him the full rank he claimed.

He was next invested with the chief command at Philadelphia, a situation of too much delicacy for his temper. His pecuniary embarrassments pressed hard upon him—but he studied profusion instead of retrenchment. "He had stepped into debt so far that 'returning was as bad as to go on.' He involved himself in quarrels with the Pennsylvania authorities, and was reprimanded by the decision of a Court Martial.

But the devil had entered into his soul, even before this blow to his pride, he had made advances to the enemy under a feigned name. He thirsted both for revenge and money. He lived in a style of splendor—keeping a coach and four, when more honest men walked in the mud. He had more ways of raising means than were ever tried by Robert Morris, and entered into desperate speculations, and privateering.—He requested a loan of the French Minister, on condition of making himself useful to the French King. But the Minister was a high-minded ally, and could not listen to what might affect the interest of the colonies. He gave Arnold good counsel—when like the Castilian beggar, "he asked for money, not advice."

About this time he was married to a lady of great wit and attractions, Miss Shippen, whose predilections were on the royal side. Most ladies, it has been said, are monarchists, because beauty is despotic.

Arnold was now chewing the bitter cud of his treason, and he rightly concluded, that his reception with his new friends would be graduated by the injury he could do to his old ones. A most important place was West-Point, and he wished to be in command of it that he might make a profitable bargain for giving it up to the enemy. But to be placed in command there, required caution and dissimulation. He managed it at last, but not without creating surprise in Washington that an officer of Arnold's character should require so quiet a post.

The correspondence had now been kept up with the enemy nearly eighteen months. Mrs. Arnold was a correspondent with Andre, and Arnold found this a convenient mode of communicating, without exciting the suspicions of his wife. Arnold signed himself Gustavus, and Andre wrote as Anderson. Both wrote in a disguised hand. Arnold gave no clue to his name or station—but sometimes gave important intelligence. It was obvious to General Clinton that the writer was a person of intelligence, and on terms of intimacy with the American leaders, and after weighing all things he supposed that it could be none other than General Arnold. Believing him, however, to be in disgrace, after his court martial, and finding him in his present station, a useful correspondent, he held out no tempting offers. But the command at West-Point gave the affair a new importance, & a scheme was concerted for a meeting with Arnold, and some British agent, some man, as Arnold required, of "his own mensuration," finally he insisted that Adjutant General Andre should be the envoy.

Andre then did not propose himself

to go on this service, but yielded to the wishes of Clinton, expressed at the solicitation of Arnold.

Andre was engaged in a counting-room till that military inciter, an unrequited attachment, made him a soldier, and when once in the lists his merits and accomplishments raised him speedily.

Much of the correspondence between him and Arnold was carried on in a mercantile phrase; enough to mislead others as to the nature of the subject. Arnold wrote, "a speculation might be easily be made, to some advantage, with ready money." Both parties understood the subject so well that a hint was as good as a page.

The Vulture vessel of war, anchored up the river with Andre on board, and on that very day the plotters were to meet. General Washington crossed the river on a journey to Hartford.

He crossed in Arnold's barge, and looking at the Vulture through his glass, made some observation in a low voice, to those sitting near him, at which Arnold manifested great emotion. Lafayette touched a tender point, saying, "General Arnold, as you have a correspondence with the enemy, you must ascertain what has become of Count Guichen." Arnold demanded what he meant, supposing that all was discovered.

Andre was positively instructed by Sir H. Clinton, not to change his dress—or go into the American lines—or take papers. He expected himself that Arnold would come off to the Vulture. But after some obstacles they met at a house on shore; Andre clothed in his uniform, but enveloped in a blue great coat. On the next day a cannonade was commenced by Col. Livingston, upon the Vulture, which was obliged to drop down stream. Andre beheld it not without emotion. After breakfast the plot was finished and the conditions settled. The conditions have never transpired—but the payment was no doubt to be large. Clinton wrote to the ministry that a plan of such vast importance ought to be pursued at "any expense." The post was to be weakened by sending out detachments of troops, and other facilities afforded the captors. Andre was furnished with a plan of the works and other papers. He demanded to be put on board the Vulture. Arnold assented but suggested difficulties and recommended the return by land. Arnold put the papers between Andre's stockings and feet, and the unfortunate Major left the house on his last journey. He had a pass from Andre, and at night sat out with Smith, who opposed his going on board the Vulture, and there was no course but to try to reach New York by land. He put on one of Smith's coats, leaving his own. On the road, the sense of his danger must have been uppermost in his mind, for he was reserved, grave and thoughtful.

At the out-post Arnold's pass was exhibited, but the officers were very inquisitive to know what was the urgent business of Smith and his companion beyond the lines. Their answer was, to meet a person who would communicate important intelligence. The representations of the dangers of a night journey, moved Smith, who, much to Andre's regret, determined to rest in the vicinity till morning.

In the morning Andre's countenance brightened as he had passed the last patrol, and he became cheerful and entertaining. Smith, who had a reverend fear of the Cow boys, soon left him to pursue his way alone, and returned to report to Arnold.

On the same morning seven persons, residing near the river, agreed to watch the road armed, to intercept suspicious stragglers or droves of cattle. Four were stationed on a hill in sight of a long line of road, and three were concealed in the bushes by the way side. Their rank was humble but their names are immortal. The circumstances of the capture, the trial and the execution, are too well known to be repeated. Andre lost for a moment his circumspection, and this cost him his life, and saved West Point, and perhaps the American cause. He was not especially an object of suspicion to his captors, till his replies made him such. It was his impression, but an unjust one that a present sum of money would have purchased their forbearance, but he had but a little of the Continental. He was taken to the post of Colonel Jameson, who, with the papers before him including Arnold's pass, yet sent his prisoner and a letter to Arnold, hazarding the opinion that the papers found in the stocking were of "a very dangerous tendency." He added, that he had sent the papers to General Washington. Major Talmage, however, who was absent, saw the case as it was, on his return, and at his solicitation Andre, was brought back. As soon as the Major saw him and observed his manner of turning on his heel in walking to and fro, he was convinced that he had been bred to arms.

Andre now wrote to Washington, declaring his name and rank, for the sense of duplicity weighed upon him. His mind was relieved and he became cheerful, and won the favor of the officers. Circumstances had involved him in an excursion within an enemy's lines, though he had no intention at first of quitting the vessel. He was willing to profit by treason, to be the agent in purchasing it

but he had not anticipated the risk of being known in so odious and infamous character of a spy.

Washington now returned from Hartford, and was going to West Point, when he was persuaded to visit the French minister, then at Fishkill.

The aids went to Arnold's house, where during breakfast a letter was handed to him, which he opened and read in the presence of the company. It was not of a kind to add to his pleasures; it being the same which the sagacious Jameson had written two days before, detailing the capture of Andre. He controlled himself saying to Washington's Aids—decamp, that he must go immediately to West Point, his present quarters being at some distance on the other side of the river. He went to Mrs. Arnold's chamber, told her briefly that his life depended on his reaching the enemy's lines without detection. She weened and fell senseless and in that state he left her, mounted a horse and rode with all speed to the river. He entered a boat, directing the oarsmen to keep in the middle of the stream. They, supposing that all was right pulled at his directions, for the Vulture. Here he told the six boatmen that they were prisoners, but they answered with spirit that they were not, having caught a flag of truce. The commander deigning such pitiful spite though he did not interfere with Arnold's orders, ordered one man, and Sir H. Clinton, to all at liberty. Washington, on approaching West Point, was surprised that Andre was not there—and after inspecting the garrison, went to Arnold's quarters at Robinson's house. Before he reached it, Hamilton met him with an anxious countenance, spoke to him in a low voice, and they retired to the house together. Jameson's letter had arrived in the absence of the commander in Chief, and as it was represented as of the utmost importance, it was opened by Hamilton. Washington called Lafayette and Knox, to whom he showed the papers, saying calmly to Lafayette, "what can we trust now?"

His feelings were severely tried by the grief of Mrs. Arnold, who was frantic with distress. She was unacquainted with the treason, till it was detected. She soon refused her husband, who had but one course, his attachment to her.

Arnold, early on that small part of the war that the British commander entrusted to him in the spirit of a bandit. He plundered and burnt the settlements on James River in Virginia. In this expedition he made prisoner of a captain, and asked him what the Americans would do with him should he become their prisoner? The captain answered—"they will cut off your leg which was wounded in a good cause, and bury it with the honors of war and hang the rest of you body on a gibbet."

His next becoming expedition was in the neighborhood of his native place, where he had ranged birds some thirty years before for the pleasure of hearing their cries. A person with a taste for such music would be pleased with a confession, and he accordingly burnt New London. His officers were men of his own stamp—none to whom Col. Ledward at Fort Gibraltar, surrendered his sword killed that brave officer with his own weapon. Andre, with a feeble imitation of Nero, mounted a steed to see the burning of the city. This was his last military exploit. He had done enough for glory, and retired from the field.

He lived, however twenty years, and the only subsequent acts that are recorded of him are such as any petty scoundrel might perform. They were unworthy his genius and reputation; they denote a hero that would rob a hen-roost as well as sell his country.

When sailing for England, he engaged the cabin of a vessel, but took in a couple of Scotch officers, that offered to pay their passage to the captain, who declined to receive it, and referred them to Andre. They departed, & when Andre paid his bill he insisted that their share should be deducted. He, however paid the demand, persuading the captain to draw on the officers for their passage money. The craft came back protested, but as it was payable to Andre, he collected it of the captain. The officers also had paid in London.

The horse that was shot under him at Saratoga belonged to Col. Lewis, who requested a certificate of the loss, to receive the value from the Treasury. Andre evaded, and at last gave him an order for a five hundred pound note of his own. But there was no such mare to answer the order, and as to the horse that was killed, Andre himself drew its value from the Treasury.

It was a pitiable animal to him, for when about to sail for England, he borrowed two hundred dollars of a brother officer, giving order on Col. Lewis, the amount which he said was due for a horse sold three years before. This double trick was discovered when the payee called on the drawee. Such was Benedict Arnold, who died in London, 1801.

EXECUTIVE OF CAPT. HALE.

The case of Capt. Nathan Hale has been regarded parallel to that of Major Andre. His young officer was a graduate of Yale College, and had but

recently closed his academic course when the war of the revolution commenced. Possessing genius, taste, and ardor, he became distinguished as a scholar; and endowed in an eminent degree with those graces and gifts of nature which add a charm to youthful excellence, he gained universal esteem and confidence. To high moral worth and irreproachable habits were joined gentleness of manners, an ingenious disposition, and vigour of understanding. No young man of his years put forth a fairer promise of future usefulness and celebrity, the fortunes of none were fostered more sincerely by the generous good wishes of his associates, or the hopes and encouraging presages of his superiors.

Being a patriot upon principle, and an enthusiast in a cause, which appealed equally to his sense of justice and love of liberty, he was among the first to take up arms in his country's defence. The news of the battle of Lexington roused his martial spirit, and called him immediately to the field. He obtained a commission in the army, and marched with his company to Cambridge. His promptness, activity, and assiduous attention to discipline, were early observed. He prevailed upon his men to adopt a simple uniform, which improved their appearance, attracted notice and procured applause. The example was followed by others, and its influence was beneficial. Nor were his hours wholly absorbed by his military duties. A rigid economy of time enabled him to gratify his zeal for study and mental culture.

At length the theatre of action was changed, and the army was removed to the southward. The battle of Long Island was fought, and the American forces were drawn together in the city of New York. At this moment it was extremely important for Washington to know the situation of the British army on the heights of Brooklyn, its numbers, and the indications as to its future movements. Having confidence in the discretion and judgment of the gallant Colonel Knowlton, who commanded a Connecticut regiment of infantry, he explained his wishes to that officer, and requested him to ascertain if any suitable person could be found in his regiment, who would undertake so hazardous and responsible a service. It was essential, that he should be a man of capacity, address, and military knowledge.

Colonel Knowlton assembled several of his officers, stated to them the views and desires of the General, and left the subject to their reflections, without proposing the enterprise to any individual. The officers then separated. Capt. Hale considered deliberately what had been said, and finding himself by a ser of duty inclined to the undertaking, he called at the quarters of his intimate friend, Captain Hull, (afterwards General Hull) and asked his opinion. Hull endeavored to dissuade him from the service, as not befitting his rank in the army, as being of a kind for which his openness of character disqualified him; adding that no glory could accrue from success, and a detection would inevitably be followed by an ignominious death.

Capt. Hale replied, that all these considerations had been duly weighed that "every kind of service necessary to the public good was honorable by being necessary;" that he did not accept a commission for the sake of fame alone, or personal advancement; that he had been for some time in the army without being able to render any signal aid to the cause of his country, and that he felt impelled by higher motives of duty not to shrink from the opportunity now presented.

The arguments of his friend were unavailing, and Capt. Hale passed over to Long Island in disguise. He had gained the desired information, and was just on the point of stepping into a boat to return to the city of New York, when he was arrested and taken before the British commander. Like Andre, he had assumed a character, which he could not sustain, he was "too little accustomed to duplicity to succeed." The proof against him was so conclusive; that he made no effort at self-defence, but frankly confessed his object; and again like Andre, without further remarks "left the facts to operate with his judges."—He was sentenced to be executed as a spy, and was accordingly hanged the next morning.

The sentence was conformable to the laws of war, and the prisoner was prepared to meet it with a fortitude becoming his character. But the circumstances of his death aggravated his sufferings, and placed him in a situation widely different from that of Andre. The facts were narrated to General Hull by an officer of the British commissary department, who was present at the execution, and deeply moved by the conduct and fate of the unfortunate victim, and the treatment he received. The provost-marshal, to whose charge he was consigned, was a refugee, and behaved towards him in the most unfeeling manner; refusing the attendance of a clergyman and the use of a bible, and destroying the letters he had written to his mother and friends.

In the midst of these barbarities, Hale was calm, collected, firm; pitying the malice that could insult a fallen foe and dying man, but displaying to the last his native elevation of soul, dignity of deportment, and an undaunted courage.

Alone, unfriended, without consolation or sympathy, he closed his mortal career with the declaration, "that he only lamented he had but one life to lose for his country." When Andre stood upon the scaffold, he called on all around him to bear witness, that he died like a brave man. The dying words of Hale embodied a nobler and more sublime sentiment breathing a spirit of satisfaction, that, although brought to an untimely end, it was his lot to die a martyr in his country's cause. The whole tenor of his conduct, and this declaration itself, were such proofs of his bravery, that it required not to be more audibly proclaimed. The following tribute is from the muse of Dr. Dwight:

"Thus, while fond virtue wished in vain to save,
Hale, bright and generous, found a hapless grave;
With genius' living flame his bosom glowed,
And science charmed him to her sweet abode;
In worth's fair path his feet adventured far,
The pride of peace, the rising grace of war."

There was a striking similarity between the character and acts of Hale and Andre, but in one essential point of difference the former appears to much the greater advantage. Hale was promised no reward, nor did he expect any. It was necessary that the service should be undertaken from purely virtuous motives, without a hope of gain or of honor; because it was of a nature not to be executed by the common class of spies, who are influenced by pecuniary consideration; and promotion could not be offered as an inducement, since that would be a temptation for an officer to hazard his life as a spy, which a commander could not with propriety hold out. Viewed in any light, the act must be allowed to bear unequivocal marks of patriotic disinterestedness and self-denial. But Andre had a glorious prize before him; the chance of distinguishing himself in a military enterprise, honours, renown, and every allurement, that could flatter hope and stimulate ambition. To say the least, his personal advantages were to be commensurate with the benefit to his country. But whatever may have been the parallel between these two individuals while living, it ceased with their death. A monument was raised and consecrated to the memory of Andre by the bounty of a grateful sovereign. His ashes have been removed from their obscure resting place, transported across the ocean, and deposited with the remains of the illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey. Where is the monument of the virtues, the patriotic sacrifice, the early fate of Hale? It is not enshrined in marble, it is hardly recorded in books. Let it be the more deeply cherished in the hearts of his countrymen.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTSMEN. John Holmes lately made in the Legislature of Maine, the following characteristic speech on the order introduced into the House of Representatives to employ a person to draft bills and resolves for the members.—And he carried his point, for after a sharp debate the order was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 86 to 80.

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this Order. The effect of it would be to employ a lawyer to make laws for us. This is not what we came here for, sir. We cannot delegate our trust in this manner; if we could, we had better all of us go home. Let the committees who report bills draft them; they can do it better than a lawyer can do for them. For the simple reason that they best understand their own ideas. Besides, there are lawyers enough in the House: I can see three right round me, and I am a sort of a lawyer myself.

Yes, sir, here are four lawyers, and four good fellows we are too. But it does not require legal attainments to draft bills. Here is my friend from Bangor; do you think that he could not draft a bill about lumber better than a lawyer? And my friend from Kennebecport; give him a law about fish and molasses—I mean, sir, the West India Trade and the Fisheries—would he need a lawyer to help him?

Sir, it is disgraceful to the State, that our committees should be unable to draft bills; and out of the State they laugh at us. I remember that some gentlemen had been reading the reports of our proceedings; they came to me and asked me what was meant by employing a Draftsman of bills? Sir, I really did not know what to say; and I pretended not to understand it. At last, I told them I guessed it was a misprint I told them that it probably meant a draftsman of plans of roads and bridges.

I believe the order will increase the influence of the legal profession, which is already too great. They had some hand in the laws of last winter; of fifty public laws, seven increase the salaries of office holding lawyers! This is a fair specimen of modern retrenchment! To be sure, sir, the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was cut down a little; but the other Justices of that court increased their salaries enough to make it up. MODERN ECONOMY! Giving at the spigot and losing at the bung! I will give you another little story about lawyers. One of them was imported in-

to the State, got into the Speaker's Chair, and was then translated into the office of Attorney General!!! This is the way lawyers get along. Sir, I am glad to see you in the chair; not that I like your politics; no man is more in the wrong on that subject, than you are, sir. But I am glad to see you in the chair, because you are not a lawyer; because in electing you, the House has broken through the old prejudice of supposing that nothing can be done without a lawyer.

When the proper time for a law reform comes, I shall go heart and hand with my friends. I will not lay the axe at the root of the tree of the Judiciary; I believe that such a course would be destroying the tree of Liberty. But I would use the knife upon its rotten branches—upon the suckers which exhaust and impoverish it. I would do something to make law a science and not an art.

From the National Intelligencer.
REPORT UPON THE POST OFFICE.
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on the General Post Office, (which, the reader will recollect, at the order of the Senate during the late recess of Congress) made a Report.

The reading of this Report occupied the Senate until the usual hour of adjournment, and was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

As it is doubtful whether it will ever be possible for us to publish the whole of this Report, (however desirable it would be to do so,) we have availed ourselves of a casual opportunity to make such an abstract of the Report, in this and the following columns, as time allows without limiting ourselves to that part only which has been read in the Senate.

The Report, notwithstanding its large volume, and the evidence which it carries on its face, and in its bulk, of great labor and perseverance, is not definitive, but rather a report of the progress of the committee, so far as they have gone.

The report, after stating the meeting of the committee in this city on the 19th of September last, and the accommodation of a room in the Post Office afforded to them for their sittings, commences with a description of the confused state of the Books of the Post Office, which rendered it impracticable to ascertain with any thing like accuracy the true state of the finances of the Post Office, or of the accounts of individuals with it. In many cases the state of an account, in important particulars was only to be gathered from the pencil marks in the margin of the books. Of the inaccuracy of these accounts several instances are stated, of which, as our analysis of the Report must necessarily be very brief, a single instance quoted from the Report, as follows, must serve as an example:

"Your Committee called for the account of Jas. Reeside, and it was shown to them on the 1st of July, 1834, of \$47,363 07. The accounting officers, however, informed your Committee that the ledger did not present all the credits to which Mr. Reeside was entitled, and they have since exhibited an account containing many additional credits, by which there appears to be a balance in his favor on the 1st of July, 1834, of \$7,539 55, making a difference of about \$61,000. Some of the credits bear date between the 1st of April and the 1st of July, but a large part of the amount is made up of entries which are entitled to a date prior to the 1st of April, 1834. The correctness of these several credits will be considered in another part of this report."

In consequence of the difficulty experienced by the committee from these causes, in arriving at true results, from the books, the committee employed two accountants, unanimously approved to examine and audit the books in which business these persons have been and still are engaged, the result of whose labors the committee will report when arrived at and examined.

Meanwhile, with the materials in their possession, the committee enter into an elaborate examination of the reports of the present and late Postmaster General, and of the reports of the present Postmaster General with facts disclosed by the books, &c. to which we have nothing but a literal transcript (which we have no opportunity of making) of the whole of this part of the report can do justice. There is one paragraph of it, however, which we have thought it proper, by extracting it, to make it an exception to the rest. It is as follows:

"There is one other item introduced into the statement of the 26th December, 1834, of which your Committee knew nothing until since their former report, and did not even suspect its existence. It is a balance against contractors for payments made prior to the 1st April, 1834, for the current services of the quarter which ended that day, and for prior services, \$231,897 38. Your Committee did not suppose a fund of this character and amount existed to the credit of the Department, because they knew, by former statements, that there were very large sums actually due to contractors, for services fully and faithfully performed, in previous quarters, which the Department was bound, in good faith and in justice, to pay. Those sums actually due were not paid for want of funds—large sums were also borrowed from Banks, on interest, and it seemed inconceivable that, under these circumstances, so large a sum of money should have been advanced to a few contractors, before they were entitled to receive it by the terms of their contracts. But the present investigation, has satisfied your Committee that very large sums were, and still are, due from Contractors for illegal payments and advances of money, and that this sum at least, and probably a much larger sum, ought to be reclaimed from them, and placed to the credit of the Department."

The next topic embraced in the report is that of the removal of Postmasters without cause, to make way for mere partisans, in many cases wholly unworthy of credit or confidence, &c. In the prosecution of their inquiry into the cause of these removals, the committee were, as the reader already knows, met by a refusal of the Postmaster General to furnish the committee with the information demanded, in a letter which the Postmaster General, with a disrespect towards the committee that is merely alluded to in the report, caused to be published in the official journal here within a few days after the date of the transaction. This branch of the report concludes as follows:

"Your committee did not think it incumbent on them to enter into a discussion with the Postmaster General on the subject of their respective rights and duties, nor do they now think it proper in this paper to examine them, or to blend an argument on constitutional law with facts, which they were required to examine and report to the Senate. This refusal of the Postmaster General to permit the inspection of these papers on alleged constitutional grounds, which applied alike to the whole class of cases above referred to, which rest on the same principle, of course put an end to this branch of the investigation. Finding the door closed upon them here, they turned their attention to other subjects of inquiry, touching the condition of the Department and the management of its concerns."

The Report then proceeds to the examination of the practice of the Department in making contracts, in a manner contrary to law and equally unauthorized by a regard to equity & to the public interest. The account of the *improved Bids*, which have had such an unfortunate agency in the present insolvency of the Post Office, will be new to many of our readers. We therefore copy it:

"A practice has of late prevailed extensively in this Department, of advertising proposals for carrying the mail on the principal mail routes in a different manner from that in which it is in fact to be carried—of receiving bids for carrying it in a different manner from that in which it is advertised, which are called *'improved bids'*—of accepting the bids as made *all together*, and entering their acceptance as applicable to that part of the bid which conforms to the advertisement, and immediately changing them to the *improved bid*, and so executing the contract, thus in effect, letting or making the contract without advertisement. This is a violation of law, and has given rise to, and is made the apology for other violations of law and official duty."

The Report then goes on to show that, in regard to all this class of *'improved bids'*, which have been made the ground of Extra allowances, there are important discrepancies between the Reports of the Postmaster General and the Blue Book (the printed list of contracts and allowances) and between the Blue Book and the actual contracts; and that none of them are to be relied upon. The practice of allowing these *'improved bids'* and making these *'extra allowances'*, the Committee say, throws the door wide open to unfairness, favoritism and collusion. And the Report, on the same subject, continues thus:

"The public know nothing of the purposes or wishes of the Department as to the time and manner of transporting the mails, except through the medium of the public advertisement. And the honest business man, who would wish to seek a contract, through fair competition, would naturally suppose that a bid, pursuant to the advertisement, would be the one, and the only one, by which he could procure such contract. And he would further suppose that he would be bound by such bid. With the public at large, this probably has been the case; it appears to have been so with the small contractors generally. But it has been far otherwise with a class of large contractors, who appear to be on terms of intimacy and confidence with some of the officers of the General Post Office, and whose affairs are intimately blended with the fiscal concerns of that Department. For example: In looking over the bids of the Fall of 1834, it will be found that several individuals who obtained contracts upon the great mail routes, or a great number of the small routes, included in their bids, not only a proposition to carry the mail according to the advertisement, but with stipulations, that the bidder would bind himself to carry the mail in a different manner, at a different price. Of the favored contractors, the bids to carry the mail, pursuant to the advertisement, are generally very low, so as to enable the Department to award them the contract; while their *'improved bid'*, in pursuance of which the contract is actually executed, is very high, so as to insure to the contractor an enormous profit. The acceptance is marked on the Proposal Book, opposite the sum which was bid for carrying the mail, pursuant to the advertisement, and the rival bidders will see at once, on an inspection of this book, that they are *underbid*. But the contracts are executed according to the *'improved bid'*, which is often twice or three times the sum at which it is entered on the Proposal Book laid open to the inspection of the public."

Of the general effect of this mode of distributing, at pleasure, the public money to favored contractors, the Report speaks thus:

"It were tedious to enumerate the cases in which this difference exists between the bid made pursuant to advertisement and accepted, and the contract executed. Your committee have caused to be prepared by their Secretary and they exhibit herewith, a table compiled from books and papers in the Department, from the Blue Book, from the letter of the Postmaster General of the 3d of March, 1834, in reply to a call of the Senate, and from his report of the 18th of April, 1832, which shows, in each individual case in the contracts of 1831, the difference between the bid, as entered on the bid book, and the contract executed. It shows, also, the cases in which no difference exists. The same paper shows in another column, opposite the name of each contractor, what extra allowances have been made him over and above his contract as executed, from which it will be seen:

"1st. That the whole amount of the bids accepted pursuant to the advertisement in October 1831, was \$340,636 54
"Amount of contracts as executed
"The same division (by the Blue Book)
\$489,250 40
"Making a difference of \$147,632 86
"And it will be seen that this whole difference, amounting to the enormous sum above shown, is made in favor of not more than contractors, or companies of contractors, most of whom your committee will find it difficult to notice hereafter in this report, as the recipients of other pecuniary favors from the Department."

A single case out of many is quoted to show the anomalous character of the contracts, and the unjustifiable waste of the public money in the practice of accepting these *'improved bids'*. "Take for example, the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which was first accepted daily at \$7,000, and which by the modified contract pursuant to the *'improved bid'*, is carried, as is alleged, twice daily to Pittsburgh, at \$25,000, and extended to Wheeling, at \$27,000—one of the lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh running at an increased speed. Now it can hardly be established as a mathematical proposition, that if a daily mail costs \$7,000, that a mail twice daily should, by *'improved bid'*, cost \$25,000—nor do we think that any one who understands the nature and value of the service will be prepared to say that the one bears any fair or just proportion to the other. It were vain to urge as an apology for such excessive increased allowance, that there is no means of arriving at the true proportion which the original bid, and the increased allowance, bear to the service rendered under each or to each other. If such proportion cannot be arrived at, the law forbids the increased allowance. But in truth no law applies to this species of contract. It seems to be of a hybrid race—neither an original contract, which the law will recognize, nor a legal extra allowance for increased service. It is about equidistant between them, and is retained by neither."

In a few words the Report shows how this whole practice, and the allowances growing out of it, have been officially screened from

the view of Congress and the People, until the Senate forced a revelation of the whole system:

"Your Committee have shown that the Postmaster General did not report the increased allowances, made in consequence of these *'improved bids'*, as any part of the original contracts in which they were embodied—neither did he report them as *'extra allowances'* when called upon by resolution of the Senate to report the amount of these allowances made for extra services since the 6th of April, 1832. They pass wholly without his notice in any of his reports to Congress, and seem in his judgment to be referrible to no class of cases whatever. Indeed, no one could feel but that they were wholly, without legal warrant, and that they could, therefore, fall under no known legal head. Nevertheless, immense sums of money have, through their means, been transferred from the Department to the pockets of individuals, and the American Congress and the American people have, until this investigation commenced, been wholly ignorant of the existence of any such mode of appropriating or disposing of the public funds."

The Report next proceeds to a further examination of the practice of making these contracts and extra allowances, with especial reference to the Report of the Postmaster General of the 18th April, 1832, which the Committee argue, from the facts disclosed by this investigation, to have been wholly delusive and calculated to deceive. They go so far as to say that it is evident from the facts, that that report must have been drawn up and presented to Congress, as it is, purposely so and not by accident. Upon which they make the following severe animadversions:

"In whatever manner the matter may have been considered by the Postmaster-General, and whatever may have been his reasons for the presentation of a report, in its tendency to certain misleadings, and to certain views, unknown to your Committee, it is evident that this feature in his report, according to your deliberate judgment, cannot be justified. It is, indeed, unnecessary, and it is a disquisition upon the subject, in a question referrible to the forum of common sense and common honesty. It is not to extend to the official papers of the Department, and if they do not, this may be justified. If they do, it is a breach of official duty."

"There is another circumstance touching the above named report which ought not to be entirely overlooked. It was made out and presented to Congress before the commencement of the Presidential campaign in 1832, and it was a paper the tendency of which was to bear upon that election. If held out to the American People, as a selective view of the prosperity of an important Department of the Government, and as a means of inducing a belief that it was wisely and economically administered, while in truth its managers were squandering without stint and without check the public money, it was rapidly sinking to infamy."

After contrasting the practice of the present with former Administrations of the Post Office the Committee revert to the Postmaster-General's Address to the Senate of the United States at the close of the last Session of Congress, and rebuke some of the statements, &c.

The Committee then proceed to re-examine in detail and at very great length some of the cases of extra allowance contracts which were more briefly noticed in the report to Congress at the last session, and as fully the cases of J. F. Robinson, J. and Bennett, W. T. Tilley, Reeside's contract with Hagerstown, New York to Philadelphia, from Hagerstown to Cumberland, from Cumberland to Blair's Gap, from Blair's Gap to Chambersburg, from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh, Reeside's contract from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, &c. &c. The allowances to Mr. Reeside are dwelt upon by the Committee, apparently because they are the largest, and he is the most influential contractor. To this gentleman, in aid of or other, of contract or allowance, the Committee say there has been paid, within two years and a half (from 1st January, 1832, to 1st July, 1834) for carrying the Mail between Philadelphia and New York, \$34,773 86 per year. The Committee conclude this laborious examination of contracts with the following summary, showing the aggregate of payments which they are to have been unlawfully and unjustly made to a single contractor:

"Passing over those cases which a contract on an allowance was made contrary to law, but for which an equivalent service has been rendered, and taking only those in which the law did not warrant the allowance, and in which also no service whatever was rendered, or in which the allowance was much above, or far and just value of the services, and then taking the excess only of the allowances over and above that value, the committee find the following sums paid to James Reeside, since the 1st of April, without any warrant of law or justice—to wit:

On the contract to carry the mail from Hagerstown to Chambersburg	\$2,992 00
From Bedford to Washington	7,733 86
From Cumberland to Blair's Gap	\$12,559 62, less \$1,500 year for two years \$2,000
From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, excess of allowance over service	\$8,000 for two years at six months
Same route—Carrying newspapers in most rapid line, half	8,750 00
From Baltimore to Chambersburg	3,987 50
From New York to Philadelphia	
Allowance for expediting from January 1, 1832, to December 1, 1831, \$6,000—service paid for, not performed	12,000 00
Detention, waiting for disbursement of foreign mails—unwarranted allowance, and without sufficient evidence	4,550 00
Carrying mail bags from Philadelphia to New York—wages wholly unprecedented	1,560 00
For transporting the mail from Philadelphia to New York from 1st January, 1832, to 1st July 1834, two years and six months, Reeside has received \$3,772 17. His original contract was \$6,000 a year for carrying daily mail, but in his <i>'improved bid'</i> , which was afterwards made the contract, he agreed to run two daily mails, carrying \$20,500 and furnish guard and carry all expenses. This low allowance, though enormous, falls short of the sum actually paid in two years and six months on that route, by	\$5,192 17

So that the whole sum paid to Reeside, which is found on no law, & on no apparent title, if the name of Mr. Reeside makes a thus prominent figure in this summary, it is because it does so in the report, and from any preference of ours. The private pecuniary transactions of the same citizen with the postmaster general and with the chief clerk of the general post office are also brought into view in connection with the largeness of his extra allowances. So also are his loan to the chief clerk, (O. B. Brown) and said Brown's alleged partnership in the contract of E. Porter, upon which large extra allowances have been made. &c. In relation to these passages of the report, as it is impracticable for us to give the whole, we forbear making extracts which might only give a partial and imperfect view of them.

Adverting again to the generally confused manner in which the largest and most important accounts of the post office are kept, the report presents the following curious instance:—In examining the account of Jas. Reeside, your Committee found to his credit the following:—1833. April 30. Cash deposited in the Western Bank of Philadelphia, \$20,000. Your Committee, while in Philadelphia, examined the books of the Western Bank, & obtained a statement of its transactions with the Post Office department, by which it appears that this sum was raised by Reeside on a draft drawn by himself in favor of R. C. Stockton, and accepted by O. B. Brown Chief Clerk, dated the 29th day of April, 1834, and payable three months after date, which draft was paid by the department at maturity; so that, as the transaction stood at the time the account of Reeside was made out and presented to the Committee, he was entitled to no credit arising from this transaction. If a credit were entered on the books at the time the draft was negotiated; then when the draft was paid by the department, there should have been a charge of an equal sum against Reeside, to balance it. This was not done; and this sum, notwithstanding his large extra allowances, stood against him on the books of the Department on the 1st of April, 1834. Your Committee called upon Obadiah B. Brown to explain this transaction, and he stated that the draft on which Reeside raised this money had not become due until some time in the month of November, and that since that time there had been no settlement with the Bank, so that the credit could, in the ordinary course of things, be entered. A member of your Committee, in the hearing of the witness, asked for the statement of the Cashier of the Western Bank of Philadelphia, and the paper not being in the Committee room it was sent for and the witness was dismissed until it should be brought in. After a short time the witness returned; stated that he had been mistaken; that the charge against Mr. Reeside was omitted by mistake, and was also by mistake promptly corrected; the entry on the books; and that it was now all right. Your Committee directed the witness to bring in the books in which he had made the correction; he did so, and showed no less than seven erasures and changes of entry which he had caused to be made in the books in the short time that your Committee had resided him from examination. The credit which is due to books thus kept and thus altered to suit the exigencies of the occasion, can be readily appreciated by the Senate."

After reciting the testimony of C. K. Gardner, one of the Assistant Postmasters General, in regard to this particular transaction, the Committee sum up the case as follows:—

"Thus, when these acceptances are made, they are credited to the contractor as so much money paid by him to the use of the Department, though he, in fact, pays nothing, but merely lends his name as a drawer or endorser of the same sum is charged to the Bank as much deposited to the credit of the Department, and the draft is at last taken up by a check, which is certified to be for transportation by the three officers who, according to the improved system of checks, or disbursement, adopted by Mr. Barry, are required to certify every check which issues from the Department. But, by examining these drafts, and credits, and certificates for transportation, no accountant, however skillful, could ascertain that such expedients had been resorted to or money raised in that manner. These certificates, upon whatever grounds they may be supported, are contrary to the plain fact of the case."

After adverting further to the erasures in the books of the office, the conflicting testimony of witnesses, &c. all of which we are obliged by want of time to pass by for the present, the Report comes to the following conclusion, to which we give insertion at large, as so little due to the importance of the subject, than to the indelible labors of the intelligent Committee by whom it has been prepared:

"So numerous and so great are the abuses which have grown up in this Department, that reform has become absolutely necessary; but the measures by which it is to be effected are by no means free from embarrassment. They are the more difficult, as many of the evils which require a remedy do not arise from defects in the existing law, but from an habitual disregard of plain legal provisions—They may, however, be principally traced to the absolute and unchecked power which a single individual holds over the resources and disbursements, and all the vast machinery of this Department."

"The checks of various inferior officers upon each other are of no value, when all are guided and controlled in their acts by one dominant will."

"Within the comparatively short period of forty years this Department has arisen from a feeble beginning until it has acquired a revenue equal to that of the Union itself, at the time of its organization; and its extensive and diversified operations, its patronage, its resources, and its power must, by the mere force of circumstances, go on increasing indefinitely, with the increase of our country in population, business, and wealth."

"The annual Reports of the Postmaster General are of little value as a restraint upon the Head of the Department, or as a means of calling public attention to his official conduct. These Reports may be true, yet the state of affairs which they indicate cannot be understood without that careful examination, which few or none will feel willing to give them amidst the other arduous duties of legislation; or those statements may be false, and yet few will be disposed to bestow on them the labor, bodily and mental, which would be necessary for their correction—and the reckless violence of party calumny, which those must encounter who venture to explore the secret mysteries of great patronage and high power, and to expose their enormities to the public gaze."

"From reflections on these and other causes, leading to the extreme results, your Committee incline to the opinion that there will be few instances in the future history of our country of a full and searching investigation into the conduct and management of the Post Office Department. They deem it, therefore, their duty, at this time, to propose such measures of legislation as will, in their opinion, the most effectually prevent the recurrence, in future, of abuses similar to those which this investigation has disclosed. This, they con-

ceive, can be best effected by a change in the organization of the Department, so as to place the collection and disbursement of its funds in different hands, and under the control of officers entirely independent of each other. That Department, as at present arranged, is a dangerous anomaly in our system; and by whomsoever its concerns are hereafter to be conducted, its organization ought to be changed, so as to conform more nearly to that of the other great Departments of our Government. The accountability of its officers ought also to be rendered effective, and their discretion limited, as far as is consistent with the efficient performance of the public service."

Excerpts from the brief reports which have been made of the various remarks in the Senate on Tuesday 27th ult., respecting the exposure of the Post Office concerns.

Mr. Preston.—"Now for the first time we have heard the full development of enormities of which last session we had but a foretaste. Then an exposition of certain facts was made, but that a more perfect enquiry would dredge such rottenness streams, would bring to light such frightful depths of dark and deep corruption, such mal-practices so alarming and humiliating and deplorable, no one was prepared even to imagine."

"It is already passed from the memories of Senators that, last session, while the proud and imperious declaration was vibrating on the lips of the President that the Executive power belonged to him, and with it the Executive responsibility, then if any attempt was made to contradict his assertion, instantly all the most formidable scowls of gross and filthy vituperation were let loose and poured upon our heads to buffet us. Is this a question? And with such declaration before our eyes, when the Executive took upon itself direct responsibility for the actions of every department, shall we now flinch from our duty, shall we hesitate to put the finger of justice upon the criminal, shall we fear to attach blame where it belongs, and simply and quietly pass over such flagrant enormities, by recommending merely a re-organization of the department?"

"The scene opened to view, is most disgraceful, and sir, it is truly melancholy to reflect, that though our government does not yet exceed in its duration the age of a man, yet so early a period a gulp of corruptions, such as these, which properly characterise the decrepitude of ruined nations, should now be opened before us! It is not consistent with the dignity and honor of the country that we should leave things in their present situation, that we should hesitate, stand still and see around us such acts and such corruptions with placidity and tame submission. If the President will take upon himself responsibility for acts of turpitude and shame—if he is determined to make them his own acts, we are bound to let them pass unheeded, and admit entrenchments to be thrown up to cover and protect every deed of public robbery and mal-administration."

Mr. Eaton, on the part of the committee, observed, he did not wish it to be understood that the committee entertained any such opinion as would lead them to attribute the evils which existed in this department, merely to imperfect organization of the same. Far from it; the corruption was not originally in the department, but existed only in the agents and members of the department. That there was corruption foul, most foul, and not to be described."

"The committee had full evidence to discover that the President ought long ago to have hurled the guilty parties from their office with the decided opinion of the committee; but while such was their opinion, it must not be forgotten that the execution of this just measure of retribution was not in their power. What then did they do? They looked for remedy only, remedy for the future; they looked for this remedy in the legislative power of Congress."

Mr. Calhoun, "having said that some Senators sufficiently intimate with the subject, would bring forward a resolution embracing in its tenor the whole character of the report. Mr. C. had listened to the reading of the document, with feelings of the profoundest melancholy. He had been for twenty years connected with the Government, and during the whole of that time, nothing had transpired half so much calculated to impair the public confidence as the facts disclosed by the report. We here saw, said Mr. Calhoun, something of the rotten system which is spreading corruption through the whole country, more dangerous and more disgraceful than ever existed in the most corrupt ages of the Roman republic. Mr. C. hoped that an expression would be given to the feelings which could not but be roused in the breast of every patriotic individual, and that every Senator would be called in his place to say whether he would sanction such conduct in the Post Office Department. The guilt of those concerned was unquestionable; they had been already tried and condemned, and it would be to see whether any Senator would venture to justify such conduct. If the people could bear all this, and if he, on whom the responsibility mainly rested, could, with the public approbation, permit such abuses to go on, there was an end of public liberty. It was time to feel on the subject of these fearful abuses, and such fraud, if possible, ought to be put down. Mr. C. hoped some Senator, who had time, would examine the report, and put down a summary of the result in the form of a resolution."

Mr. Benton said, the Senator from S. C. was for making a trial of Senators here on this floor for pursuing a measure, which Mr. B. took to be judicial, in their legislative capacity, for the purpose of making trial of members on this floor. Mr. B. was willing to be tried in any manner that was constitutional, whether he was in favor of corruption or against it, but he would protest against a trial in the manner proposed."

Mr. Calhoun said that hon. gentlemen were invited to pursue any course which their party zeal demanded. What he said was, that it was not good policy to mingle the feelings of party with the efficient proceedings of this Committee."

Mr. Calhoun said, "that he was surprised at the remarks of the gentlemen who had last spoken. A party question! Who had dreamed of making this a party question? If there were any persons and particularly here, that would identify themselves with such enormities, let them step forth and make themselves known. Mr. C. was for trying no man; but the conduct of the P. O. Department had been presented before the view of the Senators, and the people would receive an impression from the manner in which the senators should treat the document. What Mr. C. would say, was this, and he would boldly say it; that it belonged to the people of the United States to know the sentiments of Senators here, on this subject. And how could they know them, but by means of such a resolution as had been proposed? A trial! Mr. C. believed no Senator here would oppose such a resolution; it would be adopted by a unanimous vote. Make it a party question? Who ever dreamed of such a thing? Did gentlemen wish to identify themselves with the monstrous corruptions which

and just been exposed? Would a question like this be made a party question?"

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday contains the following particulars of an extraordinary occurrence which took place at the Capitol on Friday, during the funeral of the Hon W. R. Davis:

The funeral of the late lamented WARREN R. DAVIS, of S. Carolina, took place from the Capitol, according to previous arrangement. The gloom of the day rendered the occasion yet more gloomy. Neither House of Congress transacted business afterwards; the Senate adjourning over to Monday.

An occurrence took place at the close of the ceremony at the Capitol, which produced naturally a great sensation at the time, which can be heard by no one without shuddering, and which, if the consequence had been equal to the apparent purpose, would have signaled the day by a horrible catastrophe.

[We were not witnesses of it, and, in our account of it, speak from information, but from information entirely to be relied on.]

As the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, who was present at the solemn ceremony of the funeral, came into the portico of the Capitol from the Rotunda, a person stepped forward from the crowd into the space in front of the President, and snatched a pistol at him, the percussion cap of which exploded without igniting the charge! This person was struck down by a blow from Lieutenant GEDNEY, of the Navy, who happened to be near; he also received a blow promptly aimed at him by Mr. Secretary Woodbury; but, before receiving either blow, snatched a second pistol at that President. The cap of that lock also exploded without igniting the charge! The perpetrator of this daring outrage was of course immediately seized and taken in custody by the Marshal of the District, by whom he was carried to the City Hall, where he underwent an examination before Chief Justice GRANT. His name it appears, is RICHARD LAWRENCE, by trade a painter, a resident for two or three years in the first ward of this city, and formerly at Georgetown. The gentlemen whose testimony was taken before the Judge, were Mr. Secretary Woodbury, Mr. Secretary Dickerson, Mr. Burd, Representative from Pennsylvania, Mr. Randolph, Sergeant at Arms of the House, Mr. Kingman, one of the Reporters for the National Intelligencer and Lieutenant GEDNEY. The pistols, which had been secured by Mr. Burd, were of brass, and on examination in court, were found to be well loaded with powder and ball, which our readers would suppose, until the fact is stated could hardly have been possible—

How extraordinary (and O how fortunate!) the failure of the evident design of this miserable maniac, (for so he must be considered, under all the circumstances) against the life of the president! We say he is a maniac, because the act shews him to be insane, and not because any evidence of his insanity was produced on his examination; though we have heard that he has been heretofore confined for acts of violence indicating an unsound mind.

On his examination, the unhappy man declined making any explanation or cross examining the witnesses. We have heard no rational motive even conjectured for his crime.

The offense being a bailable one, & excessive bail being forbidden, bail was demanded to the amount of a thousand dollars, for want of which the prisoner was committed for trial, the Judge intimating that if he had been able to give bail, sufficient securities would have been required, in addition, to insure his good behavior. He will be tried, of course, at the next term of the court.

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, January 31, 1835.

Since the publication of our paper of to-day, information, which has reached us from various quarters, leaves us no doubt of the insanity of LAWRENCE, the unhappy individual who attempted to discharge two pistols at the President of the U. States, in the portico of the Capitol on Friday. The persons who know him are not surprised at the occurrence, and would hardly have been surprised at anything he had done or attempted. He has it appears, fancied himself to be some other person than himself; to have mistaken his own identity, or at least to have misunderstood his relations with the rest of the world. When being conducted from the Capitol to the Marshal's Office, he answered to the questions as to his motive, that he had intended to kill Gen. Jackson because Gen. JACKSON had killed his father. When asked again, how General JACKSON killed his father, he would answer nothing. His father, we hear, died a natural death, in this District, some ten or twelve years ago. The answer was of course the effect of the hallucination, under the influence of which he attempted the outrage upon the person of the President.

We have had the curiosity to ask whether he was any thing of a politician, thinking that perhaps might be politically insane, as persons are sometimes religiously so. We were informed, that he was never known to have talked or thought about politics. His acquaintances seem to think that he thought himself entitled to be King or Governor of this country, or something of that sort, and brooded over the notion that General JACKSON stood in his way. It is certain that he inquired, the evening before, of some one, whether the president would be at the funeral and was answered in the affirmative. His being at the Capitol armed, was therefore, almost certainly, the work of premeditation.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 7.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough of the Senate and the Hon. R. B. Carmichael of the House of Representatives, for copy of the Oration of John Q. Adams on the life and death of General Lafayette, in pamphlet form, for which we return them our thanks.

The Northern Mail of Thursday brought no papers—the Western due last evening, had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

The report of the Committee on the Post Office Department by Mr. Ewing, the Chairman (an abstract of which we insert to day from the National Intelligencer) exhibits scenes and transactions of hideous corruption.—Mr. Grundy's report, on the part of the Minority, palliates, but does not deny the corruption, except by calling things by milder names and not going the extent of the other, yet goes far enough and proves enough to convict all concerned.

New Steam Boat.—It is rumored, and believed, that the Trustees of the Steam Boat Maryland have in contemplation to build an elegant new Steam Boat to supply the place of the present one—She is to be so built, that she will perform the route from Baltimore to Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, in much shorter time than the Maryland now performs it, and to draw so little water, that she may go up to the wharf at Cambridge with perfect safety, at all times.

LOUISIANA it appears from the following article, has played the fool, in running several candidates and thus thrown out a well tried friend.

CHARLES GAYARRE, Esq., a Jacksonian, was elected to the Senate of the United States, on the 12th instant, by the Legislature of Louisiana, to represent that State for six years from the 4th of March next. There were three ballottings, as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Gayarre,	30	32	34
Bronson,	14	19	21
Easton,	9	8	4
Wagman,	6	0	0
Derbigny,	6	7	7
	65	66	66

"Thus," says the Louisiana Advertiser, "with a whig majority of six votes, on joint ballot, have we lost this most important election. We owe it to obstinacy on the part of some, but principally, to several whigs having betrayed their party and their principles, to satisfy personal feelings. Shame on them, say we."

The New Orleans papers are very warm pro & con, respecting the election of Mr. Gayarre. The Bee (Jackson paper) declares it to be a certain prognostic of the total overthrow of the Opposition party. The Louisiana Advertiser, on the other hand, says—

"The news of this election will indeed be a hard blow to Senator Porter, and to every other lover of his country. But it is not his death knell, nor is his doom sealed. Do not, Mr. Bee, cry before you are out of the bushes. The death knell of the Jackson party is sealed in this State, and that you will shortly discover, when you see the people rise in mass, and avenge the wrong done them by, their unfaithful, treacherous agents."

"It would have been quite as creditable in the Bee to have told the plain truth—the truth acknowledged by every member of the Jackson party, who has the smallest portion of self respect—the truth that the Jackson party did indeed elect their candidate to the Senate of the United States, but by and with the votes of Whig deserters, who preferred the man to their principles."

The Legislature of Rhode Island, ballotted seventeen times for a United States Senator, during which, Green, the Whig candidate, never received less than 39 nor more than 41 votes; (83 members being present, 42 was required for a choice) Patten, (Jackson) 29 to 31—Sprague 11, and one or two scattering—they finally adjourned, leaving the executive (Whig) to fill the vacancy, until another annual election.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh was, on the 29th ult. re-elected by the Legislature of Virginia, a Senator in Congress from that Commonwealth, for six years from the 4th of March next. His majority is said to have been four votes.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—On Tuesday 27th ult. the House of Representatives of Massachusetts made an ineffectual attempt, on its part, to elect a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, to take the place of Mr. Silsbee. The whole number of votes cast were 569; necessary to a choice 285. The ballots stood as follows:—For J. Q. Adams, 131; Levi Lincoln, 106; William Baylies, 81; Abel Cushing, 80; J. C. Bates, 65; John Davis, 43; Henry Shaw, 38; L. Saltonstall, 22; E. Everett, 1; John Reed, 1; D. L. Child, 1. And on one ballot, the name of J. Q. Adams was thrice written, which was rejected. A motion was made to proceed to a second ballot, which was lost by a vote of 255 to 212. The further balloting was suspended till Wednesday.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated Washington, Jan. 30, 1835.

"The following statement, current here is, that as the President, was this morning coming out of the Capitol, when the funeral procession of Mr. Davis of South Carolina was moving off, a man by the name of Lawrence, a man, equipped two percussion lock pistols at him in quick succession, standing within a few paces of him—the wretch was seized and has since been examined before Judge Cranch—who upon examination committed him, but released him upon his two brothers-in-law being his security.—There is no doubt of the fact. It is said that the man says the cause of the attempt was that the President killed

his father last night. There can be no doubt, from all I hear that the wretch is mad and ought to be confined. Much excitement was produced as you may suppose."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The lamented decease of the Honorable WARREN R. DAVIS, one of the Representatives of the State of South Carolina in Congress, which occurred in this city yesterday morning, arrested the proceedings in both Houses of Congress.—The melancholy event was announced to the House of Representatives, in terms more than usually appropriate, just and eloquent, by Mr. Pickens, the Representative from South Carolina; and when the news reached the Senate officially, it was responded to with equal eloquence and feeling by the distinguished elder Senator from that State. After voting to attend the funeral of the deceased at 12 o'clock to-day, and to wear the usual mourning, both Houses immediately adjourned.—Nat. Intel.

In a recent debate of the Spanish Cortes, it was stated on the part of the Ministry that full powers had been given by the Queen for negotiating with the Spanish American Republics, Spain's acknowledgment of their independence.

A letter dated Norfolk, January 26, received in this city, says: "The Constellation frigate is ordered to be got ready for sea immediately; and also the ship of the line North Carolina—and to the North, the Constitution, United States, and three sloops of war."

Prescription.—The following shows the removals from office under each Administration since the adoption of the Constitution:—Washington, during 8 years removed 9
J. Adams, do 4 do do 10
Jefferson, do 8 do do 39
Madison, do 8 do do 5
Monroe, do 8 do do 9
J. Q. Adams, do 4 do do 2
Jackson, do 6 do do 2,990!!!

Annapolis January 27th 1835.

The Court of Appeals yesterday decided the case which was lately argued with so much ability, wherein the state claimed the amount of the State Deposits in the Bank of Maryland, as a preference debt against that institution. The decision went against the claim.—Md. Republican

SENTENCE OF THE CRIMINALS.—JUDGE KILGOUR yesterday delivered the most affecting and impressive sentences, that was ever listened to in our Court House. OWEN MURPHY to be hung. TERENCE COY and PATRICK GALLAGHER, 18 years each, to the Penitentiary. The trial of other indictments against the two latter, as well as all the other cases, have been removed to Baltimore County Court. We were in hopes of obtaining a copy of the sentence in time for this paper but were not able to effect it.—Jb.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, Esq. is elected President of the Senate of this State—Colonel Sappington having accepted the situation only with the understanding that the service should not be expected of him longer than until Mr. C. arrived.—Jb.

From the Annapolis Repub. Jan. 31.

LUMBER INSPECTOR.—The bill reported by Mr. Hearn, of Worcester, for "regulating the Inspectors of Lumber in the city of Baltimore," provides that one of the Inspectors shall be Inspector General, for one week, another the next, and so on, that an office for the Inspector General shall be provided, at which the Inspector General, for the time being shall attend from sun rise to sun set, except meal hours, and shall assign to the several inspectors, equally divided the labor, receive reports of lumber inspected by each, keep accounts, and distribute the proceeds equally, except in case of sickness or non-performance, &c.

SCHOOL FUND.—It appears by a report made by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, that the amount of what is denominated "The Free Schools Fund," and which is derived from a small tax upon the stock of the several Banks of the State, has averaged for the last three years, \$12,801.62. It is annually divided among the counties and city of Baltimore. The amount of donations from the State Treasury for support of Colleges, Academies, and Schools, is \$15,100 annually, besides \$5,000 annually for a limited time, to the University of Maryland, and \$3,000 advanced some time ago, on which no interest is required, to St. Peter's Free School. Including the interest on this latter, the annual disbursement from the Treasury for the purposes of Education is \$35,081.62.

The "Common Free School Fund," which was derived from interest on the State's advances during the late war, to the United States, to carry on that war, and had accumulated, including investments, on the 4th of March last, to \$106,498.80, and was then, by virtue of a resolution of last session, distributed amongst the counties and the city of Baltimore, of course exists no longer as a State Fund.

The order proposed by Mr. Merrick, for directing the committee on grievances and courts of justice, to inquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation to the judicial officers of the State, was decided without debate, and at the instant of its being proposed. The house being equally divided on calling the yeas and nays, should not be considered as a test of the sentiments of the members upon the question at issue, for there are often motives why inquiry and even reports should be made upon subjects on which earnest representations are received by members, although no change might be advised in the premises. Some members, and amongst them we noticed Mr. Burchenal, were desirous of reporting their names in the negative, who happened not to be in place to answer at the moment.

The Committee in the U. States Senate have reported favorably on the suggestion of our Senator, KENT, in relation to fortifications and defence of the Chesapeake.

BANK PROJECTS.—Mr. Merrick, from the Committee on Ways and Means, yesterday reported a bill to incorporate the Merchants Bank of Baltimore. We have not examined its provisions, but understand that it is intended as an old fashioned moneyed institution—capital two millions of dollars, which may be increased \$500,000 if the State within two years takes that sum, or \$500,000 any time thereafter. Mr. Teackle, from the select Committee, has also reported a project conformable to that which the public are apprised of his having had a bill reported in Congress to effect, as a general monetary project. We shall furnish a synopsis of both in our next if possible.

The capital proposed in the latter bill is, two and a half millions.

A letter from Washington to the Editor of the Chronicle, says:—

"There is, I understand, a very important movement about to be made in the organization of the Circuit Courts of the United States. You are no doubt aware that this subject has long been a stumbling block to Congress. If the proposed organization take place during the present session (and that it will I entertain, from what I have heard, a thorough conviction) the confirmation of Mr. Taney's nomination is rendered still more improbable, for under the proposed organization they may not want his services upon the bench of the Supreme Court. I understand it is contemplated to arrange the Circuit Courts so that the present number of Judges may, without any increase of their number, perform all the duties of the several Circuit Courts. It is said that Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, will form one Circuit.—The Judges Marshall, Story, and Baldwin will exercise jurisdiction over the whole Atlantic states. Indeed, it is said, that all the states will be fully provided for except Louisiana and the adjacent states. Such is the project as far as I can learn it. Something, it strikes me very forcibly, will grow out of it very shortly. I do not think I am mistaken."

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship United States, at New York in a very short passage from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers of the 2d and London of the 1st January.

The London papers of the 1st January say "there are yet no tidings of the New York packet ship that is expected to bring the President's Message."

The last Paris dates received in London are of the 30th December, and they make no allusion whatever to our Treaty of Indemnity. The Paris correspondent of the Standard (Tory) under the date of 28th December, holds this language respecting our treaty.

The question of the twenty five millions of francs to be paid by France to the United States of America—will soon (in a few days) come again upon the tapis until it shall be decided, Mr. Livingston the American Minister, keeps himself shut up from French society, and will not allow of any visits to him, nor will he return any. The message of the President Jackson will, it is expected, speak out in most decided terms on this subject, and that speech is waited for by the government with great anxiety. Bets are made to a large amount that the Chamber of Deputies will again reject the law project or at any rate reduce the sum to be voted to twelve or fifteen millions.

The British Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 30th December. Writs were issued for a new election; the new Parliament to meet on the 19th February.

There was much agitation in England.—The papers are filled with the proceedings of political meetings, and the contest at the approaching elections was expected to be the most spirited that ever had occurred.

A report prevailed at Paris of the death of the King of Prussia.

A strong report was again prevalent at Paris, of another change in the ministry, and that Marshal Soult will be at its head.

The Washington Globe of Friday 29d inst says:—"A Duel was fought yesterday in this neighborhood by Mr. Wise of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Coke, his predecessor in Congress. Mr. Coke was shot through the arm. The quarrel which led to this unpleasant result, was understood, arose in the course of the canvass between the parties two years ago. Mr. Coke was the challenger."

USEFUL.—WORTH ATTENDING TO.

As this is about the time when our friends are beginning to smoke their meat it may do them some good, to inform them that a small bit of brimstone, about the size of a chinquapin, thrown into the fire once a day, will effectually prevent skippers and bugs from getting into the bacon. This information we have from a friend whom we highly esteem, and who assured us that he had so fully tried the efficacy of his plan that he wished us to make it generally known. He added that no uncommon smell or taste is imparted to the bacon. We deem this information of great importance to those who have bacon to cure; also to those who have to buy it.—[Salem Watchman.]

We learn from captain Smith, at this port on Saturday from Montevideo, that a diabolical attempt had been made, in the first week of December, to blow up the U. S. schooner Enterprise, then lying in the harbor of Montevideo. It appears that a mulatto seaman belonging to the schooner, from some motive of malice or revenge, had contrived to deposit in the powder magazine coals of fire wrapped up in linen. They were, however, discovered and removed before any mischief was done, and the design of destroying vessel and crew frustrated. The investigation which immediately succeeded the discovery showed that the crew of the Enterprise had all been at their proper stations except the mulatto in question, who was found in the boat alongside, where it was evident he had gone to be out of the reach of danger. The U. S. ships Natchez, Ontario and Erie were also lying at Montevideo at the time of this affair, and when captain S. sailed, Com. Renshaw was holding a court martial over the mulatto, who, it was supposed, would be executed.

BAIT AMERICAN.

A SHIP RECOVERED

The Erie (Pa.) Gazette says:—"The Queen Charlotte, the flag ship of the British fleet, captured by Com Perry in the ever memorable battle on Lake Erie, was raised, on Monday last, from the place where she had been sunk in the Bay of Presque Isle, and safely moved ashore.—We understand she is perfectly sound, and in the opinion of good judges, worth more than when first launched from the stocks. This ship with two others, the Detroit, (British) and the American brig Lawrence, were sunk, for preservation, in our Bay about 20 years since. At the breaking up of our naval station, these vessels together with most of the

property, were sold, and have now become the property of Messrs. Miles & Leach, of this borough, who have succeeded in raising the Queen Charlotte, and intend raising the others. We understand it to be the intention of the owners to fit her out, either brig or ship rigged and put her into the Chicago trade."

We find in the New York Journal of Commerce, the following abstract of a Will.

"WILL OF WILLIAM TURPIN.—In our last we mentioned the decease of William Turpin, formerly of Charleston, S. C. and for the last nine years a resident in this city. He died at the age of 81. Being possessed of a large estate, and having no children, considerable curiosity has been manifested to learn the particulars of his will. We have accordingly ascertained them at the Office of the Surrogate. Before he came to the North, he freed all his slaves, and there is observable in the Will a very special regard for the interests of those of them who survive, as well as for the coloured race generally.

The Will is dated April 29th, 1833. It governs eight pages of double length, and is in a plain and steady hand though written by the testator himself, in his 80th year. It begins in very liberal bequests of real estate and other property to his freed blacks, remaining in Charleston.—In its progress, a very large number of nephews, nieces, cousins and other relations, are named, in general with such bequests as will gladden their hearts if any need assistance. Several will receive what may well be considered fortunes, and two or three are mentioned with small sums, just to show that they were not forgotten. Of the numerous items, however, those below are all which will particularly interest the public.

To his faithful friend and freed black man Joseph Thomas Turpin, the store and lot No. 19 South street, now leased for \$900 per annum. Also, the lot and house No. 271 Broadway. Also the lot and four story brick store, No. 159 South street. Also the lot and three story brick house No. 253 Front street. These estates are worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

To Judah Jackson, a free black girl and her brother, Edward Butler, the house and lot No. 371 Broadway, now leased at \$400.

To his freed black man, Lund Turpin, a Methodist preacher, \$1000.

To 21 slaves, set free by the will of his partner, Thomas Wadsworth, in 1799, \$800, "as proper remuneration for their services when slaves to Wadsworth & Turpin."

To Edward Lundy, Editor of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," \$1500.

To Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor of the Liberator, \$500.

To Charles Collins, 100 shares in the Mechanics' Bank.

To Peleg Brown, 100 shares in Mechanics' Bank.

To Dr. William Beach, "the Medical Reformer," \$500.

To Theodore Dwight, Editor of the Daily Advertiser, \$1000.

To Charles Collins, or G. B. Collins, \$600, "to enable them to have printed in pamphlet form 600 copies of this will."

To Jesse Torrey, of Philadelphia, \$400.

To Peter Williams, a coloured man and Episcopal clergyman, \$500.

To Arthur Tappan & Israel Corse, in trust, 20 shares in the Mechanics' bank to be transferred by them to such society or institution as in their opinion "will best promote the education and welfare of the descendants of Africa."

To Peter A. Jay, Thomas Hall, and Charles Collins, 100 shares in the Mechanics' Bank to be transferred to the New York Society for the Manumission of Slaves, for the benefit of the African Free School.

To Peleg Brown, \$4000.

To Willet Hicks, 1000.

To Morris Robinson, (Cashier Branch Bank) \$3000.

To Isaac Lawrence, (President Branch Bank) \$1000.

The remainder of the estate is to be divided into four equal parts, one of which he bequeaths to "my old friend Francis Depau," and each of the other three fourths is given to a great number of cousins and other distant relatives. Against the bequest of Mr. Depau he placed an estimate of \$20,000.

Executors—Francis Depau, Isaac Lawrence, Morris Robinson, Willet Hicks, Barnabas Brown of Chenango county, Peleg Brown, and William Turpin, Jr. of Charleston. Attached to the Will is a schedule of the value of the property stated at cost for real estate and par for stocks. The aggregate is as follows:—

Personal estate, \$144,000
Real estate in South Carolina, 70,000
Real estate in New York, 115,000

Total, \$329,000
The actual value of the property, at this time cannot we presume, be less than half a million of dollars.

PROLIFIC RIVER.—A few days ago one of those brutal and degrading exhibitions called prize-fights, which have been nearly abolished by the force of public opinion in England and Ireland, where they were lately so common, occurred near Hoboken, N. J. in the presence of many hundred spectators. The two combatants, one of whom was an Englishman and the other an American, fought nearly an hour, and were both so beaten as to be covered with gore, wounds and bruises. This affair having passed off highly to the satisfaction of the imported "gentlemen of the fancy," who originated it, another of the like kind was arranged to take place on Saturday last near the same spot, and was told by the Courier and Enquirer of this morning that a series of others are in course of preparation. One or both of the intended combatants on the latter occasion being Irishmen, upwards of a hundred of their countrymen crossed the Hoboken ferry on Saturday, for the purpose of witnessing the contest, the scene selected for which was the Ellysian Fields. But Mr. Van Buskirk, the Superintendent of the Ferry, who watched

their movements, having promptly ordered them off, they proceeded to Weehawk Hill and commenced operations on a piece of ground belonging to Mr. Cantello. Before the parties had quite arranged the usual preliminaries of the fight, Mr. Dawson, an officer who had been dispatched by Judge Doremus, to preserve the peace, arrived among the crowd and ordered them to disperse. Highly exasperated at being a second time foiled in their object, the partisans of the two champions united in a riotous and tumultuous assembly, and but for the timely arrival of an efficient force, headed by Mr. Van Buskirk, his life would probably have been sacrificed.

He was fortunately rescued before he had received any serious injury, and eight or ten individuals whom he identified as the most violent of his assailants, were arrested, and deposited in Hackensack Jail.

MATRIMONY.—We find in the Brattleboro (Vermont) Phoenix, the subjoined notice, by which Mr. Alfred Harris attempts to break the conjugal yoke. He seems to forget the old Yankee axiom—"what a man does when he is drunk, he must pay for when he is sober."

I, ALFRED HARRIS of Brattleboro, yoman, am, or at any rate was last week a widower with seven children—I am told that their Honors the Court of Chancery are to decide whether I am still as I think, a widower or a married man. My means are rather limited and the support of my family and performance of my domestic duties having hitherto fully occupied my time, I have confined myself to the shades of private life. My present appearance before the public in any thing but degrading to myself—but having been informed that such a course is necessary, I can think of no better mode of giving the proper notice or caution than to lay before the reader a few passages from the last week of my biography.

"The facts are," that on the evening of Friday last I found myself suddenly in the custody of an officer by virtue of a warrant which set forth and alleged among other things that I had in June last cultivated too intimate an acquaintance with one Martha M. B. Weston, a young and vagrant spinster. This young woman had visited a cousin of hers at my house once in March and once in October—between which times I had not seen her. On the following morning I was ordered by a magistrate to find security to the amount of \$300 or to marry the damsel or to go to jail. Now for a man with a house full of babies to convey away the bulk of his property, was in my view a serious matter, and the jail was no joke, and to marry a woman a body dislikes is the least amusing of all—I was in much perplexity, and instead of advising as I ought to have done with clearer heads than mine, and getting a writ de vent inap, I did as Cato and Lord Brougham have done before me—I consoled myself—I drank—and forgot my sorrows.

What passed in the latter part of Saturday I cannot from my own recollections clearly state. But I learn from others that my opinion of matrimony seemed to grow brighter with every glass; and that the justice and constable having exhausted their patience in waiting for my decision, I stood up before the presiding magistrate and held Miss Weston's hand while the justice attempted to marry us, and while both the lady and myself were uttering sentiments any thing but conjugal.

On Sunday I found myself rational—I sought an interview with the lady and heard her full confession of what I knew from the beginning that she had committed perjury. She further admitted that her pressing calamities had all been feigned—that she had proceeded in her plot till frightened by its very success, she determined to tell the truth. A medical gentleman was able to confirm her confession, and what I had asserted in vain to the civil authority and all my other friends was now clear as preaching, namely, that they had the wrong pig by the ear—or rather that they had no occasion to meddle with the ear of any pig at all.

Now what I wish to have understood is this that I MAINTAIN I AM A SINGLE MAN. I have already been damned for some of this wretched woman's debts, but I have not paid them, and I will not pay them. Let no one trust her on my account, for she is not my wife. I will fight this question with my last nippence.

ALFRED HARRIS.
Brattleboro, Dec. 11, 1834.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Me" is received, but too late for insertion in to-day's paper—it will appear in our next.

MARRIED
On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Samuel Roe, of Queen Ann's to Miss Margaret A. Hopkins, of this county.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Humphries, Mr. Edward Hambleton, to Miss Louisa E. Fairbank, both of this county.

Notice is hereby given,
That application will be made for the renewal of the following Certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz: No. 23,641 to 23,645, inclusive. Issued in the name of Charlotte Nicols, Baltimore, 29th January 1835.

CHARLOTTE NICOLS.
Baltimore, Feb. 7 3w

TO LET
FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore Denny, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For terms apply to JOHN W. DAVID.

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
and materials for manufacturing of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.
Feb. 3

NOTICE.
MARYLAND ECLIPSE is expected to stand the ensuing season at Easton and Cambridge. Feb. 7(W) 3t

Election of Vestrymen.

Public notice is hereby given, that a Book is opened at the Store of Messrs. W. H. & P. Grooms in Easton, in which all persons who are desirous of being considered members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, are requested to enrol their names.

An Election for 4 Vestrymen will be held at St. Peter's alias Whitemarsh Church, on next Easter Monday (to wit, April 30th 1835).

Every free white male citizen of this state, above 21 years of age resident of St. Peter's Parish at said six months next preceding the day of Election, who shall have been entered on the Books of the said Parish, one month at least preceding the day of Election, as a Member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who shall also contribute to the charges of the said Parish, such sum as the vestry shall annually fix on, (not exceeding two dollars) shall have a right of suffrage.—The sum now fixed on by the vestry, is fifty cents—(50 cents).

It is earnestly hoped, that the friends of the Church will enrol their names, in the Book provided and opened as aforesaid at the store of Messrs. Wm. H. & P. Grooms, without delay—at all events, before the 20th March.

per order
JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE, Register.
St. Peter's Church, Feb. 7, 1835. 3w
P. S. The subscriber as Register of the Parish will enrol in the Book aforesaid the names of any persons who may authorize him either verbally or by letter, to do so.

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Richard L. Austin, praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said Acts and the said Richard L. Austin having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Richard L. Austin shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Richard L. Austin to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard L. Austin, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 11th day of September eighteen hundred and thirty four.
E. N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 7

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Talbot County, at the suit of William Love-day, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Michael Pinkind, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said Michael Pinkind, in and to all the lands and tenements owned by the aforesaid Pinkind, lying and being in the Chapel district, adjoining the lands of Thos. Henrix, Esq. be the quantity more or less—and I hereby give notice, that on the 3d day of March next, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the said property, so seized and taken in execution, by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to cover the debt, interest and cost and the costs that may become due thereon.

B. JONES, Constable.
Feb. 7

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle-haven wharf) and Easton, and return next day Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore as above stated, leaving Baltimore on Friday and return Saturday, until further notice.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Feb. 7

'Take Notice.

The subscriber having been appointed collector of the town Tax for the year 1834, takes this method of apprising all those concerned that their accounts are now due and payment is expected, the time for closing the collection having nearly expired and the collector being responsible for the amount will render it necessary that the Law be his guide, in such cases made and provided.

J. H. McNEAL, Collector.
3w

THOMAS BOWDLE
Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester Counties & the Eastern Shore generally, that he still continues to take passengers from Talbot to Cambridge in Dorchester county. He has removed to the farm adjoining his late residence, where he is prepared at all seasons to convey passengers from one shore to the other—his boats are in first rate order and his ferry men careful, attentive and well qualified to discharge the duties imposed on them.—He therefore solicits a share of public patronage and assures those who may patronize his ferry that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Talbot County, Jan. 31, 3t

100 DOLLARS REWARD
Ransaw from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Md., on Sunday night last, the 14th inst., a negro man who calls himself

ZEDOCK GIBSON,
about 35 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of dark chestnut colour, bald head, occasioned by a burn when a child, a scar on one side of his face, and several other marks not recollected,—has a bold look when spoken to and talks fluently. Had on when he ran away a new suit of kersey, of blue warp and black filling, tow linen shirt, hair cap and coarse shoes. He has no doubt changed his clothing.

The above reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the above runaway negro man if taken up out of the State, and confined in Denton or Eastern jail, so that I get him again, or a reward of 50 dollars will be given if taken in

POETRY

From the Boston Atlas.
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Messrs. Editors—As nominations for the office of President are being made in different States, by Legislatures and other bodies, I see no impropriety in any individual's offering his sentiments on the subject, and therefore I take the liberty of expressing mine, in the form of an ACROSTIC.

D emosthenes for eloquence was fam'd,
A rtides was erst "The Just" surnamed;
N estor for age and wisdom lived renown'd,
I socrates in learning was profound;
E pinondas gained from Tribes applause,
L ycurgus gave to Sparta wholesome laws.

W ashington fought our liberty to gain,
E uriples excelled in tragic strain;
B rutus, the Tarquins from the kingdom drove
S olon in wisdom nearly equalled Jove;
T hemistocles destroyed the Persian fleet,
E pinondas was the sage of Crete,
R oculus sustained the actor's part complete.

P lace the initials of these honored names
R ound him, whom Freedom for her champion claims;

E ach one distinguished for some talent great,
S uperior skill in ruling or debate;
I ntelligence and moral worth combined,
D irected solely to improve mankind;
E nlarge their views, their sacred rights de-
fend,
N eglecting nought, which might secure their end;

T hey'll form the name of him we recommend,
O'er these United States, to bear chief sway,
F or six years past to dire misrule a prey;

T he Constitution from weak hands to wrest,
H old up to scorn, and treated as a jest
E ven by the man, whom some have styled "the best."

U nion and concord then our land will bless,
N ow suffering from the weight of deep distress;

I njustice soon its iron grasp releases,
T he "reign of terror" through our land will cease;

"E xperiments" no longer prove our bane,
D istractions and ruin following in their train.

S cience, its happy influence then will shed,
T ruth, long despised, display her modest head;

A grand "reform" in strictest sense prevail,
T ill foul corruption turn with horror pale;
E xtravagance no more disgrace our land,
M odesty and governed by a prudent hand.

Waltham, Jan. 18, 1835. C. F.

SOLOMON BARRETT

Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

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

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835.

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

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S

RETIREAT.

The Subscriber having removed to the above named establishment on Washington at adjoining the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends & customers & the public generally that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends to always keep white in season.

Oysters, Terrapins and Wild Fowls, &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received and hopes by diligence and attention to his business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835.

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapines, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by

Collector's Second Notice for 1834.

The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle them without delay; as he now is unable to settle with all those who have claims on the County in the time specified by law; which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to do this. Persons holding property in the county and residing out it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

Jan. 31

FAIR HANDS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves, of both sexes, for his plantation, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on application at No. 24 South street, Baltimore, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M.

NAT. AUSTIN

Jan. 31

The thorough bred race Horse

UPTON

Six years old next spring, will make another season at the same stands. Terms \$9 and \$12. For his pedigree in full and extraordinary performance as a 3 year old, running his mile in 1m. 53 1-2s.—1m. 52s.—1m. 53s.—1m. 57s.—1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (running as Col. Selden's horse) see American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine—Vol. 6. no. 6.—Vol. 5. page 54—do. no. 9. (cover) v. 2. p. 252.—v. 4. p. 151. and 444. &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN.

Jan. 31

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court

30th January A. D. 1835.

On application of Susan Shehan, administratrix with the will annexed of Wm. Shehan, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 30th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

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Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

Jan. 31

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and extensive assortment of

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, &c.

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

a large assortment of

GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H. Jan. 24

PASSENGER'S LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA

HAS commenced her regular Route, and will run, during the session of the Legislature, for the accommodation of the Public, leaving Haddaway's Ferry on Monday's & Thursday's for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis on Tuesday's & Saturday's; the subscriber has supplied himself with comfortable Carriages, for the conveyance of all who may patronize his line to Easton and to every other place on the Eastern Shore.

The public's ob't serv't

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 24 (W 3t)

REMOVAL.

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

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

a large and general assortment of

HATS, &c.

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the most reasonable prices.

Easton, Jan. 17

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

THOMAS OLDSON & WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, beg leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of

OLDSON & HOPKINS

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

Grocery and Variety Store.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Articles in their line, such as GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c. which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

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

Dec. 20

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to

EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r.

of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd.

Dec. 20

For Sale,

At Easton Point, a small cargo of Coal, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia.—It is of good quality and will be sold low—for terms apply to

ROBERT LEONARD.

Easton Point, Jan. 3, 1834

In Talbot County Court,

On the Equity side thereof.

May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Crouch and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Looekerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$325.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 3, 1835.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

On the Equity side thereof.

May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hussy late of said county, deceased, to John Goldsborough, and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Looekerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$185.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy, Test J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 3 1835

MR. DUNCAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a

DANCING SCHOOL

at Mr. Lowe's (Easton Hotel) on Friday and Saturday next, where he will instruct in the following dances, viz.—Cotillions, Waltzes, Gallopes, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 20

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

November Term, 1834.

Solomon M. Jenkins, ag't.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1835.

NO. 7.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

From the Knickerbocker for January.
OUR OWN COUNTRY.

I marvel much that Americans—we of the United States, I mean—don't travel more over our own country. Every nook & corner of England and Scotland—of France and Italy—of Belgium and Germany, too—are travelled over by hundreds of our young men, who know little or nothing of their Father-land, except the spot on which they were born—the streets about them—the fields within sight of their own domicile, or the road to College, and the road home. How can they check a blush, when asked in a foreign land, if they have seen the sheet, and heard the roar, of Niagara, if they have been on the Natural Bridge—at the Blowing Cave—by the piles of rocks on the Blue Ridge, that the Potomac cleaves asunder—on the peaks of the Alleghenies—the blue lakes of the North—the magnificent prairies, and boundless forests, of the West—or if they have been borne on the yellow waves of the mighty Father of Waters? Indeed it is the practice here with the young tourist, fresh from college, when pocketing his A. B. parchment, to make for a New York packet—and the first that you hear of the green lad, is, that he is in the streets of London, or on the Boulevards of Paris, or amid the awful ruins of "the lone mother of dead empires"—ignorant, perhaps, of the number of States of his own Union—ignorant of our Constitution, the operations of our own free government, our public men—the character of our people—of all that an American should know, when he hazards a foot-hold in another land, among a people eager in inquiry as to every thing that concerns us. Why this zeal in young Americans to rush abroad, before they look at home?—

It is true—but it is a worn out world, as it were—an old story, of whose every town, city, and village, chroniclers innumerable have written. Ours is new, fresh, and hence instructive and alluring—a world that we cannot read of, and know, from books but that we must see in—and travel over, in order to understand:—a world, too, in which we are to act our parts, as voters, as citizens, as rulers, and, in one sense, as arbiters of its destiny, too. How important, then, that we understand it all, and that we see it all! What book can give us the information we want? What American has written much of his own land? But who does not know much, if not all, about every town of importance in England or in France? England is, in this respect, wiser than we are. She sends forth her swarms of travellers, to take their notes—and you meet them where, soever you go, whether it be in the French settlements in the north easternmost regions of Maine, beyond the verge of the law, or on the snow-capped cliffs of the White Hills, or in the halls and galleries of the Capitol, in Washington, or in the far North West, thence to wend their way down the bayous of the Mississippi, I like this in them—blockheads though scores of them are—smelling of this thing and snuffing at that—mousing here, and snivelling there—ever scolding and fretting, now over a greasy dinner, anon, over a bad and dear bottle of wine—swagging magnificently, with pompous airs, as if our broad earth were not broad enough for their precious feet—not pronouncing this "heavily," and that "unchristian"—as if, in a new country, out of the cities, all the refinements of life were to be expected! Nevertheless, they show a spirit of enterprise so kindred to ours that they win attention; and though I have met with them in almost all my many wanderings, yet I always like them for companions, whether they be beardless boys, or grave seniors; for if they be sensible men, their companionship is valuable, and if they be stupid beasts, to quote their own phrase, why, they are as useful as a Joe Miller—a regular tickler to make one laugh and roar at their folly. I travelled with one once—an excellent fellow, of the Byron and Shelly school—excellent save his irreligion and infidelity—whom I will not name as he is yet among us—who pronounced us all a canting, hypocritical, pious-pretending race, that made prayer the daily business of our lives—and soon, in the same direction, I met with another, of the Dr. Fiddler school, who was horrified at our want of religion—the desecration of our churches—and who was pleased to say, "that, as he expected, without an established church, we had become a nation of infidels! Excellent critics these, thought I, to instruct a people at home! How well their stories will tally. I took another of these travellers up the sublime valley of the Kanawha, in Western Virginia—and while, with an exulting heart, I would show him burning springs, and

toppling precipices, of terrible magnificence, cascades, caverns—streams that ran in ravines, where only the noon day sun touched the waters—craggy where the eagle trembled—scenery as grand as earth can show—as if here the earthquakes held their revelry to inspire and awe us—why, all the man would do, would be to whistle—to hurry me off, or, at the best, to pronounce it "d—d fine!"—and then tell me of the clubs of London, and of the palaces there—as if these awful solitudes man could equal! The principles, too, of these gentry, change as they get into different latitudes. "You a nation of freemen!" exclaimed one of these critics, with a contemptuous sneer, as we crossed some rich rice lands near the Peedee, in South Carolina, where some jolly slaves, as sleek as Northern pigs, were waiting to take us into a ferry-boat, which they rowed, singing some Jim Crow songs, and chiming most merrily as they kept time to the stroke of their oars. I met my traveller again in the orderly streets of Boston, where excellent free schools, make almost every American a prince, and there I heard the exclamation—"What a vulgar government is this—where negroes vote—where such ragamuffins control affairs!"

But to return. If I had way I would make it the duty of every representative in Congress to travel over the country which his vote is ruling—to survey its resources—to study its capacities, feelings and prejudices, and thus to understand its wants. How much ignorance would be then worn away! How the bands of union would be cemented! What fraternity of feeling would be the result! And such a journey would be delightful too. I have never been abroad, over the Atlantic, and, therefore, I cannot undertake to speak by comparison: but as an American—as one who is to abide the weal or woe of my own country—I had rather journey over our own wide domain than visit the proudest courts, or the most gorgeous cities of Europe. I think that I should be better instructed—better fitted to act the part of an American citizen. Preach to me as you may of magnificent ruins—of the mighty achievements of genius and art—of towns, of citadels, of antique battlements—all are worth seeing, I grant; but if I can visit but one land, I am sure I should feel more, and think more, in making a tour

be better, for the sphere in which I am to act. I should have that within me, which would profit me more, amidst the bustle and turmoil of our own active countrymen.

And why you may ask. Indeed within the limited range of a modern article—over which an American reader is expected to go with rail road velocity—I can hardly tell why—but I can feel why. There is no such scenery on earth I verily believe, as ours. There is but one Niagara in its broad circumference. And then its glorious rivers, from the tumbling cataracts of high Northern latitudes, to the calm and beautiful Alabama—the majestic Mississippi—the golden waters of Missouri—the placid, soft Ohio. And then too its lakes—the vast inland seas, where fleets can ride—its forests, alive with songsters of almost every note, and every feather—of trees, of every cast and hue—and, if seen in the frosts of Autumn, beyond the power of pencil to paint—mocking the skill of man—rivalling the rich sunset on the bosom of the western clouds, and making a very paradise of earth! And then its boundless prairies—its savannas—its vast havens, on which beat the waves of the ocean with their sullen roar—and its still solitudes, where man feels as if he really were a lone with the Indian—the wild, unapproached, and almost unapproachable Indian, in his savage dignity—painted and decked for war—fiery with his armor on, "snorting for battle," as it were;—and then again its noisy cities, were men crowd, and rush as if the spot of earth on which they were, was their only spot—cities now vying in business with the older cities of Europe, but yet in the gristle—and in the swaddling clothes as it were—by and by to become the London of the Western World! What a variety of view is this—how rich in speculation, in thought—how admirably calculated to warm the imagination and to give feeling and imagery! Of all the European travellers Chateaubriand alone has done us justice, with his eloquent and touching pen. Enthusiastic himself, he reflected the enthusiasm of the scene. But visited us a half century too soon. He lost the delicious sensation of a happy contrast of what is wild in nature, and what is important to art. Talk not then of Europe as the only land worth a journey over. Its past we may reverence, and admire. There is sublimity in it. But the future of our own country—who dare set its metes and bounds? Who will trace it out?—Sublime, is but a feeble word for the destiny that awaits it.

I know the risk I run of ridicule from many an Englishman, who reads such an article as this—the cold contemptuous sneer; the incredulity; the boisterous laugh it may be, of ignorant sarcasm. But, in reply, I have only to say that if there is any well educated American as ignorant of the government of Great Britain, her resources, her products, her geography, and the very pedigrees of her nobility, as

nine-tenths of the well educated Englishmen are of the United States, he would not, with us be considered a proper teacher, even of a common school. But few Englishmen know whether we have thirteen States, or twenty-four. How often do we read in English newspapers of the state of Philadelphia? or some such ludicrous blunders? How often do we see them perverting our Constitution and urging upon the Federal Government things beyond its power to accomplish? How often do we see them committing the most laughable errors about our resources or means of improvement, our public men? And yet Englishmen; men who aspire to be statesmen, too; are thus ignorant of a people whose navy is now rapidly advancing to an equality with their own; whose flag floats on every sea; whose commerce is almost in every port; who are the great recipients of her trade; a people too, bordering upon Upper and Lower Canada and upon New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where England has empires in embryo, about which she seems to be utterly indifferent! Why, such ignorance of a foreign power under such circumstances, would be a disgrace to the pettiest politician that sulimates his little thunder; not in our forum; but in the taproom or on the stump.

What nation presents such a spectacle as ours of a confederated government, so complicated, so full of checks and balances,—over such a vast extent of territory,—with so many varied interests, and yet moving so harmoniously! I go within the walls of the capitol at Washington, and there, under the star-spangled banners that wave amid its domes. I find the representatives of three territories, and of twenty-four nations,—nations in many senses they may be called,—that have within them all the germ and sinew to raise a greater people than many of the proud principalities of Europe,—all speaking one language,—all acting with one heart, and all burning with the same enthusiasm,—the love and glory of our common country, even if parties do exist, or bitter domestic quarrels now and then arise. I take my man, and I mark whence they come. What a breadth of latitude, and of longitude, too,—in the fairest portion of North America!—What a variety of climate, and then what a variety of production! What a stretch of coast, on two oceans,—with harbors enough for all the commerce of the world! What an immense national domain, surveyed, & unsurveyed of extinguished & unextinguished Indian titles, within the States & Territories, & without estimated, in the aggregate, to 1,090,371,755 acres, and to be worth the immense sum of \$1,363,539,690—750,000,000 acres of which are without the bounds of the States and the Territories, and are yet to make new States and to be admitted into the Union! Our annual revenue, now, from the sales, is over three millions of dollars. Our national debt, too is nearly, or quite extinguished,—and yet within fifty-eight years, starting with a population of about three millions, we have fought the War of Independence,—again not ingloriously struggled with the greatest naval power in the world, fresh with laurels won on sea and land,—and now we have a population, over thirteen millions of souls. One cannot feel the grandeur of our Republic, unless he surveys it in detail. For example, a Senator in Congress, from Louisiana, has just arrived in Washington. Twenty days of his journey he has passed in a steamboat on inland waters,—moving not so rapidly, perhaps, as other steamboats sometimes move, in deeper waters,—but constantly moving at a quick pace too, day and night. I never shall forget the rapture of a traveller, who left the green parks of New Orleans early in March,—that land of the orange and the olive, then teeming with verdure, freshness, and life, and as it were, mocking him with the mid-summer of his own northern home. He journeyed leisurely toward the region of ice and snow, to watch the budding of the young flowers, and to catch the breeze of the spring. He crossed the Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgue; he ascended the big Tombeckee in a comfortable steamboat. From Tuscaloosa, he shot athwart the wilds of Alabama, over Indian grounds that bloody battles have rendered ever memorable.—He traversed Georgia, the Carolinas, ranged along the mountains of Virginia,—and for three months and more he enjoyed one perpetual, one unvarying, ever coming spring,—that most delicious season of the year,—till, by the middle of June, he found himself in the fogs of Passamaquoddy, where tardy summer was even then hesitating whether it was time to come.—And yet he had not been off the soil of his own country! The flag that he saw on the summit of the fortress, on the lakes near New Orleans, was the like of that which floated from the staff on the hills of Fort Sullivan, in the easternmost extremity of Maine.—and the Morning gun that startled his slumbers among the rocky battlements that defy the wild tides of the Bay of Fundy, was not answered till many minutes after, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The swamps, the embankments, the canals, the bridges of the Father of waters, on whose muddy banks the croaking alligator dis-

played his ponderous jaws,—the cotton-fields, the rice-ground of the low southern country,—and the vast fields of wheat and corn in the region of the mountains, were far, far behind him:—and he was now, in a Hyperborean land, where nature wore a rough and surly aspect, and a cold soil and a cold climate, drove man to launch his bark upon the ocean, to dare wind and wave; and to seek from the deep, in fisheries, and from freights, the treasures his own home will not give him. Indeed, such a journey as this, in one's own country, to an inquisitive mind, is worth all the tour of Europe. If a young American then, wishes to feel the full importance of an American Congress let him make some such journey. Let him stand on the levee at New Orleans, & count the number and the tiers of American vessels that there lie, four, five, and six thick, on its long embankment. Let him hear the puff, puff, puff, of the high pressure steamboats, that come sweeping in almost every hour, perhaps from a port two thousand miles off; from the then frozen winter of the North, to the still burning summer of the South; all inland navigation, fleets of them under his eyes; splendid boats, too, many of them, as the world can show; with elegant rooms neat bright spacious saloons, and a costly piano. It may be; so that travellers of both sexes can dance or sing their way to Louisville, as if they were on a party of pleasure. Let him survey all these, as they come in with products from the Red River, twelve hundred miles in one direction, or from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, two thousand miles in another direction; from the Western tributaries of the vast Mississippi, the thickets of the Arkansas, or White River; from the muddy, far-reaching Missouri; and its hundreds of branches; and then in the east, from the Illinois the Ohio, and its numerous tributaries; such as the Tennessee, the Cumberland, or the meaneast of which, such as the Sandy River, on the borders of Kentucky, that will in a fresh fret, and roar, and dash, as if it were the Father of Floods, till it sinks into nothing, when embosomed in the great stream, and there acknowledges its own insignificance. Let him see the Broad Horn, the adventurous flat boats, of western waters, on which, frail bark! the daring backwoodsman sails forth from the Vabash, or over hundreds of miles above, on a voyage of Atlantic distance, with hogs, horses, oxen, and cattle of all kinds on board, corn, flour, wheat, all the products of such western land, and let him see them, too, as they stem the strong current of the Mississippi, as if the wind on which he floated was realising the fable of the Nymphs of Ida; goddesses, instead of pines. Taking the young traveller where the clear, silvery waters of the Ohio become tinged with the mud from the Missouri, and where the currents of the mighty rivers run apart for miles, as if indignant at the strange embrace. Ascend with him, farther, to St. Louis, where, if he looks upon the map, he will find that he is about as near the east as the west, and that soon, the emigrant, who is born on the wave of population that now beats at the base of the Rocky mountains, & anon will overleap its summits, will speak of him as he now speaks of N. England, as far in the east. And then tell him that far west as he is, he is, but at the beginning of steam navigation, that the Mississippi itself is navigable six or seven hundred miles upwards and that steamboats have actually gone on the Missouri two thousand one hundred miles above its mouth, and that they can go, five hundred miles farther still! Take him then, from this land, where the woodsman is leveling the forests every hour, across the rich prairies of Illinois, where civilization is throwing up towns and villages, pointed with the spire of the church, and adorned with the college and the school, then athwart the flourishing fields of Indiana, to Cincinnati; well called "the Queen of the West,"—a city of 80,000 inhabitants, with paved streets, numerous churches, flourishing manufactures, and an intelligent society too, and this in a State with a million of souls in it now, that has undertaken gigantic public works, where the fierce savages, even within the memory of the young men, made the hearts of their parents quake with fear; roaming over the forests, as they did in unbridled triumph; wielding the tomahawk in terror, and ringing the war-whoop, like Demons of Yonhenge! Let him cross the great Green Bay to Lake Ontario; not inconsiderable oceans; encompassed with fertile fields. Show him the public works of the Empire State, as well as those of Pennsylvania; works the wonder of the world; such as no people in modern times have ever equalled. And then introduce him to the busy humming, thriving, population of New England, from the green mountains of Vermont, the Switzerland of America, to the northern lakes and wide sea-coast of Maine. Show him the industry, energy, skill, and ingenuity of these hardy people, who let not a rivulet run, nor a puff of wind blow, without turning it to some account, in every thing, and dare every thing, wherever a cent of money is to be earned; whose lumbermen are found, not only in the

deepest woods of the snowy and fearful wilds of Maine, throwing up saw mills on the lone water falls and making the woods ring with the hissing music; but found, too, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and coming also on the mighty rapids of deal from every eastern tributary of the wild St. John the Meduxnekeag and Aroostook, streams whose names geographers hardly know. And then too, as if this were not enough, they turn their enterprise, and form companies to log and lumber even on the Ocmulgee and Oconee, of the State of Georgia; and on this day are actually found in the Floridas, there planning similar schemes and as there are no waterfalls, making steam impel their saws. Show him the banks of the Penobscot, now studded with superb villages; jewels of places, that have sprung up like magic; the magnificent military road that leads to the U. S. Garrison at Houlton, a fairy spot in the wilderness, but approached by as excellent a road as the United States can boast of.

Show him the hundreds & hundreds of coasters that run up every creek and inlet of tide water there, at times left high and dry, as if the ocean would never float them more; and then lift them above considerations of a mercenary character, and show him how New England men are perpetuating their high charter and holy love of liberty,—and how, by neat and elegant churches, that adorn every village;—by comfortable school-houses, that appear every two miles or oftener, upon almost every road, free for every body,—high-born and low born,—by academies and colleges, that thicken even to an inconvenience,—by asylums and institutions, munificently endowed, for the benefit of the poor;—and see, too, with what generous pride their bosoms swell when they go within the consecrated walls of Faneuil Hall, or point out the heights of Bunker hill, or speak of Concord, or Lexington. Give any young man such a tour as this,—the best he can make, and I am sure his heart will beat quick when he sees the proud spectacle of the assembling of the representatives of all these people, and all these interests within a single hall. He will more and more reverse the residue of those revolutionary patriots, who not only left us such a heritage, won by their sufferings and their blood, but such a constitution,—such a government here in Washington regulating all our national concerns,—but who have also, in effect, left for us twenty-four other governments with territory enough to double them by and by,—that regulate all the minor concerns of the people, acting within their various capitals from Jefferson city, on the Missouri, to Augusta, on the Kennebec,—from the capitol on the Hudson, to the government house on the Mississippi. Show me a spectacle more glorious, more encouraging, than this, even in the pages of all history,—such a constellation of free States, with no public force but public opinion,—moving by well regulated law, each in its own proper orbit, around the brighter star in Washington thus realizing, as it were, on earth, almost practically, the beautiful display of infinite wisdom, that fixed the sun in the centre, and sent revolving planets on their errands. God grant it may end as with them!

A MODERN BRUTUS.

FROM THE FRENCH.

It was in the summer of 1819 that the incident occurred which I am about to relate, and which agitated all that part of France which was the scene of its enactment. I was studying the antiquities of Rouen; that beautiful city, on which the character of the middle ages is so deeply imprinted. I had already surveyed and admired its wonderful cathedral, its castles, its fountains, and its venerable crosses when I found myself one morning before the hall of justice. Crowds were flocking to it from every quarter, the expression of whose eager faces seemed to announce the expectation of some deeply interesting judicial drama. The doors were not yet opened, and I awaited patiently the moment which should give entrance to the multitude, & leave me to the uninterrupted enjoyment of my antiquarian researches, and of the reflections on the past which they should call up in my mind.

It came at length, and I was left in solitude. Hours were passed in wandering from one interesting relic to another—examining, verifying, and comparing—recalling the scenes and incidents of ancient days, and contrasting them with what now existed around me; when my attention was awakened by the animated looks and gestures of two advocates, who had halted at the foot of the great staircase and from time to time directed their eyes toward the hall of justice as if anxiously awaiting the result of some important trial. They approached me, and the loud tone of their conversation made me involuntarily acquainted with its subject: it was the judgement of a father, the murderer of his only son. My curiosity was aroused, and yielding to its impulse, I drew near the speakers, who saluted me with courtesy and readily obliged me with the following narration.

"Arnaud Magnier who is at this moment under trial, is a retired veteran, whose spirit is as loyal and true, to honor

as his temper is quick and violent. He had an only son, a young man of about nineteen, who, inheriting the energetic character, without the rectitude of his father, early became the slave of corrupt and degrading passions. Frequent complaints had been laid before the old man of his son's excesses, and more than once he has inflicted upon him severe punishment; which so far from working a reformation, only seemed to harden the spirit of the incorrigible offender. One evening Magnier received a visit from an old and valued friend, M. Duval, the proprietor of an extensive manufactory at some distance from the city, who had accepted the invitation of his ancient comrade, with the intention of returning home at night.

Edward, the son, who had for some time apparently renounced his dissipated and licentious habits, was present, and cheerfully aided his father in fulfilling the duties of hospitality. The cheerful glass and merry jest went round, and the flight of time was unheeded, until at length the eyes of M. Duval chanced to cast his eyes upon the mantle-clock, which indicated the hour of eleven: he arose hastily and resisting the entreaties of his friend to pass the remainder of the night under his roof, fastened on his belt, from which the clink of gold was distinctly heard, mounted his horse and set off for home. He had proceeded nearly half a mile, and was about entering a little wood through which the road was carried when suddenly at the termination of a glade, conspicuously lighted by the moon-beams, he saw approaching him a man whose face was blackened and whose movements indicated a hostile purpose. The merchant drew a pistol from his holster, and giving his steed the spur, quickly found himself confronted by the stranger.

"If you would save your life give up your purse!" exclaimed the latter, in a hoarse and apparently assumed voice presenting a pistol in each hand. M. Duval had his finger upon the trigger of his own, and was on the point of firing, when a sudden thought appeared to strike him and he dropped his hand. "My purse!" he replied; "take it; there it is;" and he detached his belt, and placed it in the hand of the robber, the unknown (turn) and was quickly out of sight; while the merchant resumed his journey hurried in thought; and allowing the bridle to hang loose upon the neck of his horse, whose pace gradually dwindled to a walk, without appearing to attract the notice of the rider.

Thus he continued to proceed for nearly half an hour, raising his head, like one who had arrived at a conclusion, M. Duval suddenly checked his horse, and turning the rein, set off at a full gallop on his way back to the place from whence he had come. He drew up in the suburbs of the city, near the house of his friend, and left the horse at an inn proceeded to the gate, which opened upon the garden at the back of Magnier's dwelling. He entered, and advancing with cautious steps to the window of the veteran's sleeping apartment, which was upon the ground floor, tapped gently against the glass. The signal was heard, and M. Duval speedily admitted. "My friend," said he to the old man, who was impatient to know the cause of his quick return, "I have been way-laid and robbed the voice, the figure, & so far as I could distinguish them under their disguise, the features of the robber struck me, they have given rise to a strange thought,—I may be deceived, but my conviction is strong, that the honour of your house!"

"What do your words portend? For heaven's sake explain!"

"Listen—heavy charges are brought against your son—I hope that my suspicions may be wrong—forgive me it is my friendship for you—"

"In mercy speak out at once—what would you say?"

"Alas my poor friend; I am forced to suspect—"

"Whom? What? That it was me?" "Calm yourself—let us examine quietly, and if possible convince ourselves that it was nothing more than a resemblance."

"Come," exclaimed the old soldier, taking up the lamp, and led the way to the chamber of his son. They entered cautiously, and found him buried in a profound slumber. The old man whose hand trembled violently, passed the light before his eyes, to assure himself that the sleep was real, and then turned to his friend with a deep sigh, like that of one who is relieved from a terrible suspense. The merchant bent down over the sleeper, and doubt and fear again resumed their sway in the mind of the unhappy father, whose eyes roamed fearfully around the apartment—they rested at length with horror upon a blackened cloth, a pair of pistols, and the leather belt which the robber had imperfectly concealed beneath his pillow.

"Still this proves nothing," exclaimed the merchant, who shuddered at beholding the ghastly workings of the old man's face; "besides, I was on horseback, and how could he overtake me on foot?" "There is a foot path that is much shorter," answered the father, with a dreadful look; "and if proof were wanting it is here," he continued pointing to the shoes and gaiters of the young man which were covered with damp mud.

M. Duval cast down his eyes without a word.

"And he sleeps," the old man muttered while his eyes glowed with a fearful light; then with a desperate hand he grasped one of the pistols, and before the merchant could even move to interrupt his purpose, he lodged its contents into the brain of his guilty son.

"This is the crime upon which the court is engaged in passing judgment, and it is the result of the trial that we, and the crowds whom you have seen entering the hall are so anxiously awaiting."

Just then a multitude of people hurried down the staircase, and amid the confusion of voices that broke upon my ears, I heard frequently repeated the words "banishment for life."

J. C. W.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

In Senate—Mr. Preston from the committee on the Judiciary to which the subject had been referred by a resolution of the Senate, reported the following bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading:

A BILL supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to amend the Judicial System of the U. S."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That, hereafter the District of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, shall constitute the Third Circuit; the Districts of Virginia and North Carolina shall constitute the Fourth Circuit; the Districts of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama shall constitute the Fifth Circuit; the Districts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Missouri, shall constitute the Sixth Circuit; and the Districts of Kentucky, East and West Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana, shall constitute the Seventh circuit.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sessions of said Circuit Courts shall be held once in each year in the following Districts, to wit: commencing in the District of Louisiana on the day of — in the District of Mississippi on the day of — in the District of Illinois on the day of — in the District of Missouri on the day of — in the District of Alabama on the day of — in the District of Indiana on the day of — in each year, and in the District of Delaware on the day of — and the day of — annually; and in the District of Maryland on the day of — and the day of — annually.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all acts and provisions inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Tipton, from the Committee on Claims, to which had been referred the petitions of Wm. Adams and Thomas Mullins, reported unfavorably thereon, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, unfavorable to the petition of James Yaw, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Potter, the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the completion of certain roads in the Territory of Arkansas, and the bill having been explained and advocated by Messrs. Hendricks and Porter, and opposed by Mr. Hill, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to change the organization of the General Post Office.

The question being on the following amendment moved by Mr. Grundy—

"Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That all the debts which may be owing by the Post Office Department on the 31st day of March, 1855, when ascertained and adjusted by the Commissioner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the Treasury of the United States, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. Grundy then spoke at length in reply to the remarks made yesterday by the Senator from Louisiana, stating that the Report of the Committee of the last session, which was sanctioned by the Senate, condemned the Postmaster-General for wasting money on a daily mail to New Orleans, and he had only acted in obedience to the sense of the Senate when he reduced it to a tri-weekly mail.

Mr. Ewing asked the Senator to point out any part of the report in which the Postmaster-General was condemned for sending a daily mail.

Mr. Grundy admitted that the word "daily" was not mentioned, but every line and word, and letter, as he understood it, referred to a daily mail. He also defended the President against the statement made in reference to his conduct in replying to the application of the citizens of New Orleans. He went on to state that he had urged the Committee to report a bill for the relief of the Department.

Mr. Leigh asked the Senator if he did not, in debate, at the last session, declare that no application would be made to Congress for an appropriation for the Post Office. Such was the impression on his memory.

Mr. Grundy said that he had urged the committee, as he would shew from the records, but he could not recollect what he might have said in debate, at so distant a period.

He then proceeded to vindicate the Department against the charge of corruption. He condemned many of the acts of the Department, but he did not believe the head of the Department to be corrupt. He believed him to be incorrupt and irreproachable. There was not an hour, however, during the investigation, in which he did not trouble for the Postmaster-General. He feared perjury. The appointment of the Committee last session was an invitation to all persons to come forward before that Committee, and state all they could against that officer. To the honor of the country, as well as the officer, no one did so come forward. He wished the corrupt individual to be pointed out, if corruption really existed.

He took a distinction between corruption and a wasteful expenditure of the public money. It was only corruption when the individual was himself a participator in the money so wasted. He condemned the conduct of O. B. Brown in having an interest in Porter's contract. But denied that the public had lost any thing by the transaction. He adverted to other transactions as infiducious and improper. If corruption had been found in the department, it was in others than the head of it.

In reply to the question of the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Southard) whether the people, seeing all they had seen, would be satisfied with the turning out of a single clerk, he could not tell what the people would think, but he was himself satisfied. He knew that the Senator would not be satisfied, nor would he be satisfied if every clerk and the head of the Department were turned out. Even if the President were to turn himself out, or to lay down his life to satisfy the Senator, he could not do it, because the gentleman who occupies

the place of the President could, in no way, satisfy the Senator.

He afterwards made some observations on the necessity of making provision for debts of the Department.

Mr. Leigh said, that if the Postmaster-General had unconstitutionally and unlawfully borrowed money from the Banks, the Government were not responsible for the debt. But if the money was fairly disbursed for the public service, the Government, from policy, should repay the loan to the Banks. He would be willing, in that case, to vote for an appropriation for that purpose. But he had understood the gentleman from Tennessee as declaring that no appropriation was or would be asked for.

In reference to the debts of the Department, he desired a schedule to be made out to the Senate, containing a statement how they were contracted, and a list of the persons to whom they are due. If he was satisfied with this schedule, he would vote the money to the creditors, and he would consent to a liberal appropriation.

As to the question whether there was corruption in the Department, he was not now called on to look into it, and he would not. He was disposed to judge favorably of all. He did not think that Obadiah had tied all these knots, and therefore all the curses and anathemas ought not to be directed against him.

Mr. Ewing replied to what had fallen from the chairman of the Committee, (Mr. Grundy) denying that the report of the last session condemned the Postmaster-General for sending a daily mail to New Orleans. The complaint was that the public competition had not been invited to the contracts, and that although the 40,000 dollars had been paid the contractor, according to his contract, there had been 150 failures in the course of the year. He insisted that no service had been rendered.

He replied to the remark of the chairman that he feared perjury would be resorted to for the purpose of criminalizing the head of the Department. These fears were ill-grounded. It was certain that examinations had developed a worse state of things in the Department than had been represented in any oral or written communication. The difficulty the committee had to encounter was in winning from the many persons dependent on the Department any information against the mass of power which supplied them with bread. He expressed his views on the conduct of Mr. Brown, indicating that the presumption was justifiable, that the public had suffered from his misconduct, and that it cast a moral taint upon him.

He then stated the facts concerning the application for relief, in order to shew that the committee had not any intention to force any appropriation on the Department. He shewed that the committee had authorized no step in reference to any appropriation further than giving permission to the Chairman to obtain from the Department an estimate of the compensation of the principal contractors. He stated that the principal debts due before January 1854, were those of small contractors, who had been ruined by the withholding of their small quarterly payments. These persons did not come here, but merely communicated by letter. They would not be paid by the Department, which would take care, in the first place of the large contractors who presented themselves at the Department. Another character of debts was accepted drafts of contractors for services not yet performed, amounting on the 1st of April last to \$160,000. How then could provision be made in this bill for the payment of all these debts. He hoped this amendment would be rejected, and he would then introduce an amendment providing for an appropriation by law for the legal debts of the Department.

Mr. Buchanan deprecated a protracted discussion, expressed his anxiety to pass the bill in time for action upon it in the other House. He thought it unnecessary and improper to go in to a war upon the Department on this bill, but to reserve that for the discussion on the resolutions offered by a Senator from Connecticut. (Mr. Smith.) He hoped the bill would be discussed on its own merits, and suggested that it might be well to provide for the debts due to the small contractors before 1854.

Mr. Kane said he could not vote for this amendment as it stood. He moved to amend the amendment by inserting words making the provision more guarded against frauds.

Mr. Grundy accepted the amendment as a modification of the original resolution.

Mr. Bibb said he would never vote for the payment of one of these debts out of the Treasury. They ought to be paid out of funds of the Post Office, as fast as they could be paid. He believed the Postmaster-General to be honest and upright in heart, but he had not administered the department as he should have done. He had suffered himself to be preyed upon by the vile miscreants who had fastened themselves upon him. He then moved to amend the amendment.

(The amendment provides for the payment of debts due to contractors, giving to the smallest debts the preference, where there has been no fraud, or extra allowance, but where they shall be honestly due. It provides that the large debts shall be liquidated, but not paid out of funds of the Post Office, until report shall have been made of them to Congress.)

Mr. Southard objected to the amendment, on the ground of the impropriety of inserting an appropriation in a bill to organize a department. Nor did he think the appropriation necessary to be introduced. Should it become necessary before the close of the session, another bill could be passed. Neither the amendment, nor the proposed one relieved him from another difficulty. The appropriation was to be made without knowing to what amount the debts extended.

He would vote for no appropriation until he knew the amount to be paid. He believed there was fraud, corruption, gross abuses, in many of the large debts to contractors, and he was not willing to appropriate for them without further information. He thought that this amendment would enable the Postmaster-General to pay off all the claims. He wished the Department to say it was embarrassed and to ask for relief. He would compel the Department to retract its assertion, that a Committee of this House were liars, before he would vote the appropriation. It would be competent to the Head of the Department, in eight and forty hours, to give an estimate which would form the basis of an appropriation. He wished the organization to be completed before any thing else was done. In reply to the Senator from Tennessee, that he (Mr. S.) would not be satisfied with the turning out of a clerk, he said that he had heard of no turning out. He had heard, indeed, of a resignation, but there appeared to be nothing like compulsion on the face of it. He also remarked on the further comment made by the Senator on the same point.

Mr. Webster suggested that it would have been more wise if the Senator from Tennessee had made this point the subject of a distinct amendment. He thought the proper course was first to organize the Department, and afterwards to make an appropriation. Why then did the Senator, doubtless wishing the passage of the present bill, introduce this extraneous proposition? He agreed with the Senator from Penn-

sylvania that the President could, in no way, satisfy the Senator.

He thought the Senator from Tennessee would do better if he withdrew the proposition involving appropriations, and then proceed to act on the organization. Feeling anxious as he did, to relieve that worthy class of citizens who are contractors, he asked if a list of them could not be immediately submitted. Congress had a right to know what were the debts they were called on to pay. Such an appropriation as that proposed was without precedent. All debts, good, bad, or doubtful, were to be paid. They were all contained in one common mass. He wished the organization to be, in the first place, adopted.

Mr. Grundy thought highly of the bill and wishing its passage, and relying on the promises of gentlemen on the other side to make appropriation in another form, withdrew his amendment.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

The next amendment proposed by Mr. Grundy was as follows:

"Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the books of the Treasury, so far as relates to the accounts of the General Post Office, shall be kept separate and distinct from all other accounts and every warrant for the payment of money, for demands against the General Post Office, shall be signed by the Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of the General Post Office, and shall express upon its face that the same was issued on account of the General Post Office."

The words between brackets were moved as an amendment by Mr. Ewing, and accepted by Mr. Grundy.

The amendment was agreed to as amended.

The Senate then proceeded to the next amendment of Mr. Grundy, as follows:

"Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner to be appointed under the provisions of this act shall have power to transfer debts due from Postmasters, (who do not make deposits in Banks,) by drafts, in favor of the contractors, in discharge of debts due such contractors, for services which may have been rendered prior to the time of drawing such drafts."

The words within brackets were inserted on motion of Mr. Knight, the amendment being accepted by Mr. Grundy.

The amendment was amended was then agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the next amendment of Mr. Grundy, as follows:

"Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to make to Congress, within the first ten days of each annual session thereof, the following several reports:

"First. A report of all the contracts made for the transportation of the mail within the preceding year, stating in each case its date and direction; the name of the contractor; the route or routes embraced in the contract, with the length of each; the mode of transportation contracted for; and the price stipulated to be paid by the department; also, a statement of all such land and water routes as may have been established and ordered by the department within the year preceding, other than those let by contract at the annual lettings of mail contracts, specifying in each case the route or water course on which the mail is established, the name of the person employed to transport it, the mode of transportation; the amount paid, or to be paid, and the duration of the contract."

"Second. A report of all allowances made to contractors, within the year preceding, beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, and the reasons for the same; and of all orders made by the Department whereby additional expenses are to be incurred beyond the original contract price, on any land or water route, specifying in each case the route to which the order relates, the name of the contractor, the original services provided for by the contract, and the original place, the date of the order for additional service, the additional service required, and the additional service therefor. Also, a report of all curtailments, of expenses effected by the Department within the year preceding, specifying in each case the same particulars as required in cases of additional allowances."

"Third. A report of all the incidental expenses of the Department, for the year ending on the thirty-first of June preceding, classifying the said expenses according to their several objects, as for paper, printing, mail bags and portmanteaus, mail locks, keys; expenses incident to mail robberies and depredations, and shewing the sums paid under each head of expenditures, and the names of the persons to whom paid except only that the names of persons employed in detecting depredations on the mail, and other confidential agents are not to be disclosed in said report."

Fourth. The Commissioner appointed by this act, shall, on the first day of November in each year, [communicate] to the Postmaster-General, the condition of the finances of the General Post Office for the year ending on the thirty-first of June preceding, shewing the whole amount of balances due to the Department at the beginning of the year from postmasters, and all others; the whole amount of the engagements and liabilities of the Department for mail transportation during the year; the amount actually paid during the year for and on account of mail transportation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the next amendment, as follows:

"Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to furnish to the Deputy Postmaster, at the termination of each route a schedule specifying the times of arrival and departure at each place, copy of which the Deputy Postmaster shall cause to be posted up in some conspicuous place in his office; and that the Postmaster-General shall in like manner, furnish a notice of any change, or alteration in the arrivals and departures which may be ordered by him."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the next amendment, as follows:

"Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the postmaster whose office is situated at the termination of a mail route, or at any other place at which the Postmaster-General shall have designated the times at which the mails should arrive in addition to the oaths or affirmations now required by law, shall take the following before some magistrate:

"I, (A. B.) do swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that I will truly and faithfully report to the General Post Office all and every mail that is delivered at my office in accordance with the time prescribed by the Postmaster-General, which oath, or affirmation, shall be subscribed by the Postmasters, respectively, who may be in office at the passing of this act, within six months thereafter, and by those hereafter appointed, before they enter upon their respective duties; and each Postmaster shall cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post Office; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, annually, to report to Congress each failure to deliver the mail, under the same may be conveyed in steamboats, coaches, or stages, and also state, in

each report, the names of the contractors, on whose routes the failures, respectively, have occurred; also, what order or proceedings have been taken by him in each case thus reported."

The amendments having been gone through, Mr. CALHOUN moved to amend the bill in the first section, by striking out the words providing for a commissioner, with the sum of four thousand dollars per annum salary, and inserting the following as a substitute.

Be it further enacted, That the duties now performed by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, be and the same are hereby assigned to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and those now assigned to the Second to the Third Auditor of the Treasury and that the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury shall hereafter be known as the Commissioner of the General Post Office, and shall perform the duties herein assigned, or which may hereafter be assigned to said Commissioner."

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dickinson offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House the number of Cadets that have been educated at the Military Academy at West Point; the number that joined the Army and are now in its service; the sums of money that have been appropriated for its support each year since 1802, up to this time; also, the number of professors now employed at this institution.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Denny, on the 26th of January, was this day taken up, read, considered, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and hereby is requested to communicate to this House a statement of the amount paid annually, and the price per pound during the last five years for the transportation of arms and all other military and public stores from Harper's Ferry, Baltimore and Washington Arsenal, and other posts or places in Virginia, Maryland, and districts of Columbia, to Pittsburgh, and other posts in the Western Country.

The bill prescribing punishment for consuls, commercial agents and others, in certain cases, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, The House adjourned.

The following statement of a conversation held with Richard Lawrence by Doctors Causin & Sewell, two of the most intelligent physicians of Washington is copied from the Globe.

The Globe says that "these gentlemen are of opposite political parties, and visited him for the double purpose of ascertaining how far his mind is affected, and under what state of feeling he attempted to perpetrate the crime he contemplated."

Examination of Lawrence.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Marshal of the District of Columbia to visit Richard Lawrence, now confined in the jail of the county of Washington, for an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, with a view to ascertain as far as practicable, the present condition of his bodily health and state of mind, and believing that a detail of the examination will be more satisfactory than an abstract opinion upon the subject, we therefore give the following statement. On entering his room, we engaged in a free conversation with him in which he participated apparently in the most artless and unreserved manner. The first interrogatory propounded was as to his age—which he answered he was forty years of age.

We then inquired into the condition of his health, for several years past—to which he replied, that it had been uniformly good, and that he had never labored under any mental or physical derangement.

He said he was born in England and came to this country when twelve or thirteen years of age, and that his father died in this District about six or eight years since; that his father was a Protestant and his mother a Methodist, and that he was not a professor of any religion, but sometimes read the bible, and occasionally attended church. He stated that he was a painter by trade, and had followed that occupation at the present time; but, of late, could not find steady employment—which had caused much pecuniary embarrassment with him; that he had been generally temperate in his habits, using ardent spirits moderately when at work; but, for the last three or four weeks, had not taken any; that he had never gambled, and, in other respects, had led a regular, sober life.

Upon being interrogated as to the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination, he said that he had been deliberating on it for some time past, and that he had called at the President's house about a week previous to the attempt, and being conducted to the President's apartment by the porter, found him in conversation with a member of Congress, whom he believed to have been Mr. Sutherland, of Pennsylvania; that he stated to the President that he wanted money to take him to England, and that he must give him a check on the bank, and the President remarked, that he was too much engaged to attend to him—he must call another time, for Mr. Dible was in waiting for an interview.

When asked about the pistol which he had used, he stated that his father left him a pair, but not being alike, about four years since he exchanged one for another, which exactly matched the best of the pair; these were both flint locks, which he recently had altered to percussion locks by a Mr. Butler, that he had been frequently in the habit of loading and firing these pistols at marks, and that he had never known them to fail going off on any other occasion, and that, at the distance of ten yards, the ball always passed through an inch plank. He also stated, that he had loaded these pistols three or four days previous, with ordinary care, for the purpose attempted; but that he used a pencil instead of a ram rod, and that during that period, they were at all times carried in his pocket; and when asked why they failed to explode, he replied, he knew no cause. When asked why he went to the Capitol on that day, he replied that he expected that the President would be there. He also stated, that he was in the Rotunda when the President arrived, and on being asked why he did not then attempt to shoot him, he replied that he did not wish to interfere with the funeral ceremony, and therefore waited till it was over. He also observed, that he did not enter the Hall, but looked through a window from the lobby, and saw the President seated with members of Congress, and he then returned to the Rotunda, and waited till the President again entered it, and then passed through and took his position in the east portico, about two yards from the door, drew his pistols from his inside coat pocket, cocked them, and held one in each hand, concealed by his coat, lest he should alarm the spectators—and states, that as soon as the one in the right hand missed fire, he immediately dropped or exchanged it, and attempted to fire the second, but he was seized; he further stated that he aimed each pistol at the President's heart, and intended

if the first pistol had gone, and did not succeed, to have defended himself with the second, if defence had been necessary.

On being asked if he did not expect to have been killed on the spot, if he had killed the President, he replied he did not; and that he had no doubt but that he would have been protected by the spectators. He was frequently questioned whether he had any friends present, from whom he expected protection. To this he replied, that he never had mentioned his intention to any one, & that on one in particular knew his design; but that he presumed further stated, that when the President arrived at the door, near which he stood, finding him supported on the left by Mr. Woodbury, and observing many persons in his rear, and being himself rather to the right of the President, in order to avoid wounding Mr. Woodbury, and those in the rear, he stepped a little to his own right, so that should the ball pass through the body of the President, it would be received by the door frame, or stone wall. On being asked if he felt no trepidation during the attempt, he replied, not the slightest, until he found that the second pistol had missed fire. Then observing that the President was advancing upon him, with an uplifted cane, he feared it contained a sword, which might have been thrust through him before he could have been protected by the crowd. And when interrogated as to the motive which induced him to attempt the assassination of the President, he replied that he had been told that the President had caused his loss of occupation, & the consequent want of money, and he believed that to put him out of the way, was the only remedy for this evil; but to the interrogatory, who told you this? he could not identify any one, but remarked that his brother in law, Mr. Redford, because he was opposed to the President—and he believed Redford to be in league with the President against him. Again being questioned, whether he had often attended the debates in Congress, during the present session, and whether they had influenced him in making this attack on the person of the President, he replied that he had frequently attended the discussions in both branches of Congress, but that they had, in no degree, influenced his action.

Upon being asked if he expected to become the President of the United States if General Jackson had fallen, he replied no.

When asked whom he wished to be the President, his answer was, there were many persons in the House of Representatives. On being asked if there were no persons in the Senate, yes, several; and it was the Senate to which I alluded. Who, in your opinion, of the Senate, would make a good President?

He answered, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun. What do you think of Col. Benton, Mr. Van Buren, or Judge White, for President? He thought they would do well.

On being asked if he knew any member of either House of Congress, he replied that he did not—and never spoke to one in his life, or they to him. On being asked what benefit he expected to himself from the death of the President, he answered he could not rise unless the President fell, and that he expected thereby to recover his liberty, and that the mechanics would have plenty of work; and that money would be more plenty. On being asked why it would be more plenty, he replied, it would be more easily obtained from the Bank. On being asked what bank, he replied, the Bank of the United States. On being asked if he knew the President, Directors, or any officers of the Bank, or had ever held any intercourse with them, or knew how he could get money out of the Bank, he replied no—that he slightly knew Mr. Smith only.

On being asked with respect to the speeches which he had heard in Congress, and whether he was particularly pleased with those of Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, he replied, he was then asked if he was well pleased with the speeches of Col. Benton and Judge White? He said he was, and thought Col. Benton highly talented.

When asked if he was friendly to General Jackson he replied, No. Why not? He answered, because he is a tyrant. Who told you he was a tyrant? He answered, it was a common talk with the people, and that he had read it in all the papers. He was asked if he could name any one who had told him so? He replied, No. He was asked if he ever threatened to shoot Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Calhoun, or whether he would shoot them if he had an opportunity? He replied, No.

When asked if he would shoot Mr. Van Buren, he replied, that he once met with Mr. Van Buren in the Rotunda and told him he was in want of money and must have it, and if he did not get it (Mr. Van Buren) or General Jackson must fall. He was asked if any persons were present during this conversation? He replied, that there were several present, and when asked if he recollected any one of them, he replied that he did not. When asked if any one advised him to shoot General Jackson, or say that it ought to be done? He replied, I do not like to say. On being pressed upon this point, he said that no one in particular had advised him.

He further stated, that believing the President to be the source of all his difficulties, he was still fixed in his purpose to kill him, and if his successor pursued the same course, to put him out of the way also—and declared that no power in this country could punish him for having done so, because it would be resisted by the powers of Europe, as well as of this country. He also stated that he had been long in correspondence with the powers of Europe, and that his family had been wrongfully deprived of the crown of England, and that he should yet live to regain it—and that he considered the President of the United States nothing more than his Clerk.

We now think proper to add, that the young man appears perfectly tranquil and unconcerned, as to the final result, and seems to anticipate no punishment for what he has done. The above contains the leading, and literally expressed facts of the whole conversation we had with him, which continued at least two hours. The questions were frequently repeated at different stages of the examination; and presented in various forms.

NATH'L P. CAUSIN, M. D.
Physician to the Jail of Washington.

THOMAS SEWELL, M. D.
Wednesday, 4th Feb. 1855.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have been politely favored with the following authentic statement made by a highly intelligent Magistrate of this city, who has taken the trouble personally to investigate the question of Lawrence's sanity:

WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1855.

I have made all the inquiries I could to-day in regard to the unhappy man (Lawrence) who made the attempt yesterday upon the life of Gen. Jackson, and the result has been a perfect conviction, upon my mind, of absolute insanity.

I went first to the house where he boarded. He had not been there long, but one of the boarders said he had been some time convinced that he was not of sane mind, and that he had

repeatedly mentioned it. He lived at No. 11, Shields', near the Unitarian Church, but did not keep his clothes, or any thing else there. Nothing was known there of his having had pistols.

2d. I went to Mr. R's in the West end of the city, who married a sister of Lawrence's. Both he and his wife told me that they had no doubt of Lawrence's mind being more or less unsettled for eighteen months passed. They gave as evidence of it, first, that about that time, he had left here, with the avowed intention of going to England, and had proceeded to New York, where he remained some time, and then returned, saying that the ship-owners had refused to give him a passage to England, and that they knew he had a large fortune here, and that their object was to prevent his getting away, so that they might possess themselves of it.

Some time ago Lawrence attempted to kill his sister, (Mrs. R.) and her husband had him arrested and confined for a while in jail. He did not reside with them, and, indeed, he harbored such a resentment against Mr. R. that he did not speak to him. They did not know of his having pistols of late, but Mrs. R. says he formerly had a pair of small brass pistols, which had belonged to their father—they had flint, but she had heard that he wanted to get them altered to percussion lock. She thinks if she saw them she could say whether those he used were the same.

Lawrence had a shop where he did his painting, Mr. Drury had a room adjoining this, and the latter says that for a long time he has observed L. to be very solitary; taciturn in regard to his intercourse with others, but very much given to talking to himself. He has heard him declare that he should be Richard the Third, King of England, and King of America. "The boys were so well known that the boys were in the habit of calling him 'King Richard,' and of his name has annoyed him so much that he has threatened the boys, and even driven them out of his presence."

Drury says, that yesterday morning he was in his shop talking incoherently, and he heard him all at once, slam down the lid of a box, and exclaim in a very audible tone, "I'll be damned if I don't do it." This was a little while before the funeral.

To-day the sister of Lawrence called at the jail to see him, and to the inquiry why he had committed the rash act, he said "It was all right; General Jackson was my servant, but had not done as he wished, and ought to be punished."

I could mention many other circumstances, but these, I am sure, will carry conviction to your mind that the man committed the desperate act of yesterday, under the influence of mental derangement.

To this we append the following article, accounting for the pistols used by Lawrence missing fire, though the caps exploded:

Conversation between two gentlemen on the morning after the late attempt upon the life of the President.

L. I am not superstitious, I think; but really this looks like a miraculous intervention of the hand of Providence.

W. I am always slow to believe in superhuman agency in the affairs of men; because I have never known a singular occurrence that has not, or might not, be traced to a natural cause.

L. Then you think that the life of the President has been preserved on this occasion by natural causes.

W. Certainly I do. The ignorance of the assassin saved the life of the President. Ignorance of a peculiarity which all percussion pistols possess. I have a pair of them in my possession, which I have had for several years. For a week after I bought them, I could not make them go off; the percussion cap would explode, but the charge would not ignite.

L. Indeed?

W. True, I assure you: After reflecting for some time as to the cause, I discovered it. The powder had not traversed the tube leading to the cap. In order to be satisfied that I was right in this conjecture, I made repeated experiments. I poured the powder slowly into the barrel of the pistol; and, before ramming it down, shook the barrel, well, in order that the powder might penetrate through the small tube leading to the percussion cap. The charge never failed to ignite, with this precaution; which I repeated several times. I then loaded my pistol as I had formerly done; putting the powder and ball in together; ramming both down hard; but without shaking the barrel. The charge did not ignite more than twice in twenty trials.

L. Well, certainly you have accounted most rationally for this occurrence. With your leave I will ask you another question. Is this peculiarity of the percussion pistols generally known?

W. It is certainly well known by those in the habit of using these pistols; but I presume not generally known by others. It has evidently not been known by the infatuated individual in this case.

L. Your explanation, then, has satisfied my mind on another point; it proves, I think, beyond a doubt, that the purpose of the assassin must have been all his own; for, if there had been others concerned in the same attempt, some of them would have known of this peculiarity of the percussion pistol, and guarded against it.

W. Your conjecture is certainly plausible.

A Boston correspondent of the Essex (Salem) Register, of the 2d inst. says—

"The election of Governor Davis to the U. S. States Senate, has created much uneasiness among the Whigs, and the effect of the demonstration from various quarters, may induce the Senate to non-concur in the choice of the

EASTON GAZETTE.

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From the United Service Journal.
LEAVES FROM MY LOG-BOOK.

Myself, with Harvey and Jennings, had been removed to the frigate that captured us; my hat and shoes had been taken from me whilst I lay insensible on the deck; my jacket pleased one of the boys in the frigate, who gave me an old tattered one in exchange and my whole wardrobe consisted of the few clothes I had on me.

The prisoners were closely confined down in the hold, which was in a very foul state, and the want of air and proper food made quick work in thinning their numbers. The officers were not so extremely restricted; a certain number were permitted to be on deck at a time, their allowance, though poorer than what they had been accustomed to, was nevertheless sufficient, and elated was far more abundant than water. My wound had been dressed by the French surgeon, and being free, I was enabled to afford many little indulgencies to my prisoner and friend, old Harvey, from my own allowance. The veteran, however, bore his misfortunes with great patience, and was sadly puzzled with the outlandish language, as he termed it, of our captors.

La Corneille was a lovely ship, mounting 44 guns, and having a remarkably fine looking crew, originally consisting of 320 men, including officers, but many had fallen in the fight. She sailed like a witch, going as fast under her two top sails and gaff as the prizes did with every sail set that could draw. Yet with all her fine ship's company, it was two days before a jury mizen mast was completely rigged—a work I have seen done in an English frigate in a little more than as many hours.

A few days after quitting Port Prava, a stranger hove in sight to windward, and the signal was made for La Corneille to give chase. The frigate immediately broadened sharp up and made sail, and we soon distinguished that the stranger was a British man of war brig of the first class, running down towards us. The French ships hoisted English colors, but the prizes, instead of showing the red ensign, displayed the flag of the East India Company; and the brig, unaccustomed to see it flying at sea, became suspicious, took in her studding sails, and the windward French frigate, which of course the Frenchmen were unable to answer.

The mortification of the Corneille's captain was excessive, as he expected to decoy the brig down and make an easy capture; but now, the sassy little craft hugged the wind as she reconnoitered and danced over the waters at a rate which plainly showed she had long heels, and knew well how to use them. Still the Corneille continued the chase, and the English officers and seamen who were prisoners, on board of her, and were permitted to be on deck, soon discovered that the brig was trying her speed upon a bowline, which having accomplished to his satisfaction, he hove in stays and went away on the opposite tack, but the Corneille lost no time in getting about, but her yards were swung round heavily in her endeavor to imitate the English style, and the commander of the brig was speedily made sensible of the character of the squadron, and the nature of the ships under convoy.

On seeing the brig tack, the French officers uttered many a "sacre" at the cowardice of the English for running away; not taking into consideration the disparity in size and armament of the two vessels; but old Harvey, whose well practised eye watched every manœuvre, whispered that "she was only trying the frigate hank for hank, and small as she was, the crepuscule would catch it yet."

For my own part, I could not conceive that such a diminutive craft, compared with the Corneille, would ever have the temerity to approach so formidable an antagonist; yet there was a degree of saucy daring about her as she rode gallantly over the blue waters with her long, low, snake-like hull below, and her white sunlit sails above, that gave her a really suspicious appearance, but presenting to the view of a seaman just the sort of beautiful creature that his fancy or his sight loves to dwell upon.

For some time the frigate and the brig kept tacking to windward, and it was evident, swift as the former was, the latter had the advantage on a bowline, and there was no danger of her being captured. But the Corneille was getting away from her squadron and the prizes and seeing the fruitlessness of further chase, the line of battle ship made her signal to join and take her station.

Up went the frigate's helm, and up went the brig's, as if both had been acted upon by the same teller, and the prisoners could scarcely be restrained from expressing their admiration by a British cheer; but it was repressed, though the Frenchman, mortified at seeing the little vessel give chase in her turn, ordered all the English seamen below. The officers, however, were suffered to remain and highly delighted were every heart, when, in an instant, our pursuer was covered with an immense cloud of canvas, and she came tearing along like a race horse determined to win.

The Corneille shortened sail and came to the wind again under her three topsails, but still the brig bore down till within range of shot, when up went her foremast, and bang went a four-and-twenty pounder from amidships; the shot passed between the frigate's masts; without doing any mischief, and fell a short distance to leeward. The smoke from the discharge partly concealed the brig from view, but on its clearing away she was discovered on the same tack with the frigate, all her studding sails down—even the boom rigged in. The Corneille fired her eighteen, but the shot fell short, which being perceived by her tiny antagonist, she ran down a little closer, and again sent a four-and-twenty pounder that struck us in the quarter-galley, knocking away the gingerbread, and crashing and tearing

every thing to shreds as it danced among the cabin gear—invaluing the furniture, and throwing the arms of the chairs around the legs of the table.

Never was vexation more strongly pictured upon a man's countenance than upon that of the captain of the Corneille when he reluctantly ordered his jib to be run up, and saw the ship's head paying off in obedience to the helm for the purpose of joining the squadron, whilst his indefatigable enemy kept within a convenient distance, and occasionally gave us a shot (though most of them fell short), till the frigate resumed her station, and each ship prepared to take a prize in tow for the double advantage of security and speed.

A lovely night succeeded to a gorgeous day; the moon beams sported and glistened on the light ripple of the clear, blue wave; the heavens were resplendent with that soft silvery brightness that spreads a halo round the contemplative mind of the seaman; the breeze just kept the heavy sails asleep; and all was so tranquilly serene, that even the watch conversed in whispers, as if fearful of breaking the quiet of the hour.

The brig continued to hover on our quarter, sometimes approaching very near, and then hawling off again, and occasionally adding lustre to the atmosphere by letting off rockets and burning blue lights, which created a suspicion that she was the look out from a fleet, or eluded a consort cruising in the neighborhood, to whom she was giving information that an enemy was in sight.

Nor was the suspicion unfounded for the following morning two large ships were seen closing in, one upon each beam; and the brig, as if delighted at their approach, treated us with another twenty-four pound shot. We were towing the Asia at the time, and the report had not reached us when we heard a cracking, splintering noise, and looking astern beheld the Indian's main-topmast, with top-sail, top-gallant-sail, royal, and studding-sails hanging in wreck over the side.

"Hard up and she cracks!" cried old Harvey, who had just made his appearance on deck; "my eyes but the crepuscule are in for it now!"

The officer of the watch examined the strangers through his glass, and then called to the bluff old chief mate of the captured ship, and very politely requested him to try and make out what they were. "T—mounted the gun and took a long, but breathless look—so eagerly intent was his gaze; he then returned the glass, slapped the Frenchman on the back and exclaimed, winking at the same time at me, "A three-decker and a whacking frigate!"

The lieutenant understood, and could speak English tolerably well, and the information came with such startling vehemence, that in a moment he ran—nay, almost flew to the companion, for the purpose of informing the Captain, just at the moment the latter was ascending the ladder in nearly equal haste to come on deck. The lieutenant was a diminutive little fellow, rather bandy-legged, but the Captain, in his hurry, not observing his commander coming up, dropped his legs over the Captain's shoulders, who, without waiting to ascertain what caused the additional weight, appeared on the quarter-deck, carrying the lieutenant like a flying griffin, to the great astonishment of his juniors and seamen; but certainly to the unrestrained mirth of all hands who witnessed the strange spectacle. As for old T—, he laughed till his sides ached, particularly when the Captain pitched his burden on the drum head of the captain in the most unceremonious manner, and by the contortions of his countenance, manifested strong feelings of disgust at such a gross breach of naval discipline, right in his very face.

Old T—, who had produced the mischief (for the captain himself had heard the exclamation,) walked forward to the fore-castle and explained to the boatswain the cause of the uproar; and the latter, though now under the French flag, had been too much accustomed to the British tars, not to relish the joke; at the same time T— admitted that the ship he called a three-decker was in fact nothing more than a small frigate, or probably only a sloop of war.

The Swede was called aft to the quarter-deck to give his opinion as to the nature and armament of the strangers, which, after a moment's look, he unhesitatingly did, by repeating that which he had but a few minutes before received from the chief-mate, who apologized for the error he had made by swearing that he never was accustomed to use any other glasses but Dullond's fog-glass.

The captain was extremely angry at the trick which had been played, and poor T— paid dearly for it in the end; he was ordered to confine himself to the deck gratification to the regret of the other officers, with whom the latter was no favorite. But other duties now occupied their attention; for it was time to come to some decision, as the strange ships were nearing each other fast, and the French commodore seemed at a loss how to act. At length the prizes were cast off, and the men-of-war took their stations, so as to be ready to come to immediate action if they should be attacked.

The English squadron (now consisting of a forty four gun frigate, an eight and twenty, & a man of war brig) joined company together; but the Frenchmen affected to ridicule the idea that so inferior a force would venture to give them battle. The English prisoners thought otherwise, for they were well convinced, that if the French frigates could be detached from the line of battle ship, they would soon have the British ensign flying above the tricolor.

The loss of the Asia's main-topmast had rendered her a dead drag upon the rest, and the Corneille was not only compelled to take her in tow, but all her boats were hoisted out and lowered down for the purpose of sending the prisoners on board of her to get up another mast. The boats filled with English prisoners (excepting four French marines with their loaded muskets, two in the bows and two in the stern of each) were veered astern by a hawser, sheered along side the Indian's, and having discharged their cargo were again hauled up for a fresh draft. Willing to change the scene for a little while, I contrived to get into the pinnace and stow snugly away amongst the seamen.

We were just dropping alongside the Asia when the man in the boat endeavoring to hook on with his boat hook, suddenly and no doubt intentionally, gave one of the marines a desperate shove with the inner end of it that cap-

sized the unfortunate gulph overboard. The bowsman immediately shoved off to pick him up, and the other marines, in their eagerness to save a comrade, dropped their firelocks and got forward over the thwart, when another by pure accident, followed his companion. The ships were going at the rate of five knots through the water; the pinnace was soon a cable's length astern of the Indian's, and the Frenchmen were not yet rescued; indeed, one had wholly disappeared, and never rose again.

The Asia being in a direct line between the boat and the frigate, the latter did not at first observe what was going on, but the Indian's giving a sheer to port, they saw the pinnace from the Corneille, and suspected that the prisoners had run away with her. The frigate, without casting off her tow, hauled up suddenly to the wind; but through the confusion that prevailed, and the little control that the officers had over the men, it was done in so lubberly a manner, that her sails took a back, she got stern-way, and the Asia ran slap into her, carrying away the aftmost main-shrouds, and tearing her mainsail into shreds scarcely large enough for baby-linen, whilst the jury mizen mast, a poor concern at first, fell over the quarter a complete wreck.

"Belay all that!" exclaimed a boatswain's mate, "and take a severe turn round the hen coop;" then seizing the stroke oar, he cried out—"Down, down, you lubberly warmint! coil yourselves away along the bottom of the boat in tiers—broad and butter fashion; bear a hand my worthies; now stretch out and make her fly—and Mr. Grummett, if you please, Sir, just lay hold of the tiller, and keep her stern on to the enemy, and then they'll have the smaller mack in case they should fancy to make a target of us. Rusty trunkill, you frogging soldier!"

"Observing one of the marines endeavoring to rise, 'dyo hear?—now stretch out, lads'" I grasped the tiller, not, however, without some compunctious misgivings that I should be nearer to the enemy than any one else, and consequently more exposed to their fire; but still I took my seat: the men (as fine a boat's crew as ever I set my eyes on) bent to their oars, and away flew the pinnace through the yielding element like an arrow from the bow.

"Give way, my boys!" exclaimed the boatswain; "The Cleopatra" (the other frigate) "is rounding to, and she'll beat us with something a little harder than gooseberries, as I hope to be made a warrant-officer, there it comes."

The beautiful vessel came majestically to the wind, and presented her broadside towards us, in an instant, sheets of red flame issued from her guns, and we heard the hissing of the iron shower as it hurled through the air above our heads, producing sensations in the human breast, which only those who have been placed in similar circumstances can form any adequate idea of.

"Well hove and strong," said the boatswain, "if any on you are killed, sing out and let us know. As I hope to be made a boatswain's mate, Mr. Grummett, but don't show some of the more green peas. Howson—over we're all safe this bout."

I watched the shot, as they dropped into the water a head of us like a shower of purposes at play, skimming along and rebounding, scattering the spray lither and thither; but in a few minutes we were directly on the spot, which was as smooth as ever. "Well behaved, my men," I exclaimed encouragingly; "there she dances, and our friends are carrying on to help us—well-behaved; stretch out, my boys!"

And they did stretch out, occasionally giving some poor fellow a slap on the head with the boom of the oar, as he raised himself to catch a glimpse of what was passing. "Lay still, you lubber, do! I shall spring my paddle against your scum presently, and just now it's worth a half a dozen such skulls as yours."

"Well, Johnson," replied the other,—"a ladsman, I must stretch myself a bit." "You'd best not, you wabgoner," replied the boatswain, "you've had a cable's length tow long already, and if you go to stretch your legs, we must tow you astern. It's coming again, Mr. Grummett, steer small, Sir, as if you were threatening a darling needle, we're in better range of 'em now. Starboard a little, Sir—show her right into the wind's eye."

I sat with my back to the enemy, attending solely to my steering; but when I again heard the ominous sounds, as they whistled in the breeze, I could not help glancing over my shoulder, and on seeing the fierce flashes, my head sunk down, and I felt a crushing sensation that for the moment rendered me unconscious, and I gave the boat a broad yaw.

"What lubber's that catching crabs?" exclaimed the boatswain, as one of the oars caught a back in the water. "As I hope to be made a boatswain, he deserves to have his grog stopped for a month." A deep groan was the only reply, and another oar lay idly on the surface of the blue waves. The bow-man sat for an instant literally a headless trunk—a horrible spectacle to look at,—and the man on the middle tier raised the stump of a shattered arm as he deeply groaned; but his noble courage rising at the moment, he loudly cried, "Stretch out, my boys!" and both fell. The dead body was instantly consigned to the ocean, and two fresh hands supplied the place of those who had fallen.

"Mr. Grummett, will you lend us your neckerchief?" inquired the boatswain's mate, still bending to his oar: "I want it for a turn-out for Bill Ransom's arm—poor fellow," he added with a faltering voice. "We've weathered many a bout together for years past, and now Well no matter."

The neckerchief was applied by way of tourniquet to the limb, the parts being twisted up taut by applying a spare tiller for a purchase by the people lying in the boat's bottom. It was peculiarly gratifying to see that the English ships were crowding every ditch of the water astern of the brig, and the dropping of the sails of the frigates proclaimed an approaching calm. In a few minutes afterwards the French ships felt the loss of the breeze, and lay nearly motionless; the sea was like a highly polished mirror, smooth and glassy, or rather like a huge mass of quicksilver, undulating from some unseen motion below.

Our distance from the Cleopatra, and the smallness of the boat as an object for a mark, were good securities against her shot, which, however, frequently dropped pretty close to us, splashing the water in our faces; but the green barge of the seventy-four, was rapidly gaining on us, and the marines had more than once struck the range with their brooks. Our three muskets were laid along the stern struts,

and as I handled one of them the boatswain's mate requested me "not to throw away a ball, but to order some of 'em below to secure the jolly 'em magazines."

The cartouch boxes of the captured marines were quickly seized and handed aft, and even this our small means of defence had something cheering about it. The brig lifted her long gun, and the shot went over the barge, which for a moment, brought them to lay upon their oars; but they again resumed their task, and the musket balls rattled about us, passing through the thin planking of the boat, splintering the oars and in one or two instances peeling the outer bark off the men, but without doing any very material injury.

"As I hope to be a boatswain, that boat's coming up with us, hand over hand, Mr. Grummett," said the boatswain. "I've good reason to know we're within hail of their arms by the love token they've given me. He dropped his hand to his knee, and a stream of blood instantly ran down; but raising it again he pulled away as if nothing had happened." "I say, Mr. Grummett, just poke one of them muskets at 'em, take a steady aim, and hold on behind."

I was much distressed to see the brave fellow was wounded; for I felt the loss of old Harvey, and Joe Johnson had in some measure supplied his place; but I had little time to think, and raising the butt of the brook to my shoulder, I fired at our pursuers, and felt a gloomy, diabolical satisfaction when the boatswain's mate exclaimed "well aimed Mr. Grummett, the boatswain has dropped his oar any how, and I'm thinking he'll not be in a hurry to toss his boat hook again."

"Give 'em another peppercorn, Sir, and here you wabgoner!" he added to the man who lay extended in the bottom below him, "jumped up by the side of the officer, and to load as fast as he fired! Hurrah! hurrah! men! stretch out, and make her fly!"

The frigate had discontinued firing at the pinnace, and I verily believe that every eye in both squadrons was directed at the contest going on between the boats. I discharged the muskets as soon as they were given to me, and was in the act of firing one when a sudden concussion to my whole frame and a stinging, burning pain in my shoulder, made me imagine that the piece had burst; but on examining, I found that every part was un injured, and therefore concluded that the charge was heavier than the others had been.

I turned round to grasp another musket, when the old boatswain's mate exclaimed, in tones of kindness, "Sit Down, Mr. Grummett; sit down, Sir; I hope you are not much hurt. 'For God this is no child's play any how.'"

"I put my hand to my shoulder, and withdrew it again covered with blood; a ball had not only grazed my neck, but had actually torn away a portion of the flesh. I assured him that it was of no material consequence; and to prove it, I sang out, as loud as I could, 'Hurrah! men! stretch out!'"

"Hurrah!" was responded with hearty good will, and a loud hurrah. I saw that the boats from the English squadron were all in motion pulling away towards us, and the cheers of their crews sounded like sweet music to our ears. The men were informed of their advance, and again the "hurrah!" was raised as the shattered oars bent to their strong were desperately wounded, but they stifled their groans, though the boat's well was fast filling with blood.

"There goes the brig and the Cleopatra on long balls," said the boatswain, as the two vessels commenced a distant action. "May I never get a warrant, if the captain of that craft is not a tar to the back bone. We shall have hot work of it presently, Mr. Grummett, if we can but hold on till our friends come."

The sun had now risen high, and was pouring his burning rays upon us; and every now and then the poor wounded creatures would implore for water to quench their thirst, but alas! we had none to give.

"A few more strokes, lads, and we are free," said I; "the barge has dropped the chase, and the men are lying on their paddles." "Hurrah, boys!—Pumps and cotton stockings instead of wooden shoes & iron shackles!" exclaimed the boatswain. "Jest from the sallop!" Instead of soup-meat and fogs at Wardour! We're clear now, and I shall live to be a—"

He sprung up from the thwart, his eye balls seemed starting from their sockets, and an instantaneous quivering agitated each limb, and shook the boat with its violence and the gallant, daring seaman fell a corpse at my feet; at musket ball had passed through his noble heart.

In a few minutes more we were in the midst of the British boats, and hailed with three hearty cheers. They took us in tow; and we were soon alongside the brig as the nearest vessel.

AN UNUSUAL SCENE.

Mr. Brooks of the Portland Advertiser, has given an admirable description of the scene presented by the assembling in the U. S. Senate, of Clay, Jackson, Adams, Buchanan, &c. &c., almost in personal contact, while waiting the delivery of the Eulogium upon Lafayette.

"The spectacle, to witness which, I have said, that I deprived myself of the pleasure of hearing the eulogy, as it cannot be printed, of course cannot be well described on paper. A painter alone could do it justice, and the most eminent of painters could do it but faint justice. I felt a curiosity to witness the assembling and the meeting of all the very prominent men of the nation in a single room, and that not a very large room, where there could be but little doing. I went into the Senate chamber at 12 o'clock, when the Senate met; not six spectators were present, and of course there was but little noise, such as comes from the bustle of a multitude, and soon after, when the Journal was read, out went the committee of arrangements in behalf of the Senate, headed by Mr. Clay—and immediately after, under this escort, came in Gen. Jackson, then the whole cabinet, then Mr. J. Q. Adams, and the committee of arrangements in behalf of the house—all seating themselves in the narrow area of the Cham-

ber, between the Senators' seats, and just under the clerk's desk.

"Here was the spectacle I desired to see. On the right was Jackson; then, in the same row in regular order, Forsyth, the Secretary of State, Woodbury, of the Treasury, Dickerson, of the Navy, Cass, of the War, Barry, of the Post Office Department, and Butler, the Attorney General. Fronting these, on the extreme left, was J. Q. Adams, the Ex-President, then the committee of arrangements for the house, then Henry Clay with his feet quite touching Gen. Jackson's directly in his front, then Hugh L. White, then Daniel Webster, then John C. Calhoun, and then came James Buchanan. Here was an Ex-President, who had defended General Jackson in the most doubtful hour of his life.—Probably a man of more varied acquirements than any other man in this country, the model of the intense and devoted scholar, now within a very few feet of the man who had rivalled him in popularity before the people, and with whom, now, and on account of political conflicts, he was not even on speaking terms. Here was Henry Clay, fronting the man whose measures he had so often reproached with a countenance ever expressive, now more expressive than ever—his lip curling in pride, as it were, his brow elevated, his face glowing with a satisfaction that seemed to say, 'I might have had your place if I would have used your means to win it.'

"Then there was White, with his patriarch look in the chair. Between Clay and Webster then Daniel Webster himself, the illustrious expounder of the Constitution, who as an orator and a statesman, will go down to posterity with a fame more dazzling than any other American the Edmund Burke of this country, whose efforts the coming student will read with the same glow of enthusiasm that we now read Cicero and Demosthenes—then John C. Calhoun, the brilliant thinker, the dazzling statesman, a man full of thought, with which if I allowed the expression, he ever seems to be boiling over; a man who strikes off axioms in sentences, and who will say more in an hour than any other man in this country can say in three hours—and last of all in the line came Mr. Buchanan, the famous witness between Jackson and Clay, whose story, I dare say, your readers will remember. Evidently nearly all were embarrassed. As Jackson came in, he bowed to the Senate, and such Senators as were on speaking terms with him returned the salutation—but there was no response, I venture to say, from Clay, Calhoun, and Poindexter.

Here was the old Lion himself, with his bristling gray hairs, in the very chair of the body whom he has denounced in his protest.—T—old gentleman was not easy. Now his eyes were upon the empty galleries, and anon he would be talking with Forsyth. King of Alabama, came to his relief; and then Judge White gave him a whisper. Clay sat in front playing with his cloak—and in the midst of all this grave-like silence, for grave-like it had become, as if to ridicule the very gravity of the scene, sent the messenger boy "Gratton" to bring him a pinch of snuff from the box of Senator Prentiss, upon whom he draws liberally for this favor. Webster was on socially good terms with all, and therefore unembarrassed. Calhoun talked to Buchanan with all his might. Poindexter, who probably has warmer and bitterer enemies than any other man in the Senate, sat near looking unutterable things. John Q. Adams had on his solemn, decisive, and somewhat obstinate face; and Forsyth his mingled look of plexsantry and scorn. Benton, the great architect of mischief, was busy writing in the distance. And over all, in the Vice President's chair, was the little magician himself, with that everlasting smirk on his mouth—now more strongly marked than ever—having on his easy, and happy self-satisfied look, as if he were but a spectator in this extraordinary assemblage of so many opposite characters in one room, all crowded in the small area of the Senate Chamber! I am no pirenologist; if I were, I think I could have seen more in this spectacle—but I do profess to believe something in physiognomy—and I never before saw more powerful illustrations of the force of character as displayed in men's faces, thus having the opportunity of taking immediate comparisons and seeing so many remarkable men, all of them under some degree of restraint. How many were the thoughts that ran through all their minds! How many different careers each man had to run to stand in his present position! How opposite were they all in their characters! For over twenty minutes the spectacle was to be seen, and all this time in an extraordinary silence—but when it was over I had just begun to see what was to be seen.

CURE FOR WEAK EYES; Take a small lump of white copperas, say about the size of a pea; put it in a small phial, holding about two ounces of water, carry this in the pocket, and occasionally taking out the cork, turn the phial on the finger's end, and thus bathe the eyes. This will positively effect a real cure in a short time.

From the National Intelligencer.
REPORT UPON EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.—This session of Congress has, so far as the Senate is concerned, been distinguished by some of the most elaborate and able reports ever made in either branch of the National Legislature. Conspicuous among them will stand the Report yesterday made by Mr. CALHOUN from a Select Committee appointed, upon his motion, to inquire into the extent and operation of the constantly increasing patronage of the Executive of the United States. In presenting the Report, Mr. CALHOUN said that it had the unanimous assent of the committee on every point of it but one, and on that one a single member of the committee only dissented.

The Report was read at the Clerk's table, chiefly by Mr. PNESTON and Mr. SOUTHWELL. The reading of it occupied more than two hours. Its great length leaves it doubtful when we may be able to publish it at large, and at the same time makes it an impossible task to give in the brief space of time allotted to us after hearing it read, any thing like a satisfactory condensed view of it. We shall endeavor only, therefore, to trace its general outline, promising that it is a Report in part only, and not definitive.

The Report sets out, very properly, with an effort to ascertain the present extent of the Executive patronage. For this purpose, the returns of the year 1834, not being complete, they take the year 1833 as the year affording the necessary data, which data are, first, the revenue of the General Government from all sources, secondly, the expenditures of the Government, exclusive of payment of the public debt; and thirdly, the number of persons who, as officers, agents, contractors, or in other forms, are in the receipt of the public money. The revenue of 1833, the Report states to have been over thirty-five millions of dollars; the expenditures, exclusive of public debt, to have been nearly twenty-three millions of dollars; and the number of persons who are recipients of the public money to have been sixty thousand (two hundred and odd, of whom belong (as nearly as we could catch the numbers) to the Civil List 12,144; to the Military & Indian Departments 9,643; to the Navy (including Marine Corps) 6,499; and to the Post Office 91,917; all of whom derive their places directly or indirectly from the Executive, and with the exception of the Judicial officers, are subject to removal from office at the will and pleasure of the President. If to these be added thirty-nine thousand five hundred & forty-nine pensioners, an aggregate appears of one hundred thousand and seventy-nine persons in the employ of the Government, or in the receipt of money from the public treasury. If to these be added the countless host of those who are seeking to displace the present recipients and beneficiaries, some idea may be formed of the extent of the influence in the country of the patronage resulting from such large disbursements of money, in which so many individuals are interested.

The Report then proceeds to show the great increase of the public expenditure in the eight years, from 1825 to 1833 inclusive, carrying with it a corresponding increase of the number and compensation of agents, officers, contractors, and others, depending for subsistence upon the Government, and of course upon the patronage of the Executive. Before instituting this comparison, however, the report adverts to the rapid increase, by Indian treaties, of reservations of lands to Indians to be disposed of by them only with the consent of the Executive, than which it is difficult to imagine a device better calculated to enlarge the Executive patronage. The practice of removing from office persons who are well qualified for and have faithfully performed their duties, in order to introduce others in their stead who are of the party in power—a practice of recent date—is also the subject of grave concern in this view of the Report. Cases, it is true, may be found in the early stages of this Government in which removals from office have been made, but they are so few in number as to constitute instances rather than a practice; and it is only within a few years, that an opportunity has been afforded of testing the practice as a system by its effects.

Formerly, the patronage of the Executive was confined, in point of fact, to the power of nominating persons to fill occasional vacancies in the public offices. Under the contrary practice, the offices of the Government, instead of public trusts, whose faithful execution is mainly to be held in view, come to be considered as the spoils of victory after a political contest—the rewards for faithful service in the ranks of party, the recipients of which become the corrupt and supple instruments of power, &c.—and, by the hope of like reward, is created a host of hungry, greedy, and subservient partisans, ready for any service, however corrupt, &c. This practice, therefore, the Report goes on to say, is a system to encourage vice and discourage virtue, and must end, if not reformed, by overturning the Government and raising a despotism on its ruins. Faithful performance of duty being no longer a recommendation to continuance, the public officers consequently feel their dependence on the mere pleasure of the Executive, and report to all those acts of compliance and subservience which they learn to consider as recommendations to his favor, &c.

The Report then adverts to the circumstances of the increased power, which the Executive has acquired by the control which late events have given to him over the public funds. Without meeting here the question of the legality or illegality of the action of the Executive in removing the public moneys from deposits in the Bank of the United States, the

Committee say that there can be no doubt upon the mind of any man that the removal of the public deposits has increased the power of the Executive, by placing the public funds under his sole and unlimited control, as they must continue to be until otherwise provided by some action on the part of Congress—if indeed any act of Congress can be passed of greater effect in this respect than that which, at the time the public moneys were removed, directed where they should be kept. The Report goes on to state some facts showing the extent of patronage exercised through this assumed power of controlling the deposits of the public money, &c. &c.

Having thus shown, by a variety of facts and arguments, of which the above can afford but a very faint idea, the enormous extent of the Executive power, the Report takes some philosophical views of the subject. Patronage, in a Government, says the Report, is at best but a necessary evil; the tendency of which, even when comparatively restricted in its extent, is to debase and corrupt the morals of the community. In all well regulated free governments, therefore, no more of it will be retained than is necessary to their healthful existence. The idea that a large Executive patronage is necessary, to give efficiency to the Government is combated as a fallacy, demonstrated to be such by a comparison of the present with the past extent of that patronage in this Government. For this comparison the Committee select the years 1825 and 1833, the former year being one in which the extent of the Executive patronage already began to be thought too great, and the latter because it is the latest of which they can obtain correct returns. From this comparison it appears that the income of the Government, including the Post Office, was, in 1825, \$39,147,000; in 1833, \$36,667,000 (rejecting fractions). That the expenditure of the Government, (exclusive of the public debt) was, in 1825, \$12,719,000; in 1833, \$25,635,000 and that the number of persons receiving emoluments or compensation from the Government, was, in 1825, fifty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven; and in 1833, one hundred thousand and seventy-nine persons.

Measuring the extent of the public patronage by these elements, combined with that of the gross expenditure, without diverting to other circumstances which have been shown still further to enlarge it, the result is as sixty-five to eighty-nine, showing an increase of patronage between those years of thirty-six per cent. The progressive increase having been much greater within the last four years than within the four years preceding.

Anticipating the answer to this statement, that the increase of patronage &c. has not been greater than the increase in the growth and population of the country the Report goes on to show, by the operation of the several causes already enumerated, that the patronage of the Government has more than doubled within a space of time wherein the growth and population of the country have not probably increased more than 24 per cent. But whilst showing this the Report denies that there is any substantial reason why the patronage of the government should increase in proportion to its increase of population. This idea, the report goes on to show is an assumption dangerous as well as erroneous. The danger of a patronage, thus increasing with the growth of a country, arises from the great advantage of an organized over an unorganized mass; the great advantage which, in a populous country, power thus acquires over liberty. The Report dilates on the power which such a swelling patronage all yielded by a single individual, gives him to corrupt the virtue of the people and seize on their liberties, &c. Under a continued progressive increase of patronage, keeping pace with the increase of our population liberty itself must certainly be lost. Nothing but Reform can save it. The action of the Government must then, be moderated. This the Report maintains, is the principle on which our political existence depends.

The Report says that the Committee are aware that it may be urged against their statement that since 1833 there has been a great decrease in the public revenue by the operation of the last tariff law. But the revenue is yet as great now that the public debt is extinguished, as it was when the public debt amounted to a hundred millions of dollars. The difference between that time and the present is, that the surplus revenue then went to pay the public creditors; whereas it now goes into the pockets of those who live upon the Treasury.

The Report next proceeds to examine into the effect of this enormous extension of Executive patronage. The committee says, it has tended to sap the foundations of the Constitution, to throw a cloud of uncertainty over the future; to substitute a degrading subservience to power for the attachment to liberty and our free institutions, for which the American People have been heretofore distinguished. There never was a period in our history in short, in which the prospects were more gloomy for liberty, and devotion to party and to power stronger. With this increase of patronage, the whole structure of the Government is undergoing a change. Admitting the necessity of a strong Executive, the Report enters into an argument to show that an Executive has become too strong, when it begins to regard itself as the paramount power in the Government. Nor in our case could the aid of the several States be successfully invoked to resist the approach of despotic power in this form. So far from opposing it, they will be more likely to aid and strengthen the Executive, and acting in conjunction with it, constitute a joint force difficult to be resisted by any other authority.

For these evils, present and prospective,

the Report says there can be but one effectual remedy, and that is, a prompt and great reduction of Executive patronage, into the most expedient mode of effecting which the Committee next proceed to inquire. They begin by laying down as a general principle that it is the duty of a Government to leave the money as far as practicable, in the pockets of the people, from which they say it cannot be removed by the Government except for its essential wants, without a violation of the highest trust of the Government, and manifest injustice to the people.

The report then enters upon an elaborate and comprehensive view of the finances of the country, to show to what extent the revenue of the country may be expected to exceed the amount necessary to the support of Government. In pursuing this inquiry the committee go on to show that, during the existence of the compromise law, so called, regulating duties on imports and after all the reductions which may be made by reducing the duties on articles which do not interfere with protection, there will still be an unavoidable annual surplus in the Treasury of about nine millions of dollars. They do not propose to reduce the income by reducing the price of the public lands, because to reduce the price would not only tempt great speculations therein, and affect the value of all other landed property in the Union, but would have the effect to increase instead of diminishing the income from their sale. As, therefore, it is deemed impossible, during the existence of the compromise act, without disturbing that act to prevent the annual receipt into the Treasury of a surplus of nine millions even after reducing the expenditures of the Government within proper limits, the Committee go into an inquiry as to the most expedient mode of applying this sum. They protest against its remaining and accumulating in the Banks where it is deposited; and they do not recommend its application to the purposes of internal improvement, the difficulties in the way of which have been increased by the late Executive vetoes, relating to sanction appropriations for that object.

The Committee, therefore, come to the conclusion that the only, and the least objectionable, mode of disposing of the surplus revenue, is to make an annual distribution thereof among the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia to continue until the year 1842, which will terminate the existence of the present compromise act, and leave Congress at liberty to reduce the income to the actual wants of the Government. The Committee propose to effect their object by an amendment of the Constitution, giving power to Congress to make such distribution, which a majority of the Committee deem not now within the competency of Congress. For that purpose they report a joint resolution, and propose to divide the annual surplus revenue into such number of shares as there are Senators & Representatives, to be divided among the States in proportion to their representation, with two shares to each Territory and the District of Columbia.

The Committee propose, also, the enactment of a law, for which they report a bill, to regulate the Deposits of the public money; and the enactment of one of the bills reported by a Select Committee in 1826, to regulate the patronage of the Government.

After the reading of the report was finished, the Joint Resolution proposing the distribution of the surplus revenue, and the two Bills, were severally presented and read the first time.

Mr. CALHOUN moved that the Joint Resolution be now read a second time, with the view of making its consideration the order of the day for a particular day.

Mr. BENTON objected to its being now read the second time, and, as it required unanimous consent the second reading did not take place.

The bills were read a second time, by general consent, and, on motion of Mr. CALHOUN, made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. POINDEXTER then rose, and from an impression of the deep importance of the subject, moved the printing of thirty thousand copies of the report, made to day, and of the Report of 1836 on the same subject. He followed his motion with an animated speech on the state of public affairs.

A debate then arose, which lasted until past five o'clock, when the Senate adjourned after ordering 10,000 copies of Mr. CALHOUN'S Report to be printed, and the usual number of Mr. BENTON'S Report of 1826, on the same subject.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of some minor business, the House entered upon the consideration of the bill to establish the Territory of Wisconsin; upon which a Debate arose which continued till the adjournment, the Debate falling incidentally upon the question of the boundary line between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, rather than upon the bill actually before the House.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1835.
I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, that I would, if possible, send you a copy of the Post Office Bill. I find it would be impracticable to do this. But, as it is the most important bill which is likely to pass at this session, I have determined to make an abstract of it, as it now stands, and will pass the Senate.

Section 1. Appoints a Commissioner of the General Post Office, (by the President and Senate,) to superintend the collection of all debts, and pay them into the Treasury, to audit the accounts of the Postmaster General, &c. and fixes the salary at \$3000.

Section 2. Provides that the Solicitor of the Treasury, shall receive from the Commissioner, certified copies of accounts of debtors, and cause suit to be commenced, making quarterly returns.

Section 3. Allows the Commissioner, two clerks at \$1750 each; eight at \$1200 each; ten at \$1000 each, and a messenger at \$800, annually.

Section 4. Allows the Solicitor of the Treasury, beyond his present establishment, one clerk at \$1750, and two clerks, at \$1000 each, annually.

Section 5. Provides, that on the 10th of March next, the Postmaster General shall deliver over to the Commissioner, all books containing the accounts of the Post Office, and all papers relating thereto, and statements of all sums due, &c. and on the same day, shall deliver to the Solicitor all the delinquent accounts for suit.

Section 6. Directs every Postmaster, at the end of every three months, to render an account to the Commissioner, & pay over the balance as the Commissioner may direct. Neglect for one month after the quarter, renders the Postmaster liable to forfeiture of double the amount of the postages received in his office for any one quarter. Neglect for two successive quarters, to furnish such account, to be punished by forthwith dismissal.

Section 7. Commissioner in such cases of neglect, to place the account of such delinquent within one month, in the hands of Solicitor for suit.

Section 8. Postmasters, where the net proceeds of the office are \$1000 a year or upwards, to be appointed by the President and Senate for four years.—All others to be appointed by the Postmaster General.—Bonds to be hereafter made to the United States.

Section 9. Directs the mode of letting mail contracts, to be advertised in the usual manner. Proposals to be opened and registered in the presence of the Postmaster General, or one of the Assistant Postmasters General & the Commissioner or Solicitor of the Treasury. The bidders to be separate for each route. Contracts to be separately made.—No combination or consolidation bid to be received. A duplicate of the book in which the bids are registered, to be lodged with the Commissioner, within 30 days after the letting, noting the bids which are accepted; and copies of the contracts within 90 days, together with the original proposals.—The register of bidders to be open for public inspection immediately after the lettings. No contractor to have any compensation until he shall have executed his contract, &c.

Section 10. Whenever a new contract is made, or an existing one changed, notice to be given in the newspapers, and new proposals to be received in the usual form.

Section 11. Provides restrictions against extra allowances, so that none shall be allowed unless a previous order shall have been made and issued ordering the service, and specifying the allowance, &c.

Section 12. Limits the number of clerks in the General Post Office. (Blank not filled.)

Section 13. Sum required for the service of the General Post Office, in each year, to be appropriated by law.

Section 14. Directs suit to be made in the manner before prescribed against any person who may have received money for pretended services never performed, or for any extra allowance exceeding what is provided by the act, or by fraud, collusion, or mistake.

Section 15. Directs the expenditures for the mail transportation and all other expenses incident thereto, to be kept within the limit of the revenues of the General Post Office.

Section 16. Provides that the books of the Treasury, containing the Post Office accounts, shall be kept separate and distinct, and every warrant for payments relating to the General Post Office, to be signed by the Postmaster General and Commissioner.

Section 17. Commissioner to have power to transfer debts due from Postmasters, who do not make deposits in Bank, by drafts in favor of contractors to pay contractors for services previously rendered.

Section 18. Specifies the several reports which the Postmaster General still annually makes to Congress within the first ten days of each session, viz.—1st. All contracts within the preceding year, in detail, all land and water mails established or ordered other than those let annually. 2d. All allowances to contractors beyond the sums stipulated, and the reasons: all orders creating additional expense beyond the contract price, in the most minute form; and all curtailments of expenses effected by the department.—3d. All the incidental expenditures of the department for the year ending the 30th of June preceding, according to a classification prescribed. 4th. The Commissioner on the first of November annually to communicate to the Postmaster General, the condition of the Finances of the General Post Office for the year ending the 30th June preceding, showing the debts to, and liabilities of the General Post Office in manner specified.

Section 19. The Postmaster General to furnish to the Deputy Postmaster at the termination of each route, a schedule, specifying the times of arrival and departure at his office of each mail, a copy to be hung up in the office; and also of every change in the arrivals and departures.

Section 20. Each Post Master at the termination of a mail route, or at any other place at which the Postmaster General shall have designated the times at which the mails should arrive, to take the following oath or affirmation before some magistrate—"I (A. B.) do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully report to the General Post Office, all and every failure to deliver the mail at my office, at

the times prescribed by the Postmaster General." The Postmaster General, to report annually to Congress each failure, with the names of the contractors, and what proceedings have been taken by him in each case.

Section 21. Provides that every Postmaster who shall delay, with intent to prevent their reaching their destination in proper course, any letters, newspapers, documents, &c. in his office, shall, on conviction of the offence, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

Section 22. Repeals all former acts or provisions inconsistent with this act.

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We have not, of course, had it in our power to read any material portion of these important and voluminous documents. But, desirous to see to what conclusions the Majority of the Committee had arrived as the result of their investigation, we turned to the last pages of their Report, and found them there stated in such frank and manly terms, as to do honor equally to the spirit and intelligence of the Committee, who have dared be honest in the teeth of party. We copy the concluding paragraph of the Majority Report (that of the Minority we have not yet examined)—to which there is no occasion to ask the attention of every reader.—*Nat. Int.*

"The Committee, in concluding this brief analytical review of the result of a very patient and laborious investigation of the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department, should not consider their duty as fully discharged to the House, and to the country, without frankly submitting to the general conclusion, to which their minds have been brought. The few propositions which follow, and which condense these conclusions, this Committee doubt not, it examined in a spirit of candor and impartiality, will be admitted, as just corollaries from this report:

"1st. The finances of this Department have hitherto been managed without frugality, system, intelligence, or adequate public utility. The cardinal principles of an enlightened economy have been violated. Ignorance of the real fiscal ability of the Department has long prevailed. Expenses have not been kept within the limits of income. Means have been proportioned to the ends sought to be attained; expenditures to the benefits to be purchased.—The records of the Department, in this vital particular, have not been kept with method and accuracy; for the data they furnish conduct to widely varying results: The accounts of the receipts, expenditures, and losses of the Department do not, in fact, illustrate, with certainty, the actual fiscal condition of the Department. No common test or standard appears, at any time, to have been employed to detect such casual errors as might creep in to derange the balance between receipts and expenditures; and hence the existing unfortunate excess of the latter over the former. The absence of such a test produces the effects, of inaccuracy and doubt, upon the mind, as to the accuracy of the conclusion which it may reach by any ordinary process of investigation; and upon the practical operations of the Department, a perpetual liability to fall into error, without any certain mode of its detection. This evil is within the reach of legislation, and should be corrected by establishing a proper system of checks and balances."

2d. The negligent and unsystematic form of making and preserving mail contracts is such, that no human mind could comprehend the whole, and maintain in order so vast and complicated a machine as the General Post Office. The contracts are now, and have, at all times, which have fallen under the observation of the committee, been most loosely constructed. It is occasionally impossible to penetrate their obscurity; often difficult to decipher their interlineations and marginal notes, and always to be doubted whether they are so framed and executed as to be available in law. An ocular inspection of the Mail Contract Books can alone convey an adequate idea of the careless and confused state in which they are kept. Certain it is that the experience of one generation of laborers in this branch of the business of the office cannot be transmitted through them, to another. Knowledge (if acquired) is to be obtained rather from those who keep the books than the books themselves; and the consequence is that the loss of the book keeper is the extinction of all certain light.

The Head of the Department can alone apply the corrective to this evil.

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The interposition of the legislative power is, in the opinion of the Committee, unnecessary in this instance as they deem the existing arrangements adequate to their object.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 21.

The bill to re-organize the Post Office Department having passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, we copy in another part of to-day's paper, an abstract of it, from the United States Gazette, for the information of Post Masters and Slow and Easy Contractors.

We have received the first number of the "Appeal," a new paper printed in Washington, District of Columbia, for the avowed purpose of supporting Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee as the next President.

This gentleman is the Southern candidate of the Jackson party and ardent exertions are making by the South in his behalf. The Van Burenites, in the Empire state, and the office holders throughout the Union are in a great rumour—We support the people's candidate, says the South—you will split and destroy the democratic party, say the last. Thus stands the matter at this time.

It is not for us to say a word in such a contest—Assert your rights, gentlemen, as may seem to meet yourselves—that is your constitutional privilege. We dare not attempt to interfere to compose your strife—We, like yourselves, will also exercise our constitutional rights as may seem meet to us.

We propose, however, if the Appeal will exchange with the Gazette, to give our readers a full knowledge of what may be going on, that they may see and act with an understanding of the case.

The following extracts are from the Appeal.

"THE APPEAL."

This paper, as its title imports, appeals to the people of the United States, and denies the right of a few office-holders and expectants, to control the destinies of this Republic.

For an abuse in the tendency of all political institutions, and experience proves that to preserve our liberties, requires the most jealous watchfulness on the part of the people. As a necessary consequence the organization of society requires that some individuals should be clothed with official authority. The difference between our government and that of the monarchies of Europe is, that they hold the king as so divine right, and that public officers are public trusts delegated by them to be executed for their benefit. Such being the basis of our political institutions, it is manifest that whenever the people acquiesce in an arrangement by which the office-holders as a class assume to themselves the right of controlling elections, there will be an end of public liberty.

We say, it is true, have the form, the shadow of freedom, but the substance will have departed. So fully was our present venerable Chief Magistrate impressed with this truth, that the solemn obligation to maintain the freedom of elections constituted one of the most emphatic features of his first inaugural address. "The principle there laid down admits to public officers the full exercise of all their rights as citizens, and condemns as dangerous to public liberty, all combinations which may bring their official influence to bear upon the independent exercise of public opinion. If this principle be admitted, and sure none will venture to question it, it follows that, of all other elections, the choice of the Chief Magistrate who is to dispense so large a share of public patronage, should be most carefully guarded against the dangerous interference. The President of the United States should be the President of the people. He should derive his high station from them, and exercise its functions under a responsibility to them, and to them only. It is apparent, that to submit the selection of a candidate to a convention of office-holders, or of persons delegated as their representatives would be to convert the elective franchise into a mere echo of an official dictation—a consummation most deplorable to the people, and most fatal to public liberty. As the tendency of all institutions is to abuse, so the tendency of party is to faction. The sin of the present age is office hunting. Men are taught that to serve the federal government is the most profitable employment. Politics have become a profession, and the consequence is, that the profligate, the dissolute, the cunning and desperate, combine for the purpose of controlling elections, and thus prostituting the power. When such a combination controls the choice of the chief executive officer, the corrupt, and unprincipled, and as he will be indebted to these for his elevation, he will be compelled to administer the government for their emolument. It was this that rendered the nomination by a congressional caucus odious to the people. It was because the usage had run into abuse, because there was a tendency in the system to render the public voice subordinate to the selfish ends of corrupt politicians. I a congressional caucus sanctioned by the usages of the republican party—if that system which nominated Jefferson, Madison & Monroe, was liable to this objection, & was repudiated on that account, how much more should we be opposed to a surrender of the elective franchise to the control of interested partisans, who, holding office, rest their claims upon this, and other partisan services.

We cannot be misunderstood. The object of this paper and of those upon whom it relies for support, is to appeal to the people from the dictation of the Baltimore convention. No one doubts what the object and end of that assembly will be. The people have nominated HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee as a candidate for the presidency. The office holders have long placed another individual in training, the purpose of the Baltimore convention is to put him in nomination. We are sensible that all who refuse to endorse this nomination will be condemned, and it is as distinctly understood that its early meeting is intended to overrule the nomination made by the people. "The Appeal" takes issue in advance. It will call upon the people to rally in defence of their dearest interests. It would arouse their dormant energies, and call them forth to defend the public liberty.

We are opposed to Mr. Van Buren on the ground that the tendency of the New York school of politics is to divide the whole community into nearly equal and violent contending factions—the emoluments of office are held as the spoils of victory; distributed as the reward of party prostitution. Such a state of things is incompatible with enlightened liberty. A large, and often the most virtuous, the most enlightened, the most patriotic portion of society is virtually proscribed—in their rights of citizenship are almost denied; this is incompatible with the spirit of our free institutions.

With that elevated sentiment inculcated by Gen. Jackson's recommendation to Mr. Monroe, advising him as to the course of his administration. To elect Mr. Van Buren will be to keep alive the bitterness of party rivalry, which is already subjecting us to reproach in foreign nations.

Mr. Van Buren's most heated partisans admit that Judge White is an orthodox Republican. That he has every claim upon the Republican party, with qualifications suited for any station in the gift of the people, and have more than hinted that he ought to run as a candidate for the Vice President on the Van Buren ticket.

This being admitted, we hold that it is incumbent on the dominant party, in the selection of a candidate for this high office, to regard the honest prejudices of the minority; we should always bear in mind that they are American citizens, and that the government should be so administered as to secure the rights, and promote the happiness of all its members.

We are well aware that these sentiments are not acceptable to the politicians of our party of a particular school—we do not regard them however, as less worthy on that account—convinced as we are that every honest Jefferson or Jackson Republican will respond to them—at all events we shall carry our "Appeal" to the legitimate source of all power—to the people themselves—and on their decision we shall rely.

The whole press of ghosts of the murdered victims of the huck-buck tyrant, never filled him with half that alarm and dismay, with which the nomination of JUDGE WHITE has inspired a certain portion of our Jackson friends. "Oh don't divide the party!" they tremulously cry; leave it to the democratic national convention to decide that convention which the dictators of the party have arranged with so much delicacy and tenderness for the good of the whole; yes, that convention which its advocates are so kindly hurrying to a consummation, under the hope of preventing the great mass of the party from acting other than according to its dictates.

"DO NOT DIVIDE THE PARTY." This is the language of the office holders; of those who having organized the party machines, and got possession of the strings, pull the wires. You must not divide the party, say they. They even go so far as to say they will vote for Judge White, if he is nominated by the Baltimore Convention. Now there is one striking fact which settles this matter at once. The Baltimore Convention is to be convened in May, for the purpose of superseding Judge White, & to submit his nomination to that Convention is to surrender his pretensions. It is therefore apparent, that all that is said in favor of the Baltimore Convention, is intended to give to the office-holders then assembled, the choice of the President. Where is the use of referring the question to the people at all, if the Baltimore Convention is to decide for whom the people shall vote?

But we are told, that if we do not go into the Baltimore Convention, we will be charged with deserting the party. The party to which we owe allegiance, is the party of the people. Those men who give their votes and pay their taxes, that they may be protected in their own industry, we belonged to that party who put General Jackson in power in 1828; and we belong to the same party now. General Jackson started from the people; he was put in nomination by the people, so is Judge White. He was in favor of reform, retrenchment, and rotation in office and so is Judge White. General Jackson was elected by the people, so do we believe will be Judge White.

But there is another decided answer to this objection of dividing the party. If the office-holders are unwilling to divide the party, let them abandon their packed Convention; let them rally on the man whose pure republican principles are admitted, whose public and private life are without reproach, and whose firmness being unquestioned, is nevertheless without a personal or political enemy. Why will they not do this? No one calls in question the political faith of the people of Tennessee, or that of the Legislature of Alabama, who have put him in nomination. He is already put in nomination, precisely as General Jackson was first brought forward. Wherefore, then, should the friends of the Convention undertake to say, that those, who prefer Judge White to Mr. Van Buren, ought to be denounced for dividing the party? What right have they to dictate to us? The fact that they attempt to arrogate such a right to themselves, is of itself sufficient cause to resist their dictation.

But we are told that Judge White will receive the opposition votes, and is this an argument against him? Are not the opposition American citizens, and is not the right of voting secured to them by the Constitution? Is it not rather an argument in favor of Judge White, that all parties prefer him to Mr. Van Buren? There can be no doubt that, of all the southern and western states, he will receive an almost unanimous vote over Mr. Van Buren, especially in those states where the Jackson party is the majority; and if he will receive the majority in these states, and is also stronger than Mr. Van Buren in the opposition states; it is apparent that he will be elected and that he ought not to be opposed by Mr. Van Buren.—Appeal.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 1835. ANOTHER FIRE!—We are pained to announce the destruction of another splendid and costly public edifice, this day, by fire. The Baltimore City and County Court House, fronting on Monument Square and Lexington street, one of the architectural ornaments of our city, was reduced to a heap of ruins this day, by the destroying element;—leaving nothing above the first story but a naked outline of bare walls as the evidence of its former extent and architectural beauty.—Balt. Pat.

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NOTICE. The Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 3d of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 24th March, and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued. By order of the Comrs. THOMAS C. NICOLS, CLK. Feb. 21. (W)

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Mr. Calhoun made his Resolution and Bill the order of to-morrow, when we may expect much entertainment of a substantial character. The order of the day is belligerent, in a small way. Two Jacksonites are about to flash powder in each others faces, if they can screw their noses waving decide to the sticking place. I will tell you how it turns out.

I learn there has been quite a scramble for the office of Marshal of Maryland, since the rejection of J. Fitch, and the prospect now is, that all the Baltimore applicants will be disappointed. Capt. Nicholas Snyder, of Fredericktown, I hear, has rushed into the arena, laid claim to the prize, and I expect he will bear it off in triumph, for he has been actually nominated to the Senate for the station.


WASHINGTON, February 15, 1835. The papers of tomorrow will show you to what we have been listening to-day. The freedom of debate has been most shamefully violated in a most triumphantly vindicated too, by the Senate of the United States. You can imagine, but I cannot describe the scene. The events of the day have proved that we have not yet reached that point in the history of a republic, when the halls of legislation are to be disgraced by partisan personality, or dishonored with ribald vituperation. And they prove moreover what I am ashamed to confess is the humiliating fact, that the Second Executive officer in this government, holding a place so momentously important as the presidency of the highest chamber in the Legislature of the Nation, has shown himself wanting in that manly independence of all selfish and political feelings, which should characterize such an officer, and which should have prevented him from sacrificing the solemn duties of his station to partisan prejudice and subserviency. Martin Van Buren, the vice president of the United States, Ex-officio President of the American Senate, being appealed to in his official capacity, pronounced words uttered in debate by one Senator going directly to denounce another Senator as a liar, in order that "HE (the Senator) HAS HAD THE BOLDNESS TO MAKE A DIRECT ATTACK ON TRUTH." Are the words, which with his oath of office upon him, this high functionary of our Government pronounced in order, because the individual called to order is his political friend, and his colleague?


I will not tell you of the mad ravings of Benton; of the senseless clamor of Calhoun in his defence, of the calm yet firm and feeling reprobation of wrong thought


on the part of Calhoun, of the prompt call to order by Poindexter; of the clear lucid & convincing argument of Webster, showing that the obnoxious words were unparliamentary, of the courteous, graceful, and forcible illustrations of the full, free and manly exposition of similar views by Leigh and Frelinghuysen;—all this you can imagine far more correctly than I can describe them. They will all doubtless, be suggested to your mind by the Journals which will be published in the morning papers. It is enough for me to say, that this day should be marked "with a white stone" in the People's calendar: the first attack of the office-holding power, upon good order & the Constitution, at a point where, if successful, the consequences to this Nation must have been disastrous and indeed fatal, has been promptly met, and TRIUMPHANTLY RESISTED!

It was to have been expected, that the first gust of light reflected upon the deep darkness of the office-holders den of corruption and rank speculation, by the mirror of truth, in the hands of the faithful friends of their country and its Constitution, would be as painful to the sensibilities of those workers of evil, as that of day upon the p

POETRY.
For the Eastern Gazette.
I've seen the glorious orb of day
Rising, with bright resplendent ray,
I've seen the gentle moon at night
Beaming, in silvery, crescent light,
I've gazed upon the twinkling star
That sparkles, on the brow of Heaven,
But, none of these so bright appear,
As hope on earth, or sins forgiven.
'Tis this that soothes the widow's heart,
'Tis this, that calms the orphan's fears;
Oh! may I with it never part,
While wandering through this vale of tears.
This hope, ah! me, 'tis brighter far
Than all, which this false world can boast,
More buoyant than the balmy air,
Which fans o'er India's spicy coast.
JULIET.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.
ROBSON LEONARD—MASTER.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.
The public's ob't. serv't.
J. E. LEONARD.
Feb. 14. W

SOLOMON BARRETT

Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq., where he is prepared to accommodate travelers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment—His Bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender—He has in his employ careful oystermen and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
Easton, Jan. 31, 1835
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.
The Subscriber having removed to the above named establishment on Washington at adjoining the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq., nearly opposite to Mr. James Willson's Store and directly opposite the office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends & customers & the public generally that he is now prepared to accommodate Gentlemen and their horses, and intends to always keep while in season
Oysters, Terrapins and Wild Fowls, &c.
He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he hath heretofore received and hopes by diligence and attention to his business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.
HENRY CLIFT.
Easton, Jan. 31, 1835.
N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapines, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by H. C.


Notice is hereby Given,
That application will be made for the renewal of the following Certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz: No. 23,641 to 23,645, inclusive. Issued in the name of Charlotte Nicols, Baltimore, 29th January 1835.
CHARLOTTE NICOLS.
Baltimore, Feb. 7 Sw

TO LET
FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore Denny, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For terms apply to
JOHN W. DAVID.
Feb. 8 W

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq., and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.
I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.
PETER TARR.
Feb. 8 W


NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE is expected to stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centerville.
Feb. 7(W) 31

The thorough bred race Horse

UPTON
Six years old next spring, will make a most season at the same stand. Terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full and extraordinary performance as a 3 year old, running his mile in 1m. 53 1/2—1m. 52a—1m. 53a—1m. 57a—1m 58a, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (running as Col. Selden's c.) see American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine—Vol. 6. no. 6.—Vol. 5. page 54—do. no. 9. (cover) v. 2. p. 252—v. 4. p. 151. and 444. &c.
E. N. HAMBLETTON, T. TILGHMAN.
Jan. 31

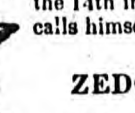
MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court
30th January A. D. 1835.
On application of Susan Shehan, administratrix with the will annexed of Wm. Shehan, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly and lawfully done, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 30th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Wm. Shehan late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of August next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 30th day of January 1835.
SUSAN SHEHAN, adm'x. of Wm. Shehan, dec'd
Jan. 31

MILLINERY & MANTUA

MAKING
MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS having lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business in the employment and under the instruction of a lady, considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining county in the business of Millinery and Mantua Making, generally.
She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, and the store of Mr. James Willson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.
Jan. 17 Sw

REMOVAL.
MRS. M. A. GIBBS
Respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE to the house formerly occupied by the late Rev. Lott Warfield, situate on Washington Street, next door to the corner of Dover Street, where she constantly has the latest fashions from Baltimore and Philadelphia and solicits the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties to give her a call, view her assortment and judge for themselves: She returns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the above business and solicits a continuation of the same.
Jan. 24 Sw (W)

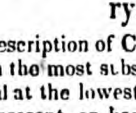
THOMAS BOWDLE
Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester Counties & the Eastern Shore generally, that he still continues to take passengers from Talbot to Cambridge in Dorchester county. He has removed to the farm adjoining his late residence, where he is prepared at all seasons to convey passengers from one shore to the other—his boats are in first rate order and his Ferry men careful, attentive and well qualified to discharge the duties imposed on them—He therefore solicits a share of public patronage and assures those who may patronize his ferry that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.
Talbot County, Jan. 31, 31q

100 DOLLARS REWARD
Ran away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Md., on Sunday night last, the 14th inst., a negro man who calls himself

ZEDOCK GIBSON,
about 26 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of dark chestnut colour, bald head occasioned by a burn when a child, a scar on one side of his face, and several other marks not recollected—has a bold look when spoken to and talks fluently. Had on when he ran away a new suit of kersey, of blue warp and black filling, tow linen shirt, hair cap and coarse shoes. He has no doubt changed his clothing.
The above reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the above runaway negro man if taken up out of the State, and confined in Denton or Eastern jail, so that I get him again, or a reward of 50 dollars will be given if taken in the State and secured as above.
EDWARD R. PERRY.
Near Dover Bridge
Caroline county, Dec. 27, 1834.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plate's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and extensive assortment of **MATERIALS,** embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for
Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, Ryalls,
or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,
a large assortment of **GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND,** of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz: smithing, plating and painting.
They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.
A. & H.
Jan. 24 W

PASSENGER'S LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA
HAS commenced her regular Route, and will run, during the session of the Legislature, for the accommodation of the Public, leaving Haddaway's Ferry on Monday's & Thursday's for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis on Tuesday's and Saturday's; the subscribers has supplied himself with comfortable Carriages, for the conveyance of all who may patronize his line to Easton and to every other place on the Eastern Shore.
The public's ob't serv't.
W. H. DAWSON.
Jan. 24 (W) 31

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.
Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddle's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand
a large and general assortment of
HATS
which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.
To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.
Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 17 W

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE
THOMAS OLDSON & WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, beg leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of
OLDSON & HOPKINS
and have opened in the Store Room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets a **Grocery and Variety Store.**
They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Articles in their line, such as **GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.** which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.
N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission.
Dec. 20 41

FOR SALE.
The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to
EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd.
Dec. 20

For Sale,
At Easton Point, a small cargo of Coal, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia.—It is of good quality and will be sold low—for terms apply to
ROBERT LEONARD.
Easton Point, Jan. 3, 1834

In Talbot County Court, On the Equity side thereof.
May Term, 1834.
ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Croach and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Lookerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$255.
P. B. HOPPER.
True copy, Test, J. LOOKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3, 1835.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, On the Equity side thereof.
May Term, 1834.
ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hussey late of said county, deceased, to John Goldsborough, and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Lookerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$185.
P. B. HOPPER.
True copy, Test, J. LOOKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3 1835

MR. DUNCAN
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a
DANCING SCHOOL
at Mr. Lowe's (Easton Hotel) on Friday and Saturday next, where he will instruct in the following dances, viz:—Cotillions, Waltzes, Galopades, &c. &c.
Easton, Dec. 20

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.
Sitting as a Court of Equity.
November Term, 1834.
Solomon M. Jenkins, ag't.
Manlove Hazel and Julia Ann, his wife, John W. Jenkins, William W. Byrnes & Elizabeth W. Byrnes, Thomas H. Jenkins, Mary Jane Jenkins, Edward Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins and John Stevens.
Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hamilton, Jr. herebefore appointed trustee for the sale of the property in the proceedings of this cause mentioned, be ratified & confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the Town of Easton at least once a week for six successive weeks before the said nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.
P. B. HOPPER.
True copy, Test, J. LOOKERMAN, Clk. Dec. 20

FALL GOODS.
SAMUEL MACKAY
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store onposite the Court House, an elegant assortment of
Choice Fresh Goods, selected from the latest arrivals, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, &c. &c.
all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash.
Easton, Nov. 15

CART WHEEL, PLOUGH, & WAGON WRIGHT.
THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all his branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the best
MATERIALS, he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.
John B. Firbank.
Jan. 10 40w31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:
That application will be made by the Executors, of the late Robert Miller, for renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz:
24 Shares No. 2201 a 2204 5909 a 5912 inclusive.
7896 a 5012 7896 a 7899 do.
7394 a 7897 17687 a 17690 do.
17695 a 17698
5 Shares No. 10586, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8192
5 half Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive.
The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thompson, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors,
FRANCIS M. FOWLER,
General Accountant, No. 4 St. Paul's St. Baltimore.
Dec. 13 4w

FOR SALE.
The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to
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all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
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John B. Firbank.
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FRANCIS M. FOWLER,
General Accountant, No. 4 St. Paul's St. Baltimore.
Dec. 13 4w

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 and general assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen & 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.
Easton, Oct. 18th 1834. Sw 40w31


PAGE'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE.
This is a new and Superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city, it has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson Esq. Robt. Oliver Esq. Messrs John Donnell & Sons and Jerome Bonaparte Esq. with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called
PAGE'S HOTEL
Exchange Buildings and will be conducted by the Subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.
J. H. PAGE.
Baltimore, Oct.—Nov. 29 6m

TANNERY
To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county.—Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the cities. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.
Apply to
Ann H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington.
Greensborough, July 12.

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 Conroy, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardesteale and Robert Hardesteale, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county, Md.
Thomas R. Perkins.
Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md. } Oct. 11 3m (W)

CHARLES O. HARRA,


Gallows Hill—Baltimore.
Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish **SHOES** for their servants, made of the best Spanish leather and warranted for twelve months—all orders directed as above will be punctually attended to.
N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen at this office.
Oct. 25.

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. 27 Sw

NO NOTICE.
A Gentleman, who has for many years successfully conducted an English school, being about to resign his present situation, is desirous of immediately obtaining another. Those gentlemen, who may have occasion for his services, will be pleased to address a line to X. Y. at Mr. Richard P. Spencer's, Merchant, Easton, which shall be promptly attended to.
Easton, Dec. 20 4t

WANTED,
A number of Slaves, for which a liberal price will be given. The person wishing to purchase is a native and now a resident of Maryland, know to the Editor of the Eastern Gazette. He prefers to get them in families, and in no case will separate them, as they are for his own use and he will see them moved and comfortably settled and kept together, in a healthy climate. Those who are willing to sell may be fully assured that their servants will be treated with particular kindness and attention to their wants and comforts. For the name of the purchaser application may be made to the Editor.
Dec. 13 Sw

FARM HANDS WANTED
The subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves, of both sexes, for his plantation, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on application at No. 24 South street, Baltimore, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.
NAT. AUSTIN.
4w

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant at 7 o'clock A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castlehaven wharf) and Easton, and return next day Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore as above stated, leaving Baltimore on Friday and return Saturday, until further notice.
L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.
Feb. 7

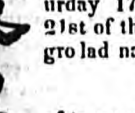
Take Notice.
The subscriber having been appointed collector of the town Tax for the year 1834, takes this method of apprising all those concerned that their accounts are now due and payment is expected, the time for closing the collection having nearly expired and the collector being responsible for the amount will render it necessary that the Law be his guide, in such cases made and provided.
J. H. McNEAL, Collector.
8w W
Jan. 31,

Constable's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the justices of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Talbot County, at the suit of William Love-day, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Michael Pinkind, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said Michael Pinkind, in and to all the lands and tenements owned by the aforesaid Pinkind, lying and being in the Chappell district, adjoining the lands of Thos. Henrix, Esq. be the quantity more or less—and I hereby give notice, that on the 3d day of March next, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the said property, so seized and taken in execution, by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to cover the debt, interest and cost and the costs that may become due thereon.
B. JONES, Constable.
Feb. 7 4w

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Richard L. Austin, praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said Acts and the said Richard L. Austin having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.
I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Richard L. Austin shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Richard L. Austin to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard L. Austin, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand this 11th day of September eighteen hundred and thirty four.
E. N. HAMBLETTON.

Election of Vestrymen.
Public notice is hereby given that a Book is opened at the Store of Messrs. W. H. & P. Groome in Easton, in which all persons who are desirous of being considered members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, are requested to enrol their names.
An Election for 4 Vestrymen will be held at St. Peter's alias Whitmarsh Church, on next Easter Monday (to wit, April 20th 1835).
Every free white male citizen of this state, above 21 years of age resident of St. Peter's Parish aforesaid six months next preceding the day of Election, who shall have been entered on the Books of the said Parish, one month at least preceding the day of Election, as a Member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who shall also contribute to the charges of the said Parish, such sum as the vestry shall annually fix on, (not exceeding two dollars) shall have a right of suffrage.—The sum now fixed on by the vestry, is fifty cents.—(50 cents.)
It is earnestly hoped, that the friends of the Church will enroll their names in the Book provided and opened as aforesaid at the store of Messrs. Wm. H. & P. Groome, without delay—at all events, before the 20th March per order.
JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE, Register.
St. Peter's Church, Feb. 7, 1835. Sw

Collector's Second Notice for 1834.
The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle their accounts without delay; as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to do in this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.
JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.
Jan. 31

\$100 REWARD.
RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,
of tawney complexion and about 5' 17 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsunday Holiday—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whenever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, near Easton Talbot county Eastern Shore of Maryland.
May 27

PRINTING
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

NO. 9.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

EXTRACTS.

"Never seriously reprove your children in the presence of Servants—by so doing you commit their characters to ignorance and falsehood."

"That Man's religion is much to be doubted of, who frequents the Society of the 'Men of this World' for satisfaction and pleasure." How can Two (even Two only) walk together unless they be agreed?—either the christian must enter into the spirit of the man of the world, or they into his, before they can be agreeable Companions."

"I believe that some Christians have more trials and afflictions in the flesh than others, because there is more Natural stubbornness of Pride and wilfulness in them—The Lord will have them to be subdued—and He will all his chastisements with unerring wisdom to the occasion."

"Eternal Life" involves Thought, and feeling and action—an Eternity thinking—an Eternity of feeling—an Eternity of acting—is a solemn consideration. . . . Who would not be improved both in character and spirit by arguing thus—"I must think for ever—would an eternal train of my usual thoughts be either worthy of me, or useful to me?—I must feel for ever, would an eternal reign of my present Spirit and desires please me? I must act for ever—would an eternal course of my habitual conduct bring happiness, or even bear reflection? we could not bring on tates and tempers to this test without improving both . . . To be eternally passionate or eternally sensual—or eternally covetous or eternally capricious, is a state of being which must be appalling and repulsive even to the victims of those vices."

On the causes of irreligion in the children of Religious Parents.

"It is a subject beyond calculation important to the Church of Christ—the honor of the Gospel, and the eternal welfare of the Souls of Men—it demands a dispassionate consideration."

The irreligious conduct of the children of Pious Parents (whether Lay or Clerical) may I think often be ascribed in a great measure to the following (among other) causes.

"To the natural corruption of the human heart (by reason of the Fall) which is as strong in the children of the most Pious Parents as in others."

"To early religious restraints, ungenerous to that corruption, and calculated to stir up the bad passions of the heart when not enforced on the principles of love—affection and Duty—connected with this I may notice the constant recurrence of religious duties in some to the youthful mind especially when rendered wearisome by the mode of conducting them, & not making them a pleasing privilege and delightful employment."

"To needless severity in discipline—an ill advised manner of inculcating even religious Truth—a want of kindness in giving counsel—and rebuking even improper conduct and tempers in an unchristian spirit, which tends to repel rather than conciliate."

To giving instruction above the years and the comprehension of the child—many Parents resting satisfied if the memory seem to be exercised though the understanding be uninformed and the heart unaffected."

"To not early removing children from the improper conversation and example of irreligious Servants."

"To the choice of improper Schools."

"To not carefully and anxiously watching over the first dawnings of the youthful mind and to the not giving it a proper direction before wrong habits are formed."

"To visible infirmities in the Parents, newly noticed by children, and very soon considered as proofs of gross inconsistency, if not of hypocritical profession—A slight mention for example the loss of Christian temper as before noticed—and the absence of humble patience and meek submission under worldly trials and disappointments, or too great eagerness after the things of the world, or

"To taking it too much for granted that our children will as a matter of course adopt our own views of religious truth, without care to acquaint them with its evidences and the evidences of its power on the heart."

The whole number of Methodists in what is called the Western valley, is \$70,400, an increase during the year 1804 of 15,440.

From the Washington Appeal.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter from a friend in New York, to the Editor of this paper. The writer is a patriot in the most enlarged sense of the word, and a firm and consistent republican. He views with deep regret, and it seems some portion of alarm, the mode of conducting elections in his native State. How much more just cause will there be for serious apprehension, should the people tamely submit to the dictation of a Convention, gotten up for the purpose of nominating an individual that could not very well fail to graft on the general government the system of political machinery in which he has been educated;—a system which the writer very clearly shows to be directly at war with the freedom of the elective franchise, and adverse to every principle of civil liberty.

THE POLITICS OF NEW YORK.
The politics of this state have become a proverb, and a hissing, a bye word and reproach, and deservedly so. The politics of the state and party politics are convertible terms, the same in substance and essence, one and the same thing—identical. Every measure in the state is resolved into some party movement, and urged forward or arrested entirely by party considerations—Even the currency, the banking system, public and corporate works of internal improvement, and private incorporations for manufacturing and other purposes, are all drawn within the vortex of party politics. Much has been said and written of the politics of this state, (and they have only become odious in proportion as they have become known,) but much more remains to be said and written before the attainment of that perfect knowledge of the whole system, which must expose them to the universal hatred and detestation of all who do hope to profit by them. I know them well, from beginning to end, chapter & verse, the moving power & the outward machinery; and I need not say that my soul loathes the whole congregation of knaves and demagogues who through this political factory, and busy themselves in regulating the motions of its complicated and invisible springs of action."

The caucus machinery of New York is an invention of some standing, and has been in operation some years, but its present state of improvement and perfection, and its enlarged capacity of extensive operations, should be credited to the comprehensive skill and aspiring views of a certain master spirit of the state, whose superior tact and cunning in the management of this party machinery has not only rendered him "the favorite son," but won for him the reputation of the "little magician."

The caucus theory of New York, which began with some accidental and informal meetings of public men, in which certain prominent men and measures were casually talked over, has been reduced to a perfect system, and extended to every county town and school district in the state, and a party spirit now controls the selection of school trustees and the choice of school masters as effectually as the candidates for governor and the senate. This system of carrying an organized political influence to the very fountain heads of political power, was devised for the purpose of giving a right direction to the ten thousand little streamlets of political influence, and insuring their confluence in one deep, broad, and I may add, irresistible current of political power. These little streamlets from the remote fountain heads have now by usage and custom and the restraints of inexorable discipline, worn for themselves little channels, and the danger of outbreaking and divergence is greatly diminished. So now every thing is done by caucus arrangement and preparation, & the party tendency and effect is never for a moment overlooked. It is never forgotten that a vote may be won or secured by the smallest office and most inconsiderable employment, as well as by a glass of whiskey. By this machinery all candidates for all offices, high or low, great or small, are nominated. No talent or merit, or service, would sustain any one in a self-nomination, or in publicly advocating his own election before the people. This would be deemed a breach of discipline, and the party Juggernaut would crush him instantly.

A knowledge of this irresistible power of universal party combination renders individuals of no consequence. No man has strength of his own nor any inducements to acquire any. His strength consists wholly in his adhesion to "THE PARTY." If the party-traces are not strong enough to hold him he is instantly reduced from a living lion to a dead ass, by the insensible and incubent mass of the aforesaid idol. Several notable examples occur by way of illustration. Clinton himself, as great as he was, was alternately crushed to death & restored to life, by the omnipotence of this party god. How then could such men as Root and Standford and Pitcher and Talmadge, &c. &c. venture out of the beaten circle of the patient and subdued mill horse. Their doom is a signal warning to others in like case offending. Well, then the code of Party hath ordained that all offices shall be filled by nomination in

convention 'assembled.' And so New York has her State convention—her district conventions—her county conventions—town conventions and village conventions—and each and every one of these conventions, require the re-assembling of the whole series of conventions subordinate to the main and leading one. Each Convention is composed of delegates from county conventions, composed in their turn of delegates from town and neighbourhood conventions, each summoned by committees duly appointed and of perpetual succession. The machinery is complete, in perpetual motion, and its moving power is every man, woman, and child within the fold of the party. But the directing power is far more concentrated. 'The Albany Regency' as it is termed, is the political censorship of this multimorph many-headed party monster. Here is generated the thinking willing, and directing of the whole party. You frequently hear the boast of the unanimity of their popular or legislative conventions. They were all of one accord, of one mind, and, seemed to be actuated by one soul. This is a frequent boast. And true it is. There is but one mind, one sensum, one thinking power. The Party have no need to think for themselves. It would be burdensome and might begot dissension. Hence every opinion of the party is unanimous. Every act of the party is approved, and every recommendation is adopted, and all without debate and unanimously. **THE PARTY** can do no wrong? This is the universal maxim.

But "the party" has discovered that there are other elements of power than caucuses, and popular conventions, however perfectly organized. The banks are the factions of the currency, and the repositories of the credit of the state. It was perceived that they possessed the means of influence, and that their combined agency in alliance with "the party" would greatly augment and fortify its power. To accomplish this the "safety fund" system was devised, and commissioners of inspection and visitation were appointed, with plenary powers to bring the banks into amicable co-operation, and indemnify their feelings and interests with the central political power, at whose pleasure they hold their office.

The state canals are another source of political power to the Regency. There is a kind of standing army of political partisans with a cordon of posts besetting the state and co-extensive with it. The patronage of this department is immense; besides the compensation to a long line of inspectors, receivers, toll-gatherers, and weighers, there is a corresponding one of superintendents, or such sub-commissioners, who are now "under authority," having numerous companies of servants and laborers under them, for the purpose of re-pairing, reconstructing, enlarging, and extending the canals. Nearly a million is annually expended in this way, and no citizen thinks of sharing in the distribution of this immense sum of money, or the opportunity of earning it, but a faithful partisan.

On their chief corner stones the party has reared the fabric of its political power; it is perceived by all that such a foundation is sufficiently broad and deep to sustain a superstructure of perpetual durability. If the presiding genius were well disposed it cannot be denied that he would be powerful for good, but his seat would nevertheless be the throne of an inexorable tyranny.

The policy now is, and for some years has been, to extend this civil despotism over the Union.

A WHALER.
An old man-of-war's man named James Robinson was tried in the Court of Session, New York, on Saturday, for stealing a quantity of goods (value nearly \$100) from 27 Bridge streets, the property of Mr. Stevenson. It was evident that the prisoner was not in his right mind; for when asked if he was guilty, he replied, "To be sure I am, and my name's Horatio Lord Nelson, Duke of Bronte. I'm doomed to walk the streets forever, and I passed this man's house in the middle of the night and saw it, and thought they must be mad to leave it so, and I went in and fetched out the goods, and then I was mad to think I took so much trouble for nothing, and that's the truth, for they have taken away from me the power to lie." In answer to questions from the Recorder and the District Attorney, he said that he was "a whaler"—that he had been to the Malays at New Zealand, and the Hottentots in the Archipelago, and had been many years in the whale fishery, and added, "I was swallowed by one whale and chewed up by another; but he could not digest the hair of my head, and so my limbs sprouted out from my scalp. I was at the battle of the Nile, at Trafalgar, at the taking of Genoa, at Martinique, and the Isle of France. I was in the Royal Sovereign at Trafalgar, and got a wound on my head and my jaw broke by a splinter from a chain shot. I'm a kind of foreign relation to the royal family of England, and knowing that the crown is likely to go begging, I'm going home the 1st of May to claim it."

The British blackguard government

owes me fifteen hundred thousand dollars for saving the nation single-handed in the last war with America. I saved America, too, from being swallowed up by a South Sea whale and for this General Jackson gave me eighty hundred millions of pounds, and that's in the bank at Baltimore. I'm going to build a fleet of line-of-battle ships, and the Admiral's flag ship to carry twelve hundred guns upon five decks, and she'll blow the French fleet to the devil. I've a plan by which America can capture Gibraltar, where they keep the only true copy of the bible. I'll go there with my fleet—invite the Governor and garrison to dinner—propose a sham fight—have all my barges, bomb-boats, launches, gun-boats, pinnaces, cutters, gigs, cutlasses, tomahawks, boarding pikes, and pistols, ready to blow 'em all into the elements, and then the twelve sentinels can easily be compassed. The Recorder asked if he would give him a birth on board his big ship. "Yes," he replied, "you shall be the captain, that overlooks the flogging of the slaves and disorderlies." "And what commission shall I have?" says the District Attorney. "You!—why, as you're a good sized fellow, and pretty smart 'n' cool, you shall be boatswain's mate, and have the flogging to do all to you." At this the jury, being satisfied with his insanity, returned a verdict accordingly. While in the cage, in the Session room, our hero gave commissions to the prisoners; but his flag admiral fortunately got sent up for three months.—Transcript.

Life Insurance.—The following classes of persons as far as they have no property, or no real estate, nor rich relations to whom they can bequeath the pleasure of maintaining their widows and children, ought to have their lives constantly insured. —Clergymen—Public officers, Clerks of the Court, and Navy, Masters of Vessels, Superintendents, Lawyers, Physicians, Teachers, Printers, Editors, and in fact people of every other pursuit, who live by their labour, and find it impossible to grow rich by saving. Persons may also find it advantageous to insure the life of a debtor, when his ability to pay depends entirely upon the continuance of his life. We have on a former occasion pointed out the advantages of insuring on the life of a person having a life estate in a property, and the advantages of insuring himself, the value of the improvements made on such property in case of the death of the lessee. There is, however, one species of contract connected with the duration of life which holds out advantages so palpable that none can fail to see them, and we earnestly invite public attention to it. It is the following. A man of middle age, who has no children, or whose children are of an age sufficiently mature to be able to take care of themselves, has a wife of nearly his own age, who in case of his death must be left destitute. He wishes to provide for her an annuity of \$300 a year, after his death, to enable her to be above want. If he can spare \$150 per annum from his income, we have shown in another article on a former occasion, that he could with that sum effect an insurance for five thousand dollars, which at six per cent would yield the annuity required and leaves the principal for some body else, after the death of the annuitant. But, the case we are supposing, is founded upon the fact, that the party cannot afford to appropriate more than one half the sum named, and yet that 300 dollars is the least annuity that the case will admit of. The mode by which he can accomplish his object, is simply to purchase an annuity by the payment of an annual sum contingent upon the fact of his wife's surviving him. This can be effected for about one half the sum that an insurance for 5000 dollars could be effected, for the company would have the benefit of the chance that the wife will die first, and also the advantage of being only obligated at most to pay an annuity of 300 dollars for a term of years, instead of a principal sum of 5000. Now, let us put the question; is it not worth the while of every man so situated as to be able to profit by a contract of this sort, to put aside 75 dollars a year to ensure to his wife, in case she shall survive him, so conformable a provision.—Phil. Gaz.

Fishing upon a great scale.—A Philadelphia paper says that the fishermen at Barnegat Bay caught on Tuesday or Wednesday last, one hundred and twenty thousand pounds of rock fish and perch; (twenty thousand pounds being taken at one haul).

FROST BITTEN.—A seaman offers the following recipe, which he says in all instances has effected immediate relief.—"Take one ounce of copperas, mix it with one quart of water (blood warm) and bathe the parts affected—In bathing three or four times a cure has always been obtained."—Nantucket Ino.

Cold at Downingville.—Joshua Downing, in a letter to his nephew, Major Downing, describing the late severe weather, says it was the coldest ever known in Downingville, or any where else probably, but that he could not state the degree of cold, because his thermometer was too short to show it.

A Laughable Adventure.—Not long since, a reverend Clergyman in New Hampshire, (not Vermont, as a Concord paper has it) being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage, resolved to shovel it off. He therefore ascended it, but having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, himself with it, fastened to himself one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work, but fearing still for his safety, "My dear," said he "tie the rope round your waist." No sooner had she done this than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife. Thus on one side of the barn the astounded and confounded Clergyman hung, and on the other side hung his wife high and dry, in majestic sublimity, dinging and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passing by, delivered them from their perilous situation.

The Silk Worm and Mulberry Trees.
The possible contingency of a rupture with France, will naturally turn the attention of our farmers, more than it yet has been, to the cultivation of the mulberry. Many plantations of this tree exist in New England, and in some towns the silk manufacture has been carried on by individuals in a domestic way, and especially by some of our industrious Yankee girls, with great profit. During one of our late fairs in this city, a man wove from the cocoons, an excellent strong silk for vests. The subject also has been agitated in Congress, where Judge Spencer's report some few years since enters into the matter in detail. Many essays also have been published on the cultivation and manufacture of silk in the United States, the whole amount of which, statistical information goes conclusively to establish the fact, that our country, (especially the South) is admirably adapted for the growth of the mulberry, & that the raising of the worms and the fabrication of silk are such easy and simple processes, that the business may be pursued to any extent the moment we feel disposed to undertake it in good earnest.—New York Star.

From the Farmer and Gardener.
IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—PERHAPS.
To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.
I have been a constant reader of its first publication, and frequently referred to it, in hopes of finding an effectual remedy against the attack of the worm on peach trees. I found at different times a number of publications upon the subject, and believe have tried the greater part of the remedies therein prescribed, without success. Finally, I concluded that the old method of cutting the worm out with a penknife, was the only one upon which any reliance could be placed, and have therefore been in the constant habit of preserving my trees in that way for years. I have, however, lately made an experiment, which I have every reason to believe, is quite as effectual, and attended with much less trouble.—About a year ago, after I had gone the rounds, and had cleared the roots, and cleared my trees of the worm, I took some fine screenings of Anthracite coal, and put about a quart or two to the roots of each tree; this was done to about the one half of my peach trees. Last fall I went round as usual to cut out the worms; those trees which had the Anthracite coal screenings about their roots, were, without a single exception, clear of worms, the others had, as usual, a considerable number. I immediately applied the coal to the whole of my trees, and thus far am well pleased with my prospects of success. I propose continuing the experiment another year, after which, I can speak with more certainty upon the subject; but the circumstance of that half of the trees upon which the experiment was made, although situated precisely like the others, having been found clear of worms, when the others were full of them is strong evidence in my mind that the remedy will prove effectual.

Inducement to Matrimony.—A Texan letter writer states, that the tide of emigration to that country from the United States is very great. Nor can this be a matter of surprise when it is added that the Mexican government assigns to each settler, if married, a league square (4466 acres of land) as a bounty. If the emigrant be a single man when he arrives, he gets only 1110 acres—but if he gets married afterwards, he receives the very pretty dower, not from the bride, but from the government, of 3336 acres more!—Poulton.

The U. S. Gazette thinks that if Lawrence's attack on the President is not sufficient proof of the deranged state of his mind, the assertion of his belief that Mr. Benton would make a good President, should be deemed conclusive!

The New York American states that one single Insurance Company in that city has insurance on property afloat to the amount of twenty millions of dollars! "Two thirds of which, at least, in the event of instant hostilities with France, be captured or destroyed."

SECRETARY RUSH vs. GENERAL JACKSON.

And all advocates of the Removal of the Deposits.

The following letter is among the documents presented to the Senate in the Report of the Committee on the Bank of the United States, and when we read it we were forcibly reminded of the unavailability fund which is annually reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. The idea occurred to us that possibly there may be many who do not know what kind of a fund the Country has which is unavailable; for there seems to be some what of a contradiction in denominating that a fund which cannot be of any use to the nation.

This fund is the amount which the country has lost by the failure of State Banks which the Secretary of the treasury has heretofore used as depositories of the national revenue, and which fund is utterly unavailable, and we believe with the accruing interest amounts to the enormous sum of between Two and Three Millions of Dollars, which is wholly lost to the Country, as there is not the least prospect of ever receiving any part of this great sum.

The country has not lost one cent since the revenue of the nation has been deposited in the Bank of the United States, and with this fact in the knowledge of Gen. Jackson and his ministers, and at the same time this unavailable fund staring them in the face, there was a recklessness of the interest of the Country in the removal of the deposits from an acknowledged safe depository, to one of doubtful safety; and we recommend the perusal of this letter to all the advocates of the unjust, hazardous and illegal removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, which Congress had pronounced by a solemn decision to be entirely safe, to places of doubtful safety, and to places, in reference to which, Mr. Rush says there was such a want of punctuality manifested, as induced him to express his anxious desire for a place of deposit where punctuality and safety might be ensured. We do hope that the present managers of the public revenue will take warning from the prudence of Mr. Secretary Rush, and from the enormous loss the country has sustained by the employment of unsafe depositories; which then was unavoidable, but now they have no excuse for using; and if the country suffers from a similar cause, the Country ought to have a remedy on those who in depositing the examples before them, have jeopardized the revenue of the Country.—Portsmouth Journal.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 26, 1836.

Sir—It has been understood that an intention was recently entertained by the Bank of the United States of establishing an office of discount and deposit at Mobile. As such an establishment would be convenient to the Treasury, it is hoped that this purpose has not been relinquished. It will be satisfactory, however, to learn the views of the Bank upon the subject, and also to be informed, if it be in contemplation to form any other new establishment of the same kind elsewhere.

From the want of punctuality that has been manifested by some of the State Banks, in regard to their engagements with the Treasury, and from the risks to which they have been found to be generally subject, it seems as if it would be ultimately necessary to discontinue altogether with the agency of those institutions; indeed the chief difficulty, that presents itself to the immediate adoption of this course, would be removed, if there were offices of the Bank of the U. States at those points at which the public depositories in different quarters might, without too great inconvenience, be concentrated. It is to aid the department in the consideration of the subject, as well generally, as in the particular case referred to, that this inquiry is made as to the views of the Bank.

I remain, with great respect,
Your ob't. Servant,
RICHARD RUSH,

NICHOLAS TIDDELL, Esq.
President of the Bank of the U. S.
Philadelphia.

From the New York Times.

TROTTER MATCH.—On Monday last a trial of speed took place between a pair of brown ponies, and a grey and a black horse over the Harlem course 3 miles heats, for \$500 aside—both teams belong to gentlemen of this city—and although the time was not such as ought to be made by first rate horses, still when the course is taken into view, with the hill to rise and the short turn to be made at the top of it, we think it very good, more especially as the horses were not in training more than 15 days. On the start the black and grey were favourites at odds, which odds of course improved as they won the heat, the ponies however had not got at their work. The second heat the ponies made better play and won the heat rather easily.

The third heat, the ponies took the lead and kept it for at least 24 times around the course, when they were passed by the other pair, who kept the lead up to the last quarter, when a great exertion was made by the driver of the ponies who was gaining by every step on his antagonist (for he had two drivers against one) and

the United States, by which the former power ceded the Florida to America; and, therefore, that France is not bound to pay any sum of money to the United States, that Government having already been indemnified for its losses in respect of seizures, by the Spanish cession of the Florida. Still at any rate, the burning of the ships by the St Domingo fleet, remains to be paid for and yet the Treaty has been wholly rejected.—This has led to the determination of the President of the United States, and it may end in another American war.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 28.

We have, in this week's paper, inserted copious extracts from English and French journals, received by the packet ship Orpheus, at New York, commenting on the President's Message. The Message was received in Paris on the 8th January and caused much excitement.

Extract from a letter from Washington.

"Yesterday night (31st) after a most laborious session of the Senate, from 11 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. just as they were about to adjourn, the President of the Senate presented a bundle of papers to the Secretary of the Senate, which he said had been laid on the table and contained a letter from a Senator to the Senate, of a deeply interesting nature—the Secretary read them. They consisted of a letter from Mr. Poindexter to the Senate, saying, that he had seen published in a N. York paper a letter from Washington stating, that the administration had in their possession affidavits to prove that he (Mr. Poindexter) was closeted with Lawrence (the assassin) for three nights anterior to the attempted assassination of the President—that he (Poindexter) had instantly set on foot an enquiry as to the author of the intelligence contained in the letter, and satisfactorily traced it to the Hon. Dutee J. Pearce of Rhode Island, M. C. That he (Mr. Poindexter) demanded an immediate investigation into the charge, for which purpose, he prayed, that the Senate would immediately entertain the matter, and appoint a committee with power to send for persons and papers to investigate it—that he also sent, accompanying this letter, a letter from the Hon. D. J. Pearce which gave more light on the subject. The letter of Mr. Pearce was read, and its contents were, that he (Pearce) had been at the President's house some short time before, that whilst there, a friend of the President put into his (Pearce's) hands, three several affidavits, all proving that Poindexter and Lawrence had been closeted three nights before the attempted assassination—that Pearce read the affidavits in the House and then delivered them to the President's own hand, who (the President) said, that more testimony was yet to be had. The committee was unanimously appointed and consisted of Smith, (Conn.) Tyler, (Va.) Mangum, (N. C.) King, (Ga.) and Wright, (of N. Y.)"

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

From a long article in the New York Courier & Enquirer, on the chances of Presidential candidates, we extract the following.

"Of the prospects of Mr. Webster's success we cannot speak confidently, but we may safely say that they are quite as good as those of any other candidate. That Judge White of Tennessee is & will be a candidate, is reduced to a certainty. It is equally certain, that Martin Van Buren is considered the heir apparent by the party in power, and will be the candidate of the Office Holders.—Thus then, an election by the electoral college is improbable, and unless Mr. Van Buren withdraws, he must assume the responsibility of again throwing the election into the House of Representatives.—If, however, he should withdraw; Mr. Webster would be certain of an election by the people against Judge White; but even if Mr. Van Buren's friends should force the election upon the House of Representatives, the vote, giving Mr. Van Buren every doubtful state would stand thus:

FOR WEBSTER. FOR WHITE. FOR V. BUREN.

Vermont, Virginia, Maine, Massachusetts, N. Carolina, N. Hampshire, Rhode Island, S. Carolina, New York, Connecticut, Georgia, New Jersey, Delaware, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, Missouri—6 Ohio, Mississippi, Louisiana—8 Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois—10.

RECAPITULATION.

The Whig candidate would have ten states. The Tory candidate do six states. The Southern candidate do eight states. In this calculation we have given Judge White every state south of the Potomac, including Louisiana, which is thoroughly Whig, and have allowed Mr. Van Buren every doubtful state, including Maine, Pennsylvania and New York!

The intelligent reader need not be told, that although Maine and Pennsylvania are both Jackson states, it by no means follows that they are prepared to sustain Van Buren. On the contrary he is at this moment in a minority in both these states; and as regards New York, he is here in an equally doubtful position.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.

His Excellency M. SERRURIER, Minister from the court of St. Cloud, arrived at Barnum's Hotel last evening on his way to New York, where he will embark for France.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.

Fire and Loss of Life.—Between ten and eleven o'clock last night, the large stable of the Western Hotel, fronting on Saratoga street and extending in the rear of the hotel and a number of stores on Howard street, was consumed by fire.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.

Tn a Fire.—The melancholy death of four persons on Wednesday night, occasioned by the falling of a wall at the fire, cast a general gloom over our city yesterday. The flags of the several fire companies were hoisted half mast during the day, and their bells were tolled. We believe that the loss of lives never equalled the present at any former fire in this city.—Chronicle.

For the Easton Gazette.

At a time when the effects of the Colonization Society are exciting so deep an interest in every reflecting mind, it may be interesting to some of our readers to see the Names of those who first came forward in this Noble Cause.—It may perhaps be encouraging too (as showing what wonderful results can be produced by the union of a few benevolent spirits) to contrast this little band of Philanthropists with the thousands who in every part of our country are now members of the Society.

The day will come when the names of these "First Signers of the Colonization Society" will be to Western Africa, what those attached to the Declaration of Independence are to America. They will be followed by a Nation's Gratitude.

"Names of the original Subscribers who organized the American Colonization Society in the year 1817, at the City of Washington."

Henry Clay, John Lee, Richard Bland Lee, E. B. Caldwell, D. Murray, Thos. Dougherty, Stephen B. Balch, Jno. Chalmers, Jr., B. Allison, Thos. Patterson, W. Jones, J. Randolph, of Roan, W. Mason, R. H. Goldsborough, William Thornton, George Clarke, James Laurie, J. S. Stull, Daniel Webster, J. C. Herbert, Wm. Simmon, E. Forman, F. Fairfax, V. Maxcy, Jno. Lockerman, John Woodside, Wm. Dudley Digges, William H. Wilmer, Thomas Carberry, George Travers, Samuel J. Mills, John P. Todd, Geo. A. Carroll, J. G. D. Worthington, Bushrod Washington.

(Correspondence of the Chronicle.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1835.

Not having attended the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, I was led to believe that the debate on Executive Patronage had not been continued on that day. I was in attendance at the House on Tuesday, and wrote you briefly concerning its proceedings. I am now informed that Mr. Preston, in addition to his remarks on the election of printer, made a very pungent and excellent speech in favor of the bill to repeal the first & second sections of the act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named. The House yesterday resumed the consideration of Mr. Watmough's bill to equalize and regulate the pay of naval officers, which it finally disposed of, notwithstanding another attempt to give it the go by, proceeding from Col. Crockett, who made a few remarks and moved the previous question.—By the bye, our facetious and laughter causing member, David Crockett, has said very little in the House during the present session, and that little has afforded but very little amusement to the House, or to the numerous strangers who are always so anxious to see and hear the celebrated Davy Crockett.—What can be the cause of his unusual taciturnity this session? I pretend not to decide, but will merely guess. I guess, then, that Col. Crockett has found out by this time, that his broad humor, good jokes, and palpable hits, may be turned to more profitable account by giving them to the public as an author, than as a speaker on the floor of Congress. And as Madam Rumor says, (in this case I am inclined to think the old lady speaks the truth,) that Davy Crockett's forthcoming life of little Van will beat that of Orator Emersons "all hollow," and that it will be well spiced with political anecdotes, quaint sayings and original humor, in Davy's very best style. I have no doubt that his life of Van Buren will absorb all his present stock of humor, and eclipse the other work in toto—all the assistance which the latter has received, or is said to have received from the Attorney General, and other great folks, to the contrary notwithstanding.

But to Watmough's bill. It passed the House yesterday, with various amendments. The opinion now is general that the bill will pass the Senate, & become a law of the land in its broad shape. I have no doubt it will be very well received by the officers of the navy, and even the surgeons, who were dissatisfied with some of its provisions, as originally reported by the committee. The House yesterday took up the motion to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Binney's amendment to the Bank Deposit bill. Mr. Polk addressed the house in favour of the reconsideration until the time of adjournment. Mr. Binney made a few brief remarks in explanation of his amendment. I had some conversation with an intelligent and liberal anti-bank member of the house, after the adjournment yesterday, who expressed his opinion that the house would not agree to the re-consideration.

We had another glorious speech from Mr. Clay yesterday in the Senate, which, as usual, was very much crowded. When I say glorious, I do not speak of that spurious and mischievous kind of glory which is based upon human misery and destruction, which is exclusively reserved for "military chieftains," and those whose trade is blood, and whose delight is

"In all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

No, I mean that kind of glory which is based on high and lofty patriotism; which tends to the happiness of the human race; which aims to extend the liberty, maintain the rights, and preserve the free institutions of the people which manfully denounces despotism, and eloquently defends the constitution from the inroads of corruption. But I cannot say more. Suffice it to observe, that Mr. Clay's speech of yesterday adds another wreath to his political chaplet. It was, indeed, a speech in every respect worthy of HENRY CLAY.

A message on French affairs is expected from the President of the United States this morning.

WHIG IN WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Chronicle.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1835.

The House has refused to amend the Constitution so as to make the Presidential term consist of only one term of six years. It seems that they are all content in this respect, to let things remain in "the good old way." Mr. Speight has failed to convince the House of the propriety of his proposed amendment.

The bill to organize the Courts of the United States, so as to form eight circuits, has passed the Senate, and been referred in the House to the Committee of the Whole. It is thought that the bill will pass the House. It so, Mr. Taney must give up his expectation of filling the seat recently vacated by Judge Duval. A bill has passed the Senate to-day, assuming to pay the interest for one year

of the Holland debt, contracted by the cities of the District.

Mr. Blair, the official editor, is in a good deal of trouble to-day, because of the House having postponed the election of printer. It is thought by many that Blair will not be elected.

WHIG IN WASHINGTON.

From the Boston Courier.

LEGISLATURES OF THE UNION.

Maine House of Representatives, not less than 100 members, nor more than 200. Senate, not less than 30, nor more than 31.

Massachusetts! Senators, 40, Representatives, 65.

New Hampshire. Representatives, one for every 123 polls, and over that one for every 300 taxable polls. Senate, 12 members.

Vermont. Every town sends one Representative. The Council consists of 12 members.

Rhode Island. Representatives, 72 Senate 10.

Connecticut. Representatives, 208. Senate, not less than 18, nor more than 24.

New York Representatives, 123. Senate 32.

New Jersey. Representatives, 50. Council, 14.

Pennsylvania. Representatives, 100. Senators, 33.

Delaware. Representatives, 21. Senators, 9.

Maryland. Delegates, 80. Senate, 15.

Virginia. Delegates, 134. Senate, 32. Delegates never to exceed 150. Senators, 56.

North Carolina. House of commons, 124. Senators, 62.

South Carolina. Representatives 12. Senators, 46.

Alabama. Delegates, whole number not to exceed 100, nor less than 80.

Mississippi. Delegates, never more than 100, nor less than 85. Senate, not less than one quarter, nor more than one third the number of Representatives.

Louisiana. Representatives, not less than 25, nor more than 50. Senate, 16.

Tennessee. Representatives, 60. Senators, not less than one third, 20, nor more than one half 33.

Kentucky. Representatives, not more than 100, nor less than 60. Senators, not more than 33, nor less than 24.

Ohio. Representatives, not less than 36 nor more than 72. Senators, not less than one third nor more than half the number of Representatives.

Indiana. Representatives, not less than 36, nor more than 100. Senators, not less than one third nor more than half the Representatives.

Illinois. Representatives, not less than 27, nor more than 36. Senators as in Indiana.

Missouri. Representatives, never more than 100, every county one. Senators, never less than 14, never more than 33.

Michigan Territory. Legislative Council, 13.

Arkansas Territory. Legislative Council 5, House of Representatives, 23.

Georgia. Each County sends one Senator each County sends one Representative, but none exceed more than four.

Congress of the United States. House of Representatives, 240. Senators, 48.

The express which passed through Baltimore, on Friday, says the American, with the French advices, reached Washington on that afternoon. The promulgation of them occasioned, as may be well imagined, no little stir in Congress—the sitting of the day having not yet terminated.—The Globe of Saturday morning contains the news, copied from the New York Courier. We learn that letters from Washington mention that no despatches from Mr. Livingston were brought by the express, and consequently that the Government had, as yet, no official knowledge of the events which have taken place.

The Globe rejects the opinion that war is inevitable, and says—

"The moral sense of every man, savage or civilized, must condemn the deliberate violation of the faith of Treaties. Public opinion throughout Europe will, in due time, exert a salutary influence over the momentary excitement in Paris, and will, we have no doubt, induce the French Chambers to comply with the stipulations of the treaty. We conceive it almost impossible that that enlightened Government will rush into a war, at the sacrifice of national character, and of hundreds of millions, to save twenty-five millions of francs."

HOSTILITIES AT WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of Mr. Hudson's New York Reading and News Room, writes from Washington, on Thursday, that Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Smith, both Jackson representatives from Maine, are in a snarl. Mr. Jarvis challenged; Mr. Smith, Mr. Lytle of Ohio, bearing the challenge; Mr. Smith returned an abusive reply to Mr. Jarvis, refusing to consider him as a gentleman; therefore, according to Washington civility, Mr. Lytle challenged the man who did not think his principal a gentleman. Mr. Smith again demurred, on the ground, that he had no quarrel with Mr. Lytle, and so the matter rests, meanwhile, Mr. Jarvis is preparing the usual posting, history of the quarrel, &c. An exchange of hostile notes between two other members of Congress, is also spoken of. No names are given.—N. Y. American.

It is stated in a letter from Washington, that Dr. R. C. Mason, of Virginia, recently appointed Chief Clerk in the General Post Office, is a brother-in-law to Major Barry, and that through him, it is hoped this rotten Department, may, in some measure, be brought out of the mire into which it has been so deeply sunk through the imbecility of its Chief.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—A bill has been reported by Mr. Ridgely, of Anne Arundel, to change the districts. It makes Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester Counties, the first district; Caroline, Talbot Queen Anne's, Kent & Cecil, the 2d.—Harford and Baltimore the 3d.—Baltimore and Annapolis Cities and Anne Arundel County the 4th.—Montgomery and the present portion of Frederick, the 5th.—residue of Frederick, Washington and Allegany the 6th; and St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince Georges the 7th district; each district to elect one representative except the 4th which is to be entitled to two representatives.—Md. Rep.

The proposition of Mr. Senator KENT, of Maryland, to amend the Constitution, so as to reduce the absolutism of the Veto upon bills that have passed Congress, which the Constitution now allows to the President of the United States, yesterday came up for consideration in the Senate. Mr. KENT delivered, in support of it, an effective speech of some length which we shall take care to report at large hereafter, & which, in fact, deserves to be widely circulated. After which, in consequence of the lateness of the Session, leaving no sufficient time for the thorough discussion of a question of so much importance, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table, with the understanding that it was not to be called up again at this Session.—Ad. Int.

NAVAL.—Our Navy Yard at Charleston presents at this moment rather a busy scene; a number of the largest size guns, & a great quantity of ammunition were received at the yard while we were there a few days since, & we understand that more is on the way, and that orders have been received to have the Constitution and Boston fitted for sea as quick as possible. The former is nearly ready, and the latter is on the Dry Dock. She has been newly coppered and is ready to come out. The Independence has been laid up some time, but as soon as the Boston is out, she is to go in. The "receiving ship" of the line, Columbus is also to be got ready.

The new Dry Dock is to be begun upon early in the spring, and a new ship house is also to be erected. All hands in the yard appear lively, and from the remarks of a number, we should think a war with any country would, to them be a very agreeable amusement.—Boston Advocate.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.—The House of Representatives of Massachusetts on Tuesday, again elected Gov John Davis, on their part, as Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Silsbee. The vote was, for John Davis, 302; J. Q. Adams, 171; Wm. Baylies, 30; I. C. Bates, 23; scattering 11.

The State of Massachusetts on Friday last after four ballottings, concurred with the House, in the choice of John Davis, as Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next. The final vote in the Senate was:—J. Davis, 20—W. Baylies, 11—J. C. Bates, 8.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE INDIANS AND POLES

It appears from a letter received this week from a respectable Polish emigrant at New Orleans, that about 30 of his countrymen, not meeting with any means of support, and totally without funds, departed from New Orleans for Mexico by land, through the Texas country. Having no guide, nor knowledge of the wilderness route, they became utterly lost when they were fiercely attacked by the Indians.

The Poles had but few guns but maintained a long and bloody conflict, until they had killed a large number of their enemy. They, however, suffered severely having had two of their number slain, and the remainder wounded. Only 1 Pole was able to reach N. Orleans.—Louisville Journal.

Later From Europe.—By the ship AL-EXANDER BARCLAY, Captain Perry, at Philadelphia, advices from Liverpool to the 20th January, and Paris dates to the evening of the 17th, two days later from England, and one day later from France than the intelligence furnished on Monday, have been received. The news by this arrival is not important. The account of Mr. Livingston's determination, to retain his place at Paris, until his passports were forced upon him, is confirmed. Galinani's Messenger has this statement: "Mr. Livingston wrote a letter to Admiral de Rigny, in answer to that which informed him that his passports would be delivered to him, in which Mr. Livingston stated, that his instructions did not indicate the steps he was to take in such a case, as it had not been foreseen; & therefore requested the Minister to make him acquainted with the intentions of the French Government, & state whether it was wished that he should immediately quit France, or whether he might wait for instructions from his own Government. We are not acquainted with the reply of Admiral de Rigny, but of course it was not of a nature to add to the embarrassment which already exists by enforcing the Minister's departure.—The accounts of the pacific dispositions of the Congress, received yesterday, are likewise calculated to calm any apprehension that the affair will be carried to extremities."

APPOINTMENTS.

Made by the Governor and Council of Maryland, on the 17th day Feb. 1835.

Justices of the Jail of Balto. City and County.—Jas. Carroll, Jr., Geo. Williams, Wm. Hubbard, John Hillen, for the City.—Richard McGaw, Chas. Jones, David King, for the county.

Wood Corders.—Joseph S. Crano, Arch'd Parks, John Gill, Edward Wells, Jno. B. Martin, Sam. Guest, Geo. W. Smith, Henry Harrington Littleton Aires, Joseph B. Brooks, Wm. E. Hungerford, Jenifer S. Taylor.

Lumber Inspectors.—Geo. Hall, Joshua Swann, Jas. C. King, Nicholas Burke, Jno. Reedy, Jno. H. Thompson, Daniel Metzger, Thos. Erickson, John Moore, Geo. Ash.

Managers for removing Free People of Colour.—Chas. Howard, Chas. C. Harper, Peter Hoffman.

State Wharfingers.—Thomas Vickery, vice Wm. League, resigned.

Tobacco Inspectors.—Rich'd H. Hall, William Roddel and John R. Magruder.

Lottery Commissioners.—Wm. R. Stuart, Ed. Hughes, John S. Williams.

General Inspector of Flour.—Samuel Stump.

Assistants.—David Ricketts, Jacob Meitzel, Jacob Beam.

Inspector Ground Black Oak Bark.—David Baker.

Fish Inspectors, city of Baltimore.—George Valiant, George W. Bradford.

Inspector Green Hides, Skins, &c.—John Fisher.

Inspector Plaster of Paris.—Thomas Maybury.

Guagers of Casks and Inspectors of Domestic Distilled Spirits.—Leonard Frasier, Fred. S. Little, Wm. Pennington, Wm. Gist, Wm. T. Parker, Thos. H. Bell, James Ennor.

Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors, Baltimore City and County.—Lewis Eichelberger.

E. L. Finley, Francis H. Davidson, Notaries Public, Baltimore City.—John Gill, Sam'l Frenandis, James B. Latimer, Henry Brice.

Coroners, Baltimore city.—James B. Stansbury, Ed. Lucas, John I. Gross vice Lambert Thomas, resigned.

Sheriff Anne Arundel County.—James Clark.

EX-SPEAKER STEVENSON.—In a late speech in the Legislature of North Carolina, Governor B. Arch said—"when Mr. Stevenson was nominated to the Senate of the United States as Minister to England, I was lost in wonder; for I well knew Gen. Jackson's opinion of him; it was never disguised.—When, sir, I separated from Gen. Jackson, but a short time previous to his determination to appoint Mr. Stevenson, Minister to the Court of St. James, he did not regard him as a man to whom I would have entrusted the use of the powder and ball it would take to kill him. This very expression I have heard used or meant to be said, and candor compels me to admit, that I heartily concurred with Gen. Jackson in his estimate of Mr. Stevenson's worth."

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.

The following was the result of the Race yesterday, for the Citizen's Purse of \$1000

Mr. Waldron's br. h. Argyle, 4 years old, by Monsieur Tonson—dam Thistle, 102 lbs. 1 1

Mr. Lindsay's c. m. Rattlesnake, 5 years old, by Bertrand—dam Devil, by West Paragon, 2 2

Mr. Montmolin's Alborak, cr. m. 5 years old, by Sumter—dam Bedford, 9 9

Col. Fitzsimons' Rushlight, ch. m. 4 years old, by— 4 dr.

The first heat was gained by Argyle, after a close contest with Rattlesnake—Time, 5m 46s. At the second heat, Rushlight being withdrawn, the contest was renewed with spirit between Argyle and Rattlesnake, the former remained victor of the field. Time of this heat 5m. 51s. The Course from the severity of the weather, was but thinly attended.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Thomas Lee to Miss Jane Meridy, both of this county.

A CARD.

The subscriber having established himself in the

DRUG & APOTHECARY BUSINESS

in Baltimore takes this method of offering to Physicians, Druggists or families on the Eastern Shore a general assortment of Family MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, &c. of the best quality and at prices which he hopes will meet their approval.

Medicine Chests for Physicians or plantations put up with neatness and accuracy, and at the shortest notice, the contents of which as to quality he will warrant to be the best that can be procured in this market. Particular attention will be, paid to the packing & safe delivery of whatever Medicines may be ordered.

JOHN H. TILGHMAN,

No. 2, South Street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 28. 4w

N. B. Physicians can be supplied with all the new Chemical preparations as they are introduced into practice here. For sale as above to the profession, Veratrum, Strychnia, Piperine, Deuto Iodide of Mercury, Kieosote, &c.

JOHN H. TILGHMAN,

No. 2, South Street, Baltimore.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Via Miles River Ferry.

SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY.

JAMES STEWART, MASTER.

The subscriber grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March—(weather permitting) Leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.—Returning will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light Street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the Season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landing's of such persons on the river, as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the

public's obedient servant

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

Passage to or from Baltimore and found \$1 50.

Feb 29

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

25th day of February A. D. 1835.

On application of Thomas Tenant, administrator of Samuel Tenant late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 25th day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Tenant late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February 1835.

THOMAS TENANT, Adm'r of Samuel Tenant deceased

Feb. 25

VENUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold, at public sale, on Wednesday the 4th day of March next, all the personal estate of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, on his farm on King's Creek, consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 3 good horse-carts, four ox-carts, a number of ploughs, harrows, & other farming utensils; also, one Wheat-Machine, the horse power of which is equal to any in the County, a large quantity of corn, by the barrel, all the kitchen furniture, a parcel of good blades, and the crop of wheat now in the ground.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars; the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the removal of the property, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

JAMES G. MARTIN, Exr. with the will annexed of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.

Feb. 21.

CLOVER SEED.

The Subscribers have just received a supply of this article of PRIME QUALITY.

W. H. & P. GROOME.

Feb. 14 3w

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Charles M. Bromwell, praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said Acts and the said Charles M. Bromwell having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles M. Bromwell, shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Charles M. Bromwell to attend and show cause, if they have, why the said Charles M. Bromwell, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 30th day of September eighteen hundred and thirty four.

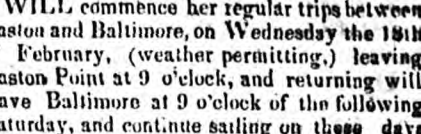
E. N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 14

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE STURD NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,



WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 19th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on these days throughout the season.

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

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant.

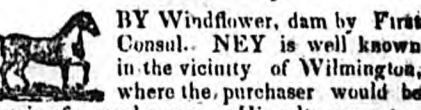
SAMUEL H. DENNY.

Feb. 14

FOR SALE.

THE FULL BRED STUD HORSE

NEY,

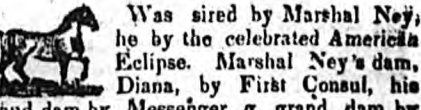


BY Windhorse, dam by First Consul. NEY is well known in the vicinity of Wilmington, where the purchaser would be certain of a good season. His colts are not equalled by any in this part of the country.—For particulars apply to Mr. John Hiron at Gilpin's Iron Store, Wilmington Del. or to the subscriber at Dupont's Powder Mills; where the horse and some of his colts may be seen.

ANTHONY BIDERMAN.

Feb. 14, 1835, 11sta

ZELUCO



Was sired by Marshal Ney, he by the celebrated America Eclipse. Marshal Ney's dam, Diana, by First Consul, his grand dam by Messenger, g. grand dam by Figure, g. g. grand dam by claretkin, by the imported horse Wildair, out of the imported mare Cub. Wildair was by Fearnaught he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian. The dam of Wildair, by Jolly Roger, out of the imported mare Kitty Fisher.

Wildair went back to England and covered for fifty Guineas the season, which was higher than any horse of his day, as may be seen by reference to the sporting calendar.

First Consul was by Flag of Truce, his dam by the imported horse Slender, his grand dam the imported mare Diana (formerly Dian) who was got by the old English Eclipse. Slender was got by King Herod, Flag of Truce and First Consul were both great runners.

Zeluco's dam was got by Top Gallant, by Diomed, his grand dam by Virginia, she by Pandora, his great grand dam Col. Lloyd's Pandora, by Grey Medley.

The above thorough bred colt four years old the 4th April next, fifteen hands and a half high, is offered for sale on a liberal credit for good paper.

W. H. DACCOURCY.

Chester, Queen Ann's Co. }
E. Shore, Md. Feb. 14. } 3w

PRINTING.

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET



SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obdt. servt.

J. E. LEONARD.

Feb. 14. W

SOLOMON BARRETT



Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

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

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835.

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

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S



RETREAT.

The Subscriber having removed to the above named establishment on Washington street, adjoining the office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite to Mr. James Willson's Store and directly opposite the office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends & customers & the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate Gentlemen and their horses, and intends to always keep while in season.

Oysters, Terrapins and Wild Fowls, &c.

He returns his respectful acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he hath heretofore received and hopes by diligence and attention to his business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835.

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapines, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by

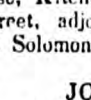
H. C.

Notice is hereby Given.

That application will be made for the renewal of the following Certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz: No. 23,641 to 23,645, inclusive. Issued in the name of Charles Nichols, Baltimore, 29th January 1835.

CHARLOTTE NICOLS.

Baltimore, Feb. 7. 3w

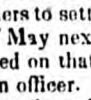


TO LET

FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore Denny, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For terms apply to

JOHN W. DAVID.

Feb. 5. 4f



NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neal, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neal, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nichols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

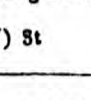
I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

Feb. 3. 4f



NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 3d. of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 24th March, and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued.

By order of the Commrs.

THOMAS C. NICOLS, CLK.

Feb. 21. (W)



PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

The thorough bred race Horse



UPTON

Six years old next spring, will make no other season at the same stands. Terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full and extraordinary performance as a 3 year old, running his mile in 1m. 53 1-2s.—1m. 52s.—1m. 53s.—1m. 57s.—1m 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (running as Col. Selden's b. c.) see American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine—Vol. 6. no. 6.—Vol. 5. page 54.—do. no. 9. (cover) v. 2. p. 252.—v. 4. p. 151. and 444. &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

T. TILGHMAN.

Jan. 31

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court

30th January A. D. 1835.

On application of Susan Shehan, administratrix with the will annexed of Wm. Shehan, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 30th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

Given under my hand this 30th day of January 1835.

SUSAN SHEHAN, adm'x.

of Wm. Shehan, dec'd.

Jan. 31

MILLINERY & MANTUA



MAKING

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS having lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business in the employment and under the instruction of a lady, considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining county in the business of Millinery and Mantua Making, generally.

She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, and the store of Mr. James Willson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.

Jan. 17. 3w

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. A. GIBBS

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has removed her

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by the late Rev. Lott Warfield, situate on Washington Street, next door to the corner of Dover Street, where she constantly has the latest fashions from Baltimore and Philadelphia and solicits the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties to give her a call, view her assortment and judge for themselves. She returns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the above business and solicits a continuation of the same.

Jan. 24. 3w (W)

THOMAS BOWDLE

Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester Counties & the Eastern Shore generally, that he still continues to take passengers from Talbot to Cambridge in Dorchester county. He has removed to the farm adjoining his late residence, where he is prepared at all seasons to convey passengers from one shore to the other—his boats are in first rate order and his Ferry men careful, attentive and well qualified to discharge the duties imposed on them.—He therefore solicits a share of public patronage and assures those who may patronize his ferry that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Talbot County, Jan. 31, 84

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Md., on Sunday night last, the 14th inst., a negro man who calls himself

ZEDOCK GIBSON,

about 25 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of dark chestnut colour, bald head occasioned by a burn when a child, a scar on one side of his face, and several other marks not recollected,—has a bold look when spoken to and talks fluently. Had on when he ran away a new suit of kersey, of blue warp and black filling, tow linen shirt, hair cap and coarse shoes. He has no doubt changed his clothing.

The above reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the above runaway negro man it taken up on the State, and confined in Denton or Easton jail, so that I get him again, or a reward of 50 dollars will be given if taken in the State and secured as above.

EDWARD R. PERRY.

Near Dover Bridge

Caroline county, Dec. 27, 1834.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

with a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the assistance they have in the business, and the experience of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Car-

ryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

a large assortment of

GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

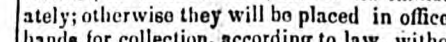
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

Jan. 24. 4f

PASSENGER'S LINE.



SCHOONER SOPHIA

HAS commenced her regular Route, and will run, during the session of the Legislature, for the accommodation of the Public, leaving Haddaway's Ferry on Monday's & Thursday's for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis on Tuesday's and Saturday's; the subscriber has supplied himself with comfortable Carriages, for the conveyance of all who may patronize his line to Easton and to every other place on the Eastern Shore.

The public's obdt servt.

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 24. (W 3f)

REMOVAL.

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

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

a large and general assortment of

HATS

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the lowest cash prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 17. 4f

NEW GROCERY

AND

VARIETY STORE

THOMAS OLDSO & WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, beg leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of

OLDSO & HOPKINS

and have opened in the Store Room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and court Streets a

Grocery and Variety Store.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Articles in line, such as GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c. which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

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

Dec. 20. 4f

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female.—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to

EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r.

of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd.

Dec. 20

For Sale,

At Easton Point, a small cargo of Coal, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia.—It is of good quality and will be sold low—for terms apply to

ROBERT LEONARD.

Easton Point, Jan. 3, 1834

In Talbot County Court,

On the Equity side thereof.

May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Crouch and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Lookerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$255.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 3, 1835.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

On the Equity side thereof.

May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hussey late of said county, deceased, to John Goldsborough, and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Lookerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$155.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy, Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 3 1835

MR. DUNCAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a

DANCING SCHOOL

at Mr. Lowe's (Easton Hotel) on Friday and Saturday next, where he will instruct in the following dances, viz.—Cotillions, Waltzes, Gallopades, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 20

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

November Term, 1834.

Solomon M. Jenkins, agt.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hambleton, Jr. heretofore appointed trustee for the sale of the property in the proceedings of this cause mentioned, be ratified & confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the Town of Easton at least once a week for six successive weeks before the said nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Talbot County Court.

Dec. 20

FALL GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store on post the Court House, an elegant assortment of

Choice Fresh Goods,

selected from the latest arrivals, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware

Crockery, Glass, &c. &c.

all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey.—The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash.

Easton, Nov. 15

CART WHEEL, PLOUGH, &

WAGON WRIGHT.

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

MATERIALS,

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

John B. Firbank.

Jan. 10. 4w 3f

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That application will be made by the Executors of the late Robert Miller, for the renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz.

24 Shares No. 2201 a 2204 5909 a 5912 inclusive

7386 a 5912 7386 a 7389 do

7394 a 7397 17697 a 17699 do

17695 a 17699

5 Shares No. 10595, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8192

5 half Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive.

The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thurnburgh, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors,

FRANCIS M. FOWLER,

General Accountant, No. 4

St. Paul's Church, Baltimore.

Dec. 18. 4w