

No. 12

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

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## POETRY.

From the Religious Souvenir, for 1839.  
**PAUL PREACHING AT ATHENS.**  
BY MISS A. C. LYNCH.  
Greece! hear that joyful sound,  
A stranger's voice upon thy sacred hill,  
Whose tones shall bid the slumbering nations  
Rise, and wave with convulsive thrill—  
Athenians! gather there; he brings you words  
Brighter than all your boasted lore affords.

Ha brings you words of One  
Above Olympian Jove. One in whose light  
Your gods shall fade like stars before the sun.  
On your bewilder'd night,  
That Unknown God of whom ye darkly dream  
In all his burning radiance shall beam.

Rebels, he bids you rise  
From your dark worship round that idol  
Shrine:  
He points to him who rear'd your starry  
skies,  
And bade your Phœbus shine.  
Lift up your souls from where in dust ye  
bow,  
The God of Gods commands your homage  
now.

But, brighter tidings still!  
He tells of one whose precious blood was spilt  
In lavish streams upon Judaea's hill,  
A ransom for your guilt—  
Who triumph'd o'er the grave, and broke its  
chain;  
Who conquer'd Death and Hell, and rose  
again.

Sages of Greece! come near—  
Spirits of daring thought and giant mould—  
Ye questioners of Time and Nature, hear  
Mysteries before untold!  
Immortal life revealed! light for which ye  
have asked in vain your proud philosophy!

Searchers for some First Cause!  
Midst doubt and darkness—lo! he points to  
One  
Where all your vaunted reasons lost must  
poise.  
And faint to think upon  
That was from everlasting, that shall be  
To everlasting still, eternally.

Ye followers of him  
Who deemed his soul a spark of Deity!  
Your fancies fade—your master's dream  
grows dim.  
To this reality,  
Stoic! unbend that brow, drink in that sound!  
Skeptical! dispel those doubts the truth is found.

Greece! though thy sculptured walls  
Have with thy triumphs and glories rung,  
And tho' thy temples and thy pillared halls,  
Immortal poets sung—  
No sounds like these have rent your startled  
air—They open realms of light and bid you  
enter there.

A Sight.—To see two lazy loafers lying up-  
on a table in the sun, one playing the jews-harp,  
and the other scratching him.

A man that would run away without paying  
the printer, would kick his grand-mother into  
the fire.

## SAM WELLERISMS.

"This is the day we celebrate," as the fat  
turkey said to the pig on the morning of Christ-  
mas.  
"That's an ungentlemanly insinuation," as the  
lady said to her lover when he asked her how  
old she was.  
"Small favours are thankfully received as  
the elephant said to the little boy, when they  
were feeding him with chestnuts."

## STANDING ON THE TOP OF SINAI.

I stand upon the very peak of Sinai, where  
Moses stood when he talked with the Almighty.  
Can it be, or is it a mere dream? Can  
that naked rock have been the witness of that  
great interview between man and his Maker?  
Where amid thunder and lightning, and a fearful  
quaking of the mountain, the Almighty  
gave to his chosen people the precious tables  
of his law, those rules of infinite wisdom and  
of his law, those rules of infinite wisdom and  
goodness which to this day teach man his  
duties towards his God, his neighbor and him-  
self? The scenes of many of the incidents re-  
corded in the Bible are extremely uncertain.  
Historians and geographers place the Garden  
of Eden, the paradise of our first parents, in  
different parts of Asia; and they do not agree  
upon the site of the lower Babel, the Moun-  
tain of Ararat, and many of the most interest-  
ing places in the Holy Land; but of Sinai,  
there is no doubt. This is the holy mountain;  
and, among all the stupendous works of na-  
ture, not a place can be selected more fitted  
for the exhibition of Almighty power. I have  
stood upon the summit of the giant Atlas,  
and looked over the clouds floating beneath it,  
upon the bold scenery of Sicily; and the dis-  
tant mountains of Calabria; upon the top of  
Vesuvius, and looked down upon the waves of  
leaves, and the ruined and half recovered cities  
at its foot; but they are nothing compared with  
the terrific altitudes and bleak majesty of Si-  
nai. An observing traveller has well called  
it "a perfect sea of desolation." Not a tree,  
or shrub, or blade of grass is to be seen upon  
the bare and rugged sides of its innumerable  
mountains, leaving their naked summits to  
the sky, while the crumbling masses of gra-  
nule all around, and the distant view of the Sy-

rian desert, with its boundless waste of sands,  
form the wildest and most dreary, the most  
terrible and desolate picture that imagination  
can conceive. The level surface of the very  
top, or pinnacle, is about sixty feet square.  
At one end is a single rock about twenty feet  
high, on which, as said the monk, the spirit of  
God descended, while in the crevice beneath,  
his favored servant received the tables of the  
law. There, on the same spot where they  
were given, I opened the sacred book in which  
those laws were recorded, and read them with  
a deeper feeling of devotion, as if I were  
standing nearer and receiving them more di-  
rectly from the deity himself.—Incidents of  
Travel.

## ROB OF THE BOWL; Or a Legend of St. Ingeog's.

The subjoined chapter is from Mr. Ken-  
edy's new novel of the above title.

### CHAPTER I.

No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,  
No more thy glades and solitary guest;  
The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest;  
Amid thy desert walks the lapwing flies,  
And tires thy echoes with unvaried cries.  
Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all,  
And the long grass o'ertops the mould'ring wall.

### THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

It is now more than one hundred and forty-  
four years since the ancient capital of Mary-  
land was shorn of its honors, by the removal  
of the public offices, and, along with them,  
the public functionaries, to Annapolis. The date  
of this removal, I think, is recorded as the  
year of grace sixteen hundred and ninety-four.  
The port of St. Mary's, up to that epoch, from  
the first settlement of the province, compre-  
hending rather more than three score years,  
had been the seat of the Lord Proprietary's go-  
vernment. This little city had grown up in  
hard-favoured times, which had their due ef-  
fect in leaving upon it the visible tokens of  
stunted vegetation: it waxed gaunt and  
crooked, as it perked itself upward through  
the thorny troubles of its existence, and might  
be likened to the black jack, which yet retains  
a bushy mignon of the forest, whose elder  
day of crabbed luxuriance affords a sour com-  
ment upon the nature of its youth.

Geographers are aware that the city of St.  
Mary's stood on the left bank of the river  
which now bears the same name (though of  
old it was called St. George's), and which  
flows into the Potomac at the southern ex-  
tremity of the state of Maryland, on the west-  
ern side of the Chesapeake Bay, at a short  
distance westward of Point Lookout; but the  
very spot where the old city stood is known  
only to a few—for the traces of the early re-  
sidence of the Proprietary government have  
nearly faded away from the knowledge of this  
generation.—An astute antiquarian eye, how-  
ever, may define the site of the town by the few  
scattered bricks which the ploughshare has  
mingled with the ordinary tillage of the soil.  
It may be determined, still more visibly, by  
the mouldering and shapeless ruin of the an-  
cient State House, whose venerable remains, I  
relate it with a blush, have been pillaged, to  
furnish building materials for an unsightly  
church, which monastic and shabby front to  
the view of the visitor, immediately beside the  
ruins of this early monument of the founders  
of Maryland. Over these ruins a stony-shaken  
and magnificent mulberry, aboriginal, and  
contemporary with the settlement of the pro-  
vince, yet rears its shattered and topless trunk,  
and daily distils upon the sacred relics at its  
foot the dews of heaven,—an august and brave  
old mourner to the departed companions of its  
prime. There is yet another memorial in the  
family tomb of the Proprietary, whose long  
respected and holy repose, beneath the scant  
shade of the mulberry, has, within twenty  
years past, been desecrated by a worse than  
Vandal outrage, and whose lineaments may  
now with difficulty be followed amidst the  
rubbish produced by this violation.

These faded memorials tell their story like  
honest chroniclers. And a brave story it is of  
hardy adventure, and mainly love of freedom!  
The scattered bricks, all moulded in the mo-  
ther-land, remind us of the launching of the  
barks, the struggle with the unfamiliar wave,  
the array of the wonder-stricken savage, and  
the rude fellowship of the first meeting. They  
recall the hearths whose early fires glowed  
upon the visage of the bold cavalier, while the  
deep, unconquerable faith of religion, and the  
impassioned instincts of the Anglo-Saxon de-  
voted to liberty, were breathed by household  
groups, in customary household terms. They  
speak of sudden alarms, and quick arming for  
battle;—of stout resolve, and still stouter ac-  
complishment. They tell of the victory won, and  
quiet gradually confirmed,—and the increasing  
rapture as, day by day, the settler's hopes were  
converted into realities, when he saw the wil-  
derness put forth the blossoms of security and  
comfort.

The river penetrates from the Potomac some  
twelve miles inland, where it terminates in  
little forked bays which wash the base of the  
woody hills. St. George's Island stretches  
across its mouth, forming a screen by which  
half across the course of the Potomac is partly  
concealed from view. From this island, looking  
northward, up St. Mary's river, the eye rests  
upon a glittering sheet of water about a league  
in breadth, bounded on either shore by low  
meadow-grounds and cultivated fields girt with  
borders of forest; whilst in the distance, some  
two leagues upward, interlocking promontories,  
with highlands in their rear, and cedar-  
crowned cliffs and abrupt acclivities which  
shut in the channel, give to the river the fea-  
tures of a lake. St. Ingeog's creek, flowing  
into the river upon the right hand, along the  
base of these cliffs, forms by its southern shore  
a flat, narrow and grass-clad point, upon which  
the ancient Jesuit House of the patron saint  
whose name distinguishes the creek throws up,  
in sharp relief, its chateau-like profile, together  
with its windmill, its old trees, barns and cot-  
tages,—the whole suggesting a resemblance to  
a strip of pastured scenery on a prolonged  
and slender base line of green.

When the voyager from the island has trim-  
med his sail and reached the promontories  
which formed his first perspective, the river,  
now reduced to a gunshot in width, again opens  
his view a succession of little bays, inter-  
cepted by more frequent headlands and branch-  
ing off into sinuous creeks that lose themselves  
in the hills. Here and there amongst these  
creeks a slender beach of white sand separates

from its parent flood a pool which reposes like  
a mirror in the deep forest; and all around high  
hills sweep down upon these placid lakes, and  
disclose half-embowered cottages whose hoary  
roofs and antique forms turn the musings of  
the spectator to the palmy days of the Lord Pro-  
prietary.

A more enchanting landscape than St.  
Mary's river,—a lovelier assemblage of grassy  
bank and hoary grove, upland slope, cliff, cot  
and strand, of tangled brake and narrow bay,  
broad seaward road-stead and air suspended  
cape, may not be found beneath the yearly  
travel of the sun!

The ancient city was situated nearly two  
miles beyond the confluence of St. Ingeog's  
creek, upon a spacious level plain which main-  
tained an elevation of some fifty feet above the  
river. The low-browed, double-roof and cum-  
bersome habitations of the townspeople were  
scattered at random over this plain, forming  
a dingy and pleasant group to a painter's eye,  
and deriving an air of competency and com-  
fort from the gardens and bowers in which  
they were sheltered. The State House stood at  
the upper extremity of the town, upon a cedar-  
clad head-land which, by an abrupt descent,  
terminated in a long, flat, sandy point, that  
reached almost half across the river. In regard  
to this building, tradition—which I find to be  
somewhat inclined to brag of its glory—affirms  
it to have been constructed in the shape of a  
cross, looking towards the river, with walls  
thick enough to resist cannon, and perilous  
steps, from the top of the chief which shot  
up a spire, whereon was impaled a dolphin  
with a crooked, bifurcated tail. A wooden  
quay and warehouse on the point showed this  
most elaborate piece of architecture, and pre-  
sented a bold and imposing front to the river,  
by and by indented between this and a similar  
headland at the lower extremity of the town,  
constituted the anchorage or harbor for the  
scent shipping of the port.

The State House looked rearward over the  
town common—a large space of open ground,  
at the farther end of which, upon the border  
of a marshy inlet, covered with bulrushes and  
cat-tails, stood a squat, sturdy and tight little  
goal, supported,—to use the military phrase,—  
on one flank by a pillory and stocks, and on  
the other by an implement of government  
which has gone out of fashion in our day, but  
which found favour with our ancestors as an  
approved antidote to the prevalent distemper  
in their dames—a ducking stool that hung  
suspended over a pool of sufficient depth for the  
most delicate case that might occur.

Without wearying the reader with too  
much description, I shall content myself with  
referring to but two or three additional particu-  
lars as necessary to my future purpose: a  
Catholic chapel devoted to St. Ignatius, the  
patron of the province, in humble and unosten-  
tation guise, occupied, with its appurtenances,  
a few acres in the centre of the plain, a short  
distance from that confine of the city which lay  
nearest to St. Ingeog's; and in the opposite  
quarter, not far from the State House, a  
building of much more pretension, though by  
no means so neat, had been erected for the  
most elaborate case that might occur. On one  
of the streets leading to the beach was the  
market house surrounded by its ordinaries and  
ale-houses, and lastly, in the year 1681, to  
which this description refers, a little hostelry  
of famous report, known by the sign of the  
"The Crow and Archer," and kept by Master  
Garret Weasel, stood on the water's edge, at  
the foot of the bank below the State House,  
a piece of level ground looking out upon the  
bay, where the traveller may still find a  
luxuriant wilderness of pear trees, the scions of  
a notable ancestor which, tradition says, the  
aforesaid Garret planted with his own hand.

The country around St. Mary's bore, at the  
period I have designated, the same broad traces  
of settlement and cultivation which belongs to  
it at the present day. For many miles the  
scene was one of varied field and forest, stud-  
ded over with dwellings and farm yards. The  
settlements had extended across the neck of  
land to the Chesapeake, and along both shores  
of St. Mary's river to the Potomac. This  
open country was diversified by woodland, and  
enlivened every where by the exposure of ravine  
and gulch, which reflected sun and sky, gave  
light and lowly cottage in a thousand beau-  
tiful lights. Indeed, all the maritime border  
of the province, comprehending Calvert, St.  
Mary's and Charles, as well as the counties on  
the opposite shore of the Chesapeake, might be  
said, at this date, to be in a condition of secure  
and prosperous habitation. The great ocean  
forest had receded some hundred miles west-  
ward from St. Mary's. The region of country  
comprising the present county of Anne Arun-  
del, as well as Cecil and the Isle of Kent, was  
a frontier already settled with numerous ten-  
ants of the Lord Proprietary. All westward  
from this was the birthright of the stern Sas-  
quahannock, the fierce Shenandoah, and their  
kindred men of the woods.

They are gone! Like shadows have these  
men of might sunk on the earth. They, they,  
game, the vigorous, the brave, the true, the  
proud, the free, even their graves, have been  
fitted away in this spectral flight. Saxon and  
Norman, bluff Briton and heavy Saxon in-  
herit the land. And in its turn, well-a-day!  
our pragmatic little city hath departed. Not  
all its inland glory, nor its manhood bustle,  
its walls, gardens and bowers,—its warm  
housekeeping, its gossiping burghers, its poli-  
tics and its factions,—not even its prolific  
dames and gameous urchins could keep it in  
the upper air until this our day. Alas, for the  
vaunting pride of the village, the vain glory of  
the city, and the metropolitan boast! St. Ma-  
ry's hath sunk to the level of Tyre and Sidon,  
Babylon and Palmyra! She hath become track-  
less, tokenless.

I have wandered over the blank field where  
she sank to rest. It was a book whose  
characters I could scarce decipher. I asked  
for relics of the departed. The winter even-  
ing tale told by father to son, and the written  
legend, more durable than monument of mar-  
ble, have survived to answer my question,  
when brick and tile, hearth and tomb have  
all vanished from the traveller.

## THE TRUE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

We were so forcibly struck on reading the  
subjoined article from the Maine Farmer,  
captioned that "the wealth of a country depends  
upon its farmers and mechanics," that we can-  
not deny ourselves the gratification of quoting  
it entire. It is a subject of deep regret that  
so few of our newspapers ever even allude to  
all to these subjects—much less make them

the leading features of their journals.—Old  
Dominion.

What is wealth? Those things which are  
convenient and necessary to use, and which  
administer to our wants and comforts. Money  
itself, cannot, therefore, be considered as  
wealth, because if the articles or things above-  
mentioned are not to be had, or are not in ex-  
cess, a man would be poor indeed, though he  
were loaded with gold and silver. If he  
were hungry, and there was no bread to be  
bought, his gold would be of but little service.  
It is true, mankind, by a common consent,  
have agreed that gold and silver should be the  
signs, or evidence of property; or, in other  
words, the measure of property; and he who has  
a certain amount of it, has evidence of so much  
wealth. He can exchange it for the very  
things, or articles which do in fact constitute  
wealth.

Thus, a man who has a hundred dollars in  
his pocket, has a ticket, as it were, to entitle  
him to enter into the possession of a hundred  
bushels of corn, or a hundred yards of cloth,  
or a hundred acres of wild land, or a yoke of  
oxen, or a horse and wagon, as the case may  
be. But if these things do not exist, and he  
needs them, his ticket is of no more use than  
if he had a ticket to go into a theatre, and it  
should have been burned down before he used  
it.

The elements, therefore, of wealth consist  
in natural productions brought together, chang-  
ed and modified by the hand of man, of the  
farmer and mechanic. Commerce, though  
necessary and honourable, is nothing more  
than the moving or changing of these produc-  
tions, from place to place.

It thus appears singular to us, that men  
should consider themselves as rich, when they  
possess many far too many of them do, above the  
farmers and mechanics, merely on account of  
their profession, when they are, indeed, only  
the carriers to the others. They are the agents  
to transport their productions hither and  
thither, as calls may exist for them.

But to return to the subject. If we are right  
in the position we have taken, that wealth  
consists in natural productions changed and  
wrought upon by the labour of man, it follows  
that the country which possesses the most of  
the elements or materials to work upon, such  
as good soil—abundance of water power—fore-  
ests of timber—quarries of different kinds of  
stones, mines, and beds of different kinds of  
materials, &c. &c. must have the most natu-  
ral wealth.

I then only requires the hand of industry  
and skill to put these materials into shape, and  
to put them together to form real substantial  
wealth. This is the duty of the farmer and  
the mechanic.

The more industrious and skilful this class  
is, the more wealth will be accumulated in the  
country. Do farmers and mechanics consider  
these things rightly? Are they not too apt to  
think themselves mere plodders and servants  
in the production and increase of wealth? Al-  
lured, is there not a false standard of respec-  
tability too much in use in society, and are  
not the productive classes apt to measure  
themselves by a false scale? and, consequently,  
the more idle a man can be, and the finer the  
dress, the more of a gentleman. Not so. Re-  
spectability should consist in an improved  
mind, and skilful and industrious hands. Moral  
qualifications being equal, he should have  
the most honour, who, by the combination of  
the efforts of his mind and physical powers,  
has contributed more largely to the increase  
of those things which constitute wealth.

Such a one has done more for the ameliora-  
tion of society, than a thousand unproductive  
dandies, who loiter in the shade and wash in  
cologne. And society should honour upon such  
a corresponding deed of honour.

## From the Richmond Inquirer.

## INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS AT HARRISBURG.

The following letter, with which we have  
been favored by Mr. Buchanan, completely  
exhausts the merits of the controversy which  
agitates the Keystone State, and excites an in-  
terest in the whole community, that it is al-  
most idle for us to add another word upon the  
subject.

### TO THE EDITOR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1838.

My Dear Sir:—I have this moment re-  
ceived yours of yesterday and am glad to answer  
your inquiries respecting the "Keystone State."  
I can readily conceive that her present condi-  
tion must occasion anxiety and alarm in her  
sister states; and they must be all desirous to  
learn the true and exciting cause of the revo-  
lutionary movements at Harrisburg.

At the general election, on the second Tues-  
day of October last, two Democratic Senators,  
and eight democratic representatives, were  
elected over their whig competitors by a clear  
majority of the people of the county of Phila-  
delphia. In all the 17 election districts into  
which that county is divided, C. Brown, the  
highest whig candidate for the senate, re-  
ceived 10,096 votes, and W. Wagner, the  
highest whig candidate for the same office, re-  
ceived 9,490 votes, leaving an undisputed ma-  
jority of 546 votes in favor of Mr. Brown.  
The majority of Mr. Stevenson, the other de-  
mocratic candidate, over Mr. Wagner, was  
520 votes. On the ticket for representatives,  
the lowest of the eight democratic candidates,  
received a majority of 385 votes over the high-  
est whig candidates. And yet, strange as it  
may appear, all the tumult, and all the outrage  
at Harrisburg have arisen from the attempt of  
the two defeated whig candidates for the house,  
to seize and occupy the seats of those who have  
been elected by a majority of the people.

You will naturally ask how any difficulty  
could have arisen, in a case so plain? I shall  
proceed to tell you; but it will first be neces-  
sary to furnish you with a brief statement of  
the election laws of Pennsylvania, so far as  
they relate to the return of senators and rep-  
resentatives from the county of Philadelphia.

In this county, there are seventeen election  
districts, and, consequently, seventeen return  
judges, being one from each district. It is the  
duty of these judges to meet at the State house,  
in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Friday  
succeeding the general election, and to ascer-  
tain from the returns of all the districts, the  
persons elected senators and representatives.  
Having performed this duty, they are then  
bound to make duplicate general returns of  
the whole election, one of which is to be de-  
posited in the probatory office at Phila-  
delphia, and the other, so far as it relates to the  
election of senators, having been first enclosed,

and addressed to the senate, is then, un-  
der a second sealed cover, directed to the Se-  
cretary of the Commonwealth, to be placed  
by the return judges, "in one of the nearest  
post offices." A similar course is to be pur-  
sued in regard to that portion of the general  
return which relates to the election of mem-  
bers of the House, except that it is to be di-  
rected to the House of Representatives. The  
return judges are, also, required to transmit to  
each of the persons elected senators or repre-  
sentatives, a certificate of his election. This  
is the sum and substance of the law.

In obedience to the law, all the seventeen  
return judges of the county of Philadelphia met  
at the State house on the first Friday after the  
general election, for the purpose of performing  
their duty. A question was raised before these  
assembled judges, whether the return in the  
Northern Liberties should be received. After  
investigating the alleged frauds and irregu-  
larities in this district, it was decided, by a ma-  
jority of ten to seven, that this return should  
be rejected. Whether this decision be right  
or wrong, it cannot affect the election of the  
democratic senators and representatives to the  
State Legislature. In either alternative, they  
have been elected by a decided majority of the  
people. By rejecting the district of the North-  
ern Liberties, their majority is increased  
from some five to fifteen hundred votes.

The return judges having ascertained that  
the two democratic senators, and the eight de-  
mocratic members of the house, had been duly  
elected, then prepared duplicate returns of the  
election, according to the act of assembly,  
which were signed by ten of their number.  
One of these returns was deposited in the pro-  
batory office, at Philadelphia, and the other  
was transmitted to, and received by, the  
Secretary of the Commonwealth. A regular  
notice was sent to each of the successful candi-  
dates for the senate and the house, of his elec-  
tion; and here their duty ended. It will thus  
be perceived that the democratic senators and  
representatives elect, were regularly returned  
and elected, by a majority of the return judges,  
according to the requirements of the law.

After the return judges had completed their  
business and adjourned, six of the whole num-  
ber of seventeen retired to another room in the  
State house, and then there prepared and  
signed, in conjunction with the return judge  
from the city of Philadelphia, a return of the  
votes polled in seven only of the seventeen elec-  
tion districts of the county of Philadelphia.

No objection whatever had been made, cer-  
tainly no testimony had been offered to impeach  
the validity of the election in any one of the  
other disfranchised districts, but it was neces-  
sary to exclude the votes in these ten districts,  
in order to furnish a pretext for the minority  
to usurp the rights of the majority. The only  
reason which I have ever heard assigned for  
this attempted violation of the rights of the  
people, was that as a majority of the return  
judges had excluded the votes of the district of  
the Northern Liberties, and thereby had re-  
turned Mr. Ingersoll as duly elected to Con-  
gress, therefore, the minority of the judges  
were justified in excluding the votes of the dis-  
franchised districts, and thus returning the de-  
feated whig candidates to the senate and  
house of representatives.

It is scarcely necessary to state that, in point  
of law, this minority return, signed by six  
judges, when it is notorious that there were  
seventeen judges in the county of Philadel-  
phia, was a perfect nullity, and must  
ever continue such until it can be established  
that the minority shall rule the majority.

This minority return was delivered to the  
sheriff, and by him sent by express on a steam  
engine to the secretary of the commonwealth,  
and was received at his office before the official  
majority return had arrived. Thus stands the  
facts.

Shortly after the election, a rumor exten-  
sively prevailed that the whigs intended, if  
possible, to force into the Legislature, as sitting  
members, their ten rejected candidates from  
the county of Philadelphia; and, by their votes,  
before they could be removed by contesting  
their elections, to pass laws, to elect the canal  
commissioners, the United States Senator, and  
other officers, and to govern the state in direct  
violation of the legally declared will of a ma-  
jority of the people. I did not believe the ru-  
mor, and thought that the minority return had  
proceeded from the excitement and exaspera-  
tion which defeat often produces, and that a hotly  
contested election, and that we should hear no  
more of it. Besides, I could not then imagine  
that such a palpable and daring usurpation of  
the sacred rights, not only of the electors  
of the county of Philadelphia, but of the Com-  
monwealth at large, would be attempted. In  
this, it appears, I have been mistaken.

Before and at the time of the meeting of the  
Legislature, there were, in the office of the Se-  
cretary of the Commonwealth, the minority  
returns from the county of Philadelphia; and  
duplicates of the majority returns, now trans-  
mitted through the sheriff as the minority re-  
turn, which is the only legal channel. Now,  
sir, in answer to your question, I can inform  
you that the sole cause of all the disturbances  
at Harrisburg, is that this office took upon  
himself the fearful responsibility of withhold-  
ing from the Senate and the House of Repre-  
sentatives the returns of the majority of the  
judges of the county of Philadelphia, which had  
been directed to these bodies respectively, and  
delivered to them the minority returns only.  
Had he delivered all these returns, as was  
clearly his duty, the Legislature would have  
organized in peace. The whig members  
could not have contended, as they have done,  
that the minority return, delivered by the Se-  
cretary of the Senate and the House, were the  
only legal evidence of election which could be  
received by them, in the first instance, and  
were conclusive of the right of the defeated  
whig candidates to become the sitting mem-  
bers. It is upon this principle, and this alone,  
that they have proceeded to form a revolution-  
ary House of Representatives, consisting of  
fourty-four regularly elected Whig members,  
and the eight rejected Whig candidates of the  
county of Philadelphia.

In defence of the Secretary, it has been said,  
that as he first received the minority return,  
it was his duty to consider it the only legal re-  
turn, and to withhold all those which came af-  
terward. This would make the political rights of  
the people of Pennsylvania to depend upon the  
event of a race. If it were the law, de-  
feated candidates might always seize the seats of  
the Senators and Representatives elected by  
the people, provided they could obtain a false  
return from the minority of the return judges,  
and command the fleetest courier or the swif-  
test locomotive. Indeed, in every instance,

they could deliver their returns first, by ex-  
press, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth;  
because the law requires a regular return to  
be transmitted through the post office, by due  
course of mail.

But there is no pretext in the law for this  
defence of the conduct of the Secretary. In re-  
gard to these election returns, he is a mere de-  
pository; and his whole duty is performed by  
delivering, at the appropriate time, all such as  
he may have received, to the proper officer of  
the Senate and the House respectively. If the  
law had assigned him any other part than that  
of a mere ministerial agent, it would have been  
an outrage on popular Government. To confer  
upon the chief executive officer of the Govern-  
ment, dependent upon his will, any power what-  
ever to decide, either first or last, on the vali-  
dity of the election returns of members of the  
Legislature, would be to place the legislative  
branch of the Government under the control of  
the executive. This would violate one of the  
essential and fundamental principles of Repub-  
lican liberty.

The Secretary, so far from possessing any  
power to withhold a sealed return, directed to  
the senate or the house, has no right even to  
know its contents, because the law requires  
that it shall be first sealed up and addressed to  
the senate or the house and afterwards be de-  
livered under a second sealed cover and directed  
to him.

In delivering such papers according to their  
direction he is but a ministerial, not a judi-  
cial officer. But even if he were consti-  
tuted a judge, what law has established it as  
the rule of his decision, that he shall declare the  
first paper in the form of a return which he  
may have received, whether through the legal  
channel or not, to be absolute verity; and any  
return which may arrive afterwards, to be so  
perfectly null and void as to justify him in with-  
holding it from the clerk of the senate or of the  
house. If he were a judge in this question, it  
would be the duty to exercise judicial discre-  
tion, and then he would be bound to declare  
that a return made by six out of seventeen  
judges was a mere nullity, because it was  
signed by a minority of the whole number.  
But the law confers upon him no such authori-  
ty; it imposes no such responsibility. The  
line of his duty was clearly marked. He  
ought to have delivered to the clerks of the  
respective houses all the returns which were  
directed to these bodies, and he would then  
have performed his office. As it is, his con-  
duct in delivering the minority return to the  
clerk and withholding that of the majority,  
is a revolutionary and direct invasion of the  
dearest rights of the people by the executive  
branch of the government. What is the  
known and acknowledged remedy for such a  
daring usurpation of popular rights by execu-  
tive power? Let the history of all free gov-  
ernments, let the most approved authors on the  
subject of civil liberty, answer the question.

But fortunately, no occasion exists for re-  
sorting to extreme measures; and I should be  
the last man in the country who would advo-  
cate them, unless in a case of absolute and un-  
controllable necessity. The law has made  
provision for a remedy against any defect of  
evidence arising from the withholding of the  
official return by the Secretary. If any sena-  
tor or member of the house, through the post office  
sent occasion, be suppressed and withheld,  
there is another original in existence, in the  
probatory office, of the proper county. A  
certified copy of this original from the office in  
Philadelphia, was presented to the clerk of the  
house of representatives, at the time of its or-  
ganization, by one of the members elect, and  
under it, the eight members duly elected and  
returned, were qualified and took their seats.  
The number of representatives, under the con-  
stitution of Pennsylvania, is one hundred.—  
The members which have already qualified  
and taken their seats in the regular house, is  
56; and the whig minority excluded of the  
defeated whig candidates, is 43; so that the de-  
mocratic majority will be 12.

The attempt to govern Pennsylvania by a  
minority of the people, must and will speedi-  
ly and peacefully terminate. It will end as  
every assault on the liberty of the people has  
heretofore done, in this free and glorious re-  
public, by overwhelming every agent who has  
been employed in it with popular indignation,  
now and hereafter.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

## FEDERAL DESPERATION.

Thaddeus Stevens, through his



unhappy that they pretended personal danger, or having suffered personal violence, in order to justify a military guard to save the people from slaughter.

But let those conspirators beware how they follow such examples. If they venture to carry out their treacherous designs against the rights of the majority, fifty thousand armed men could not protect them from the just vengeance of the injured people. We caution those men, to violate the constitution and laws no more, or the awful "evening hour will come," in solemn earnest!—Keystone.

**JOHN M. BUCHANAN.**

The Democratic Republicans of Allegheny celebrated the recent triumph of Democracy, on the 15th ult. A sumptuous supper was partaken of at the tavern of Mr. John Black, in Cumberland. In the course of the evening Mr. John M. Buchanan (who it will be remembered denounced the stand taken by the 19 Democratic Electors in 1836, and who was then much lauded by the Whigs) made the following remarks:

"Mr. BUCHANAN, said he would offer a sentiment which he knew would be acceptable to every friend of Reform, present. Before he submitted it, Mr. B. said he had a short explanation to make. It was no doubt distinctly recollected by most of those present, that he had been opposed to the National Republican Senatorial Electors of 1836. He then believed in his conscience that the course adopted by those gentlemen would prove injurious to the party of which we were all members. 'This was the impression made on his mind said Mr. B. at the time—but it was not long before he discovered his error—before he was convinced that he had done those men and their aiders and abettors great injustice. 'The sober second thought, which is never wrong and always efficient,' convinced him that had it not been for the measures adopted by the 'glorious nineteen,' we should never have obtained that reform in the old, rotten and aristocratic constitution of Maryland, which we now celebrate. Gentlemen, said Mr. B. I congratulate you in your soul for the glorious success of the glorious cause before us—we have introduced the primary, free, and equal vote, and have resolved never to quit her until we have lopped off all her offensive features—our colors are nailed to the mast-head of our beautiful ship called Democracy—Do you not see our motto inscribed upon them in large, shining letters, 'RADICAL REFORM.' These colors, with this soul inspiring motto, you know, we have all sworn never to strike or surrender to the enemies of equal rights.

We are all fighting in a good, a glorious cause—our march is onward, and no Republican will hesitate to rally under our broad banner and take a bold and decisive stand in our ranks. Gentlemen I could and would say much more on this pleasing subject, but I will detain you no longer from the enjoyment of the good things set before you. Fill your glasses to the brim, and I will give you a toast.

The nineteen Democratic Senatorial Electors of 1836—They stand as a tower of strength and a pillar of light to all Reformers—Maryland, like the mother of the Gracchi, when asked for her jewels, she will point to the glorious nineteen as her most worthy sons.

#### THRILLING INCIDENT.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Among the perilous scenes of the heavy gale, which caused such wide spread disaster to our lake shipping, a thrilling incident, one has come to our knowledge equaling in interest the most highly wrought tale of fiction.—In that fearful night, the steamboat Constitution, Captain Appleby, was out amidst the horrors of the gale. By the glimpse caught at intervals, when the fitful storm for a moment broke away the clouds of the critical situation of his boat, which was rapidly drifting in—under the hurricane power of the gale, which blew almost directly across the lake—towards a dangerous reef, from which escape would have been impossible. He went directly to the engineer, and ordered on "more steam." The reply of the engineer was, that there was already as much on as the boilers would safely bear. Again said the captain seek the deck, to see if his laboring boat was making headway, and again returned to the engine room. He explained to the engineer their hazardous situation, and told him that all hope was lost, if no more headway could be gained, but left the engineer to act as he discretion in the crisis. A moment of reflection, and his decision was made. Life or death hung on the issue. Certain destruction awaited the boat and her devoted crew in a few brief minutes, if she did not gain upon the driving storm. This might be averted if the boilers, already crowded to a fearful pressure, could yet bear a heavier strain, and he determined to try. True, the awful horrors of an explosion were vividly before him—the mangled limbs, the scorched and lifeless bodies, the death shrieks and the groans of the hapless victims, were before his eyes and on his ear. The alternative was a fearful one, yet it must be resorted to. He coolly directed the heads of two barrels of oil to be broken in, and the furnaces were rapidly fed with wood dipped in the highly inflammable liquid, while two men with ladders dashed the oil into the flames. The intense heat which these combustibles created generated steam with the rapidity of lightning, and soon the resistless power forced up the safety valve, and issued forth with tremendous violence, its sharp hissing heard above the wild uproar of the waters and the storm. With a desperate, a determined courage, which equalled the most daring heroism that the page of history has ever recorded, the engineer sat down upon the lever of the safety valve, to confine and raise the steam to the necessary power to propel the boat against the driving waves. In this awful situation he calmly remained, until the prodigious efforts of the engine had forced the Constitution sufficiently off shore to be beyond the threatened danger.

This intrepid act was not a rash and vain-glorious attempt to gain the applause of a multitude by a fool hardy exposure of life in some racing excursion; it was not the deed of a drunken and reckless man, wickedly heedless of the safety of those whose lives were perilled, but it was the self-possessed and determined courage of one whose firmness is worthy of all admiration. We give it as it was told to us, as one of those frequent scenes of real life whose actual realities are, indeed, "stranger than fiction."

**MA SWARTWOUT.**—The special report on Mr. Swartwout's defection has been published, from which it appears, that the whole amount abstracted is \$1,379.119. This chap commenced his roguish tricks in 1830; and has lately been found out in them. He was no more hostile to the adoption of the Independent Treasury System—it had succeeded at the last session of Congress he might have been consigned to a state prison for a term of years, instead of now figuring in grand style in Europe, on the money of the people of the United States.—Del. Gazette.

## THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 1, 1839.

The present No. of our paper concludes the third volume since it came into our possession. We avail ourselves of the occasion to return to our patrons our warmest thanks for the very liberal support they have extended to us.—Though we have but little reason to complain of our friends, yet we cannot refrain from saying, that an increased exertion on their part would be the means of extending our patronage to an extent commensurate with the improvements we propose to make upon our paper as early as practicable. It is a fact much to be regretted that the Democratic party are much behind their Opponents in a zealous support of the press generally. This gives them an immense advantage over us, which they sagaciously know and feel. Hence their zeal.

The press is a powerful auxiliary in the cause of human happiness. It is the channel through which political light flows to the people. Its influence extends through every ramification of society, and it exerts a powerful influence on the perpetration of civil liberty. If these positions be admitted by our political friends, they cannot fail to understand our meaning.

We have had the pleasure of witnessing in Fallout county the complete success of the principles which it has been our pride to defend, and the triumphant elevation of our party over its old and arrogant adversary. We have witnessed the bold and haughty front of our political enemy broken and dispersed, and the flag of Democracy gallantly streaming over our redeemed and regenerated county.—The brilliant achievement obtained by the people last October, exhibits to the world a lesson of political truth that deserves to be recorded in letters of "living light." We have seen the period arrive when a reckless and impetuous State Executive is to go out of power to be superseded by one who we feel assured is a man of too much political integrity to abuse any trust confided to his keeping. We have witnessed with heartfelt pride, the pure and determined spirit of the people rebuke their unfaithful public servants, by reposing their interests in other hands. We fervently trust that the present session of the Legislature will close as early as practicable; that a most rigid system of economy may be observed, and that the people may be able to salute their public agents on their return with "well done, good and faithful servants."

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**—We are gratified to be able to say that the difficulties at Harrisburg are terminated. There were Whigs found independent enough to return to the State House, and to cheat the people of their rights. From the letter which we publish to-day it will be seen that the Senate has acknowledged the Van Buren division of the House as legally constituted for business. This terminates one of the most disgraceful attempts ever made by any party before to sustain themselves in power. It casts a stigma upon the Whig party, that time cannot efface. It was the dying effort of a dying party.

The Legislature of Maryland convened at Annapolis yesterday. Wm. Gason, Governor elect, will take the oath of office on Monday next.

Mr. Buchanan's letter which we publish to-day, will be read with interest by all who wish to obtain a thorough knowledge of the facts in the Harrisburg difficulties.

Failing to receive the Western mail last night our columns are consequently barren of any very late news.

**OHIO.**—The Republicans in the Legislature of Ohio have elected Benjamin Tappan to the U. S. Senate in the place of Mr. Morris, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. We don't like his name.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore J. D. Elliott, is just what it should be; we applaud its spirit, and admire its style.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 12, 1838.**

SIR: Your communication informing the Department that, "under the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania," you had proceeded from Carlisle to Harrisburg, for the purpose of "assisting him in counsel, or in any other way he might require your services," has been received.

The Department does not perceive that the proclamation of Governor Ritner has any reference whatever to the officers of the Navy of the United States, nor does it think you have acted with due discretion in thus mingling in the conflicts of State authorities, in relation to disputed points properly appertaining to themselves, and not requiring or authorizing the intervention of any officer, naval or military, of the United States.

You will, therefore, on the receipt of this order, leave Harrisburg forthwith, and, together with Middleman Robinson, return to Carlisle, reporting your arrival at that place, and strictly abstaining from all interference in civil conflicts, until otherwise directed by this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,  
J. K. PAULDING.

Com. Jesse D. Elliott,  
U. S. Navy, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

**NEW ORLEANS RACES.**—For the three mile purse Maria Black (imp.) *Press* and *Cypus* started, and was won by the former in two heats.

From the Correspondent of the Spirit of the Times.

## GLORIOUS NEWS!!

**The Traitors Defeated—Democracy Triumphant.**—In the senate this morning, after reading the journal of yesterday, a number of petitions, &c. were presented, among others one from the President and Directors of the Lancaster Bank praying for a renewal of their charter, and one from the merchants and men of business in the city of Pittsburgh, praying for a modification of the auction laws relating to that place. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Fraley, (City) to recognize the Rump House, was taken up for consideration, and the yeas and nays being called for, the Senate refused the consideration—yeas 16, nays 17. Mr. Michler offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inform the House over which Mr. Hume presided, that the Senate was organized and ready to receive any communication from that body.

Mr. Fraley, (City) offered an amendment to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert "that the House was not legally organized on the 4th inst. but as soon as it was the Senate would be ready to receive any communication from them. Mr. Cassel offered an amendment to the amendment, to strike out all after resolved and insert "that the Senate recognize the house organized on the 4th inst. with Thos. S. Cunningham as speaker, and are ready to receive any communication from them. Negatived—yeas 13, nays 19.

Mr. Ewing offered an amendment to the amendment, to strike out all after resolved and insert "that in the opinion of the senate neither of the houses were regularly organized, and the senate will not recognize either of the bodies claiming to be the House of Representatives, which was negatived—yeas 16, nays 17. The vote on Mr. Fraley's amendment was then taken, and negatived by yeas 16, nays 17. Mr. F. then moved the senate adjourn—lost by yeas 10, nays 23. Mr. Barclay then moved an amendment to the original resolution by adding, "and the resolution passed on the 4th inst. appointing a committee to wait on the house be rescinded & committee discharged—adopted." The question then recurring on the resolution as amended, was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 16. Messrs. Michler and Miller (City) are the committee.

Mr. Barclay moved that the committee be directed not to communicate with the House until a new election for Speaker had taken place, and the members were qualified anew—negatived, yeas 16, nays 17. The Senate then adjourned, having been in session from 11 o'clock till 4 P. M. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Tories to break down the resolution, it carried, the Speaker, Penrose voting against it, and in favor of all the odious amendments. He and his sworn allies stood by their task, fought like desperadoes to the last, but were finally forced to bow to the majority. Thus our difficulty is at last settled, and whether Stevens will have the hardihood to take his seat on the floor of the House I know not. Our democratic Senators stood firm and undaunted—they deserve immortal honor; and the members of the opposition—who notoriously sustained us in the course of justice, deserve richly our warmest thanks.

In the House this morning, no business of any import was transacted. Mr. Nesbitt submitted a resolution that the Senate and House of Representatives adjourn on the 26th instant till the 10th January. The House then adjourned.

Yours, &c. E. W. D.

**TAMM RETURN.**—The Second Brigade of Volunteers under General Goodwin, returned from Harrisburg on Friday evening, and we understand that the First Brigade accompanied the military force from the seat of government, which was so uselessly and so improperly sent there under the panic stricken call of Joseph Ritner, who will now live in story as the "buck shot and ball executive" who wanted a thousand bayonets to aid him in "maintaining the attitude," and in establishing a new "reign of terror." The buck shot and ball, with the "strapped canister" and all that, we presume will return quietly to the Arsenal, there to meditate on the winter campaign of 1838, and to think of "The days of the rump, And of Governor Van Trump."

**MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.**

Complete returns of the special election held in Mr. Parmenter's district have been received, and show the following result:

3888
3847
652
8497

A majority of all the votes being required by the laws of Massachusetts for a choice, no election is made. At the November election Mr. Parmenter led his Federal opponent 90 votes, he now leads him 141.

**REACTION IN ILLINOIS.**—It will be remembered that, in one precinct, in Morgan county, the judges fraudulently added fourteen votes to the number all the Whig candidates received at the late election, and that, consequently, Mr. Cassel, Whig received a certificate of an election to the Legislature which belonged to Mr. Hays, Democrat, as did Mr. Stuart that which belonged to Mr. Douglas for Congress. By mutual consent the election to the Legislature was referred to the people, and, after a warm contest Captain Hays succeeded by 114 votes. In August, the Federal majority in Morgan county was 115 votes. This, to be remembered, is the Governor's own county; were the people here to appreciate the motives which actuated him in giving the certificate to Mr. Stuart.—Chicago Democrat.

We are gratified to learn that the Revenue Cutter Gallatin under the command of Lieut. Josiah Murch, has been ordered to cruise off the mouth of the Delaware during the coming winter, to provide vessels in distress with men and provisions. She was to sail from New Castle, on the first cruise, yesterday.—Phil. Penn.

**BAD NEWS FROM THE WEST.**—A letter in an Ohio paper mentions that the corn crops have almost entirely failed in the Salt River District.—It is to be regretted, inasmuch as large numbers have been recently roused up that river, and the coast was well lined before with immigrants.

Since the first of September, the Democrats have elected not less than four Democratic Governors in the following States, viz: in Maine, Fairfield in the room of Kent; in Maryland, Grason in the place of Vesey; in Pennsylvania, Porter in the room of Joe Ritner; and in Ohio, Shannon in the place of Josy Shiplaster Vance.—Star and Advertiser.

**OUTRAGE.**—The Brig Argyle, Captain Codman, just arrived at Baltimore from Rio, reports, "that on the 20th Nov. at six o'clock,

p. m. in 15 fathoms water, off Pernambuco, he was fired upon by a piratical looking vessel called, "Her Britannic Majesty's Brig Wizard," brought to, and was boarded and overhauled—and after an hour's detention permitted to proceed. His only excuse for this high handed conduct, was that they took the Argyle for a Slave.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 21, 1838.

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, reported a bill to prevent the interference of Federal officers in the elections of the people. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill names all Government and State officers, and provides that any attempt to influence an election shall be considered a high misdemeanor. The Senate afterwards resumed the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the expenses of the House and Senate. The motion introduced by Mr. WALL, making appropriations for the payment of pensioners, was brought forward, and called out a new debate, in which Messrs. CALHOUN, KING, NILES, WALL, CRITTENDEN and DAVIS took part.

Mr. Davis made a long speech upon what he called Government Extravagance.

Mr. STRANGE, of North Carolina, replied, threw all back on Mr. Davis, in a manner quite excited, all the odium cast upon the Administration by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Messrs. Strange and Davis in conclusion of the discussion for the day, had some considerable sparring, speeded, answer, reply, rejoinder, and so forth, all following in quick succession. The Senate will hold a session to-morrow, but will not adjourn over to Wednesday.

P. S. Before adjournment, the Senate took the yeas and nays upon the amendment offered by Mr. Wall, which was rejected. The bill was then passed as it came from the House, appropriating money enough to pay the members' per diem, mileage, and the contingent expenses of both House of Congress.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CUSHING, of Mass. moved to amend the Journal of yesterday's proceedings by the addition of a protest against the fifth resolution adopted by the House on the 12th inst. which provided that he allowed the petition presented by him to be laid upon the table only through the power of the House, denying at the same time the Constitutionality of the act.

Mr. CUSHING wished this protest inserted yesterday, but the Speaker decided that it was not in order. Mr. Cushing renewed his motion this morning, which was negatived by a vote of 194 to 14.

Mr. WISE made an unsuccessful effort to bring up the unfinished business—being the resolutions asking for a Select Committee to investigate into the causes, &c. of the New York Defalcations.

### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

A bill was then reported for the current and contingent expenses for 1839. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill appropriating money for the Naval Service for 1839 took the same reference.

A bill for the expenses of the Army for 1839 also took the same course.

These three bills came from the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee on Elections made a report declaring that Judge Doly is entitled to a seat in the House at the present session of Congress.

The report was read, arguing the points involved in the claim at some length, and being read it was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CUSHMAN, of N. H. from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution giving notice that on Wednesday next he would bring in a bill for defining the number and duties of officers of the Customs, and for reorganizing the Treasury Department.

Resolved from all the Standing Committees, and in great numbers, thus being the first day of the session on which bills have been received.

Mr. LINCOLN, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a joint resolution proposing an examination into the claims of the workmen upon the Public Buildings, with a view to the payment of their claims. The resolution was read twice.

The House then took up the unfinished business—the Defalcation Resolution.

Mr. JAMES GARLAND, of Virginia, proposed an amendment in the form of a resolution, asking that the Committee selected for the examination into Mr. Swartwout's affairs be chosen by ballot.

Mr. WISE took the floor in continuation of his speech of yesterday.

Mr. WISE made one of his most exciting and severest speeches, declaring among other things, that it was his solemn belief that the Secretary of the Treasury deserved impeachment.

### WASHINGTON, DEC. 22, 1838.

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate, from the Secretary of the Treasury, a Report relative to the relief of the insolvent debtors of the U. S. States.

A bill was reported granting to State and incorporate Rail Road Companies the right of way through the Public Lands.

Mr. Williams, of Maine, brought in the following resolution, which was adopted—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate such information as may be in his possession in reference to the defence of the frontier of the State of Maine—the number of troops at this time employed within the State—and the posts at which they are stationed.

After the presentation of some unimportant memorials, the Senate adjourned over to Wednesday next.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### DEFALCATION.

The House continued in session last night (Friday) till near 9 o'clock.—Mr. Wise keeping the floor till the hour of adjournment, concluding the speech begun by him some days since in relation to defalcations.

The resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means for a Select Committee was before the House.

Two hours were passed in consideration of the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout.

### PETITION IN RELATION TO HAYTI.

The petition presented by Mr. Adams some days since in order, and came up for discussion.

Mr. Drowgole called for a division of the resolution, and that part of proposing a reference to the Committee of Foreign Affairs was carried, and on this question Mr. Adams addressed the House at length. Mr. A. said he was in favor of these instructions, because the Com-

mittee on Foreign Affairs was opposed to the prayer of the petition, or to any action upon them.—He considered that these petitions demanded the consideration of the House. Proceeding to discuss the merits of the abolition question.

The Chair called him to order.

Mr. Adams proceeded in the same strain, and was again called to order.

Mr. Bynum hoped a gentleman from the South might reply to him if he went on.

"I hope so too," said Mr. Adams emphatically. "Only open our mouths, gentlemen, that is all I ask, and then you may answer as much as you please."

Mr. Bynum objected to Mr. Adams' proceeding, except by special leave.

Mr. Briggs moved that Mr. Adams have leave to proceed.

Mr. Hopkins called for the yeas and nays—ordered—and Mr. Adams was allowed to proceed—yeas 114, nays 49.

Mr. Adams was excused from voting, and after the yeas and nays proceeded. He said the Committee on Foreign Affairs were bound to report on petitions presented and on the merits of those petitions. It was an arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the Committee not to consider such petitions. The refusal to receive and consider respectful petitions was an attack upon the right of petition. Mr. Adams, in the course of his remarks, said that George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were abolitionists, and he would prove it if any man dared to doubt it.

Mr. Wise said he doubted it.

Mr. Adams—I will prove it.

The Chair said it was not in order.

Mr. Adams manifested a great anxiety to make good what he said, but being out of order he could not.

Mr. Boudin, of Va. spoke after Mr. Adams, and

Mr. Bynum, of N. C. followed in a manner quite excited.

Mr. Wise called him to order for referring to the Van Buren Southern party with a view of making his remarks have a party bearing.

The Chair decided that Mr. Bynum was out of order.

Mr. Stanley, of N. C. was for serving Mr. Bynum precisely as Mr. B. served Mr. Adams, compelling him to take his seat until allowed to proceed in order. Mr. B. much excited took his seat, but was suffered to proceed in order as Mr. Adams was.

He continued his remarks at some length, arguing that the U. S. States, as a free and independent nation, was not bound to acknowledge the independence of Hayti or of any other Government.

After Mr. Bynum had concluded, the "Instructions" and report proposed by Mr. Adams were laid on the table by a large vote.

The House then adjourned over to Wednesday next.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Courier of the 19th contains late intelligence from Mexico, brought by the schr. *Sarah Ann*, Capt. Bontemps from Tampico. It appears, that on the 30th ult., a sanguinary battle took place at Tampico, between the adherents of the government and its troops and the federalists, commanded by Gen. Urrea; in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 500 men killed and wounded.

Among the prisoners taken by the federalists, was Gen. Piedra, the commander of the government troops who was shot immediately after his capture.

The federal government had refused to acknowledge the treaty of Vera Cruz.

**FROM TEXAS.**—By the arrival of the steam packet Cuba, at New Orleans on the morning of the 18th inst. we have accounts from Galveston to the 14th and Houston to the 12th.

The new President, M. B. Lamar, was inaugurated on the 10th inst. He delivered an address on the occasion; he declares himself opposed to the annexation of the republic to this country, and we think it more than probable that his views are those of a large majority of the citizens of Texas.

**The South.**—As the Whigs and Abolitionists in New York opposed the election of Mr. Van Buren friends, because "he stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia," and because he is "A Northern President with Southern principles," we humbly opine that since it is openly made the issue, we will have but one party at the South, and that to a man in favour of Mr. Van Buren. The abolitionists of the North have sunk; "the great question of a Sub Treasury, a National Bank or the Currency, as of minor importance compared with the great subject of human liberty," and we can have no doubt but the whole South will unite in viewing all other question of "minor importance," when compared with the preservation of their lives and property, and of the union of the States, which can only be effected by sustaining Mr. Van Buren in carrying out the principles he has avowed, and the policy that he has pursued, with respect to negro slavery as it exists in the Southern States.—Fincastle (Va.) Dem.

The Rochester Democrat of the 18th contains an extract of a letter from Lewistown, stating that Sir Allan McNab had been killed. The same paper of the 19th contains a confirmation of the report from another source, and on the 20th it says:

### ASSASSINATION OF ALLAN McNAB

We can no longer doubt the reported death of this notable personage. In addition to what we have already published, two letters, which were received in this city yesterday—one by Mr. Shuman Harris, and the other by Alderman Woodbury, mentioning the fact & briefly stating the particulars of the assassination, as we gave them yesterday morning.—McNab with a few companions, were passing the dense Grand River Swamp, when he was shot directly through the temple. He fell from his horse and the letters say, died instantly.

The persons who were with him only waited to pick up the dead body, and made off with the utmost despatch—apprehending it is supposed that a large force was secreted in the dense cedar brake from whence the fatal bullet was fired.

Under this state of things, it is not extraordinary that the following order has been issued by Sir John Colborne:

### HEAD QUARTERS.

Montreal, 16th Dec. 1838.

### General Order.

The Commander of the Forces and Administrator of the Government directs, that no person shall be permitted to pass the frontier into the United States, without a passport either from Head Quarters, Major General, Sir James McDonnell, K. C. B. or signed by Mr. Leclerc, the Superintendent of Police, and countersigned by the town Major of Montreal. No person will be allowed to enter the Provinces from the United States, who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, but His Excellency holds officers commanding corps responsible that this duty is performed without unnecessary annoyance, and that no person is detained except on sufficient grounds.

JOHN EDEN, Dept. Adj. Gen.

The Globe of Saturday night states that Governor Ritner drew a draft for \$5000 on the Bank of the United States for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred by the calling out of the military, which was cashed at the Harrisburg Bank, but that the Bank of the United States refused to pay it and it was protested.

## CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1839.

Being the sixty-eighth year of American Independence

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

### Died

On the 3d inst., after a short but severe illness, at the residence of his Uncle, Austin Woolrich, Esq., on Bayou Grosse Tete, Mr. RICHARD WOOLWORTH, aged about 38 years.

On the 30th of August last, at Buenos Ayres (South America), Mr. JOSE K. H. REZUEZ, formerly of this place, in the 36th year of his age.

## New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hattng business in the Store next to William Lovejoy's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

## HATS,

AND

## BEAVER BONNETS

at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

**ENNALLS ROSZELL.**

Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.



## NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Talbot county Silk Company are hereby notified, that the annual meeting of the company, will take place on Monday the 7th January, next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the office of T. R. Louderman, Esq.—for the purpose of electing seven Directors to manage the concerns of the company, for the ensuing year—a punctual attendance is requested.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Sec'y.  
Jan. 1, 1839—1w

## LADY'S BOOK, AND LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE;

Published by the same Proprietor for nearly ten years.

EDITED BY  
MRS. S. J. HALE AND MISS LESLIE  
PUBLISHER AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR,  
LOUIS A. GODEY.

Eighteenth and Nineteenth  
Volumes.

With a circulation double the extent of any other monthly of the same nature. Not a State or Territory in which may not be found this popular publication, The Lady's Book, and as it has emphatically been termed, by a number of the contemporary press,  
**THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE.**

It is issued monthly in the city of Philadelphia.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES  
have already been published, and in a very short time it will in itself comprise a library of the contribution of the MOST CELEBRATED WRITERS OF THE AGE.

This work is intended principally  
as a repository for the Lady Writers  
of America,

Most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages—and it is conducted upon the same liberal principles as its former years—PAYING for original contributions, in the most liberal manner, thus securing a

**GALLERY OF FEMALE TALENT**

Which can not be, or at least is not, employed by any other Publisher. As an evidence of what kind of persons use the Lady's Book as a vehicle to convey their productions to the public, reference may be made to the cover of any of the Nos. lately published, as it would take up too much room to give all the names.

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE,

Still occupy the same stations that they did in a former year, and we shall also have in our power to convey to the public some of the delightful effusions of

**MRS. SIGOURNEY,**

One feature in the work which has given so much satisfaction, the

**SPLENDID COLOURED PLATE OF FASHIONS**

Will be continued.—These are engraved and coloured in a Superior Manner, and arranged expressly for the Lady's Book.

—ALSO—

**TWO PAGES OF MUSIC WILL BE GIVEN MONTHLY.**

These embellishments alone are more than worth the extraordinary low price at which the book is put. The Subscriber loses no opportunity to aid his work with pictorial embellishments, poetical effusions, works of Fiction, and sound moral articles, that make it a desideratum in every family. His whole attention is given to the conducting of the Book, assisted by the Ladies previously mentioned—hence its superiority.

**PORTRAITS, ON STEEL, OF THE MOST CELEBRATED FEMALE WRITERS**

Of our country, form part of the work. In addition to the Plates of Fashions, the June and December Nos. contain beautiful

**Title Pages Engraved on Steel.**

TERMS—\$3 per annum, the money positively to be received before a single No. is sent.

Two copies for \$5.

All Letters to be addressed to

LOUIS A. GODEY.

Literary Rooms, 211 Chestnut Street, Phila.

The Publisher of the Lady's Book begs leave to call the attention of his Subscribers to his various publications, most of them by Ladies. He would mention first, a work on Cookery, by one of the editors, Miss Leslie, a work which has passed through many editions, and is still in the greatest demand in large cities. It is an invaluable auxiliary to house-keeping.

**Directions for Cooking,**

in its various branches. By Miss LESLIE.

Third Edition, with Improvements and Supplementary Receipts.

NOTICES.—This is the most complete manual of cooking which has yet been published. All the processes of preparing meat, vegetables, and pastry, all the secrets of the dishes which have a thousand times delighted our palates and puzzled our brains, are here laid open to every one who chooses to pry into them; and every housewife who is furnished with this key, may provide her table with a variety of delicacies which heretofore have been thought inaccessible but through the skill of professed cooks.—Saturday News.

"This is the book for housekeepers. Full of useful information connected with the subject of gastronomy."—Boston Post.

"And this real housewife book, which ought to hold a middle place between the parlour and the kitchen, is the work of Miss Leslie, whose delightful pen has so often enriched the elegant literature of our country. This volume contains the art of cooking, preparing, and carving the whole list of eatables, from the egg to the apple. The book is a perfect code of law for the housekeeper, and we should think would be in demand for the soundness of its culinary doctrine, and the simplicity of its precepts."—U. S. Gazette.

"Being independent of the kitchen, and unqualified for an umpirage in culinary proprieties, we handed the book to a good housewife, who pronounced it worthy the Authors—the best compliment that could be bestowed on it."—Nat. Gaz.

This valuable work contains nearly one thousand receipts, and no book on the subject of cookery, &c. has been more highly praised or more deserving of it, than the one now offered. The subscriber has a few copies done

up in Nos. with paper covers, for the convenience of sending by mail—and it is up in that manner purposely to oblige patrons of the Lady's Book, who may reside at a distance from large cities.

PRICE \$2.

## NOVELS.

Godey's cheap, beautiful, and uniform editions

**LADY BLESSINGTON'S WORKS,**

With a portrait.—Price \$3.

The Complete Works of Miss L. E. London,

With a portrait.—Price \$3.

Miss JANE AUSTEN'S Novels.

PRICE \$3.

Bulwer's Novels,

With a portrait.—Price \$3.

Maryat's Novels.

Price \$3.

The Pick Wick Papers.

Complete at the same price as the uniform editions of the Novels, &c. This edition contains nearly fifty illustrations and portraits.

Notice touching Subscriptions.

Persons wishing the above works, will please notice, that any two of them can be had by the remittance of a Five Dollar Note, postage paid. In all cases the money to be positively received before the works are sent.

**NOTICE TOUCHING POSTAGES**

No letters taken out of the Post-office unless the postage on them is paid—therefore it is (time and paper wasted for persons to write without a due observance of the above rule. All letters to be addressed to

LOUIS A. GODEY,

Literary Rooms, 211 Chestnut St., Phila.

Jan. 1, 1839.

—Papers exchanged with the Lady's Book will oblige by copying all this advertisement, and forwarding a No. with it marked, to the publisher. Any paper not now exchanged can be added to the list by complying with the above.

## THE SILK TRADE.

PROSPECTUS for publishing in Baltimore, a Monthly Magazine to be entitled

**THE MARYLAND SILK MANUFACTURER'S MAGAZINE.**

The work will be published under the auspices of a number of gentlemen actively engaged in the cultivation of MORUS MULICAULIN, feeding of the worms, and manufacture of silk. It will be edited by E. Yeates Reese, and furnished to subscribers at one dollar per annum.

Ample arrangements have been made, and correspondents established to enable the editor to present a work containing all the information necessary to the planting and cultivation of the trees, the feeding of the worms and the successful management of the entire silk business. The work will also contain valuable information on agriculture and farming generally.

It will be the particular object of the editors to promote the interest of those engaged in the silk culture in the Southern and Western States; as there the cultivator possesses peculiar advantages in respect to climate, soil, labor, &c.

The first No. will be issued on the 15th of the present month. The citizens will be waited upon in a few days for their patronage. It is a subject that has excited great attention of late, and has proved itself to be one worthy of practical attention. It is hoped that a liberal patronage will be afforded.

Orders by letters (post paid) with the subscription for the year, will receive prompt attention. Address E. Yeates Reese, Editors Baltimore, or J. P. Cook, and Wm. and J. Neal, Booksellers, Baltimore St. Baltimore

**Removal.**

**JOHN SATTERFIELD,**

HAS removed to the shop on Washington street, nearly opposite the store of William Loveday, where he will carry on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS**

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He takes this method of returning his thanks to his old customers and the public for their liberal support, and solicits a continuance thereof, pledging that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Wanted a boy about 14 years of age, to learn the above business. J. S.

November 6th, 1838. (G3w)

**WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD**

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

**JOHN CLARK.**

Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

**NOTICE.**

This is to give notice to the public, that W. C. Ridgway, Jr. is our regularly appointed Agent for collecting all dues and obtaining subscribers to the American Museum of Literature and the Arts.

**BROOKS & SNODGRASS,**

Editors and Proprietors.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1838.

## Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it required, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kinds of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.

The public's obedient servant,

E. McQUAY.

Feb. 7

## PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

—These works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The years and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages.

The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1

One copy of the Appendix \$1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But where subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 11th of December next.

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

**BLAIR & RIVES.**

Washington, Dec. 4, 1838.

## B. F. Faulkner,

**TAKES** this method of informing the people of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has bought Mr. John B. Pirbanks' entire stock of Seasoned Materials, which he is prepared to make up at short notice at the old stand, on Dover street, adjoining the Smith shop of Mr. Alexander Dodd, at very reasonable prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

His stock of materials is very extensive and of the first quality, which with his own experience in the business, as well as a fixed determination to give satisfaction to his customers, will he hopes ensure him a fair proportion of the public's patronage. His Carts, Cart Wheels and other work will be warranted to be as good as any made on this shore or elsewhere.

Easton, Nov. 27. (G3w3w)

## MARYLAND:

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**

30th day of November, A. D. 1838.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 30th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Test,

**JAS. PRICE,** Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber, of Talbot County, having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Joseph Martin, 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 therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

**JOHN S. MARTIN, Ex'r.** of Joseph Martin dec'd.

Dec. 18—3w

## \$5 REWARD.

THE subscriber returning from Easton to Caroline County on Tuesday the 20th November inst, alighted from his horse, and left him at the end of Thomas Hopkins' lane. The Horse ran off in the direction of Kings' Creek. This Horse is a bay with three white feet, and formerly belonged to Mr. Edward H. Nabb, and was sold by him to Mr. John Lee, who is known as a fine runner. Any person who will give information so that I get him again, or will leave him at Mr. Bute's tavern, at Hillsborough shall receive the above reward of five dollars.

**HARRISON HARCROFT.**

Nov. 27, 1838

"Matchless Sanative."

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of

**CONSUMPTION,**

and all affections of the lungs.

He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.

**HENRY THOMAS.**

August 21, 1838.

## John W. Cheezim,

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his Store Room,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## Winter Goods,

which added to his former stock, renders his assortment complete.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.

Dec. 25, 1838.—3t

## William Loveday,

HAS just received from Baltimore,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## Winter Goods,

which renders his assortment very complete.—He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.

Dec. 25, 1838.—3t

## Teacher Wanted,

FOR Primary School District No. 1, Election District No. 4, a person competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, bringing good testimonials of character and capacity will be employed by application to the trustees.

**RICHARD ARRINGDALE,**

**HARRISON MCKEY,**

**WILLIAM ATWELL,**

Trustees.

Dec. 25, 1838.

## New Spring Goods.

**WILLIAM LOVEDAY,**

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of

## Staple and Fancy

**GOODS,**

adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same.

Easton, April 10. (G)

## Abram Griffith,

FROM DENTON,

Has taken the well known and long established Tavern Stand, in Easton, called the

## Easton Hotel,

lately occupied by Solomon Lowe, deceased.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Travellers can be accommodated with Horses and Carriages.

Dec. 23, 1838.

## MARYLAND, SCT.—TALBOT COUNTY

**ORPHANS' COURT,** 21st day of December, A. D. 1838. On application of Doctor Samuel P. Dickinson, Adm'r. of General Solomon Dickinson, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1838.

Test

**JAS. PRICE,** Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with 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 Gen. Solomon Dickinson, 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 therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

**SAMUEL P. DICKINSON, Adm'r.** of Gen. Solomon Dickinson, dec'd.

Dec. 25 3w

## MAIL LINE

FROM EASTON TO CAMBRIDGE.

THE subscriber will run a comfortable four-wheel carriage from Cambridge Ferry to Easton, regularly on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS. His ferry-boat is in good repair, and travellers can be promptly set across the river on all possible occasions.

No pains on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction to such as patronize him.

He can convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula, at the shortest notice.

**DAVID PRICHARD.**

Cambridge Ferry, Dec. 18 3w

## Found.

ON Wednesday the 28 ult. on the road between Easton and Centreville, a Gold Watch Case, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and proving property.

For particulars enquire of the Editor, Dec. 4.

## FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent for the year 1839, the house and garden, situated on Harrison street at present occupied by Mrs. Donovan.

For terms, &c. apply to

**SAMUEL A. LOWE.**

Nov. 27 (G3w)

## NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support extended to him since he has been engaged in the Mercantile Business, begs leave most respectfully to inform them, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh supply of

## GOODS

usually kept in his line—such as

Candies, best bunch Raisins, by the pound or box, Malaga Grapes, Almonds, Prunes, Figs; a large supply of the best English Walnuts, Ground Nuts, Chestnuts, Ginger Cakes, Ginger Nuts, Pound Cakes and Jumbles, Sugar, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, &c.

Also, a great variety, such as,

Beard and Silk Pursses, Buckskin, do. Ever Pointed Pencils, Silver and Brass Thimbles, Bodkins, Fancy & Plain Gold Finger Rings, Plain Gold Ear Rings, Tooth Brushes, Pen-knives, Scissors, Skates (side, tuck, Radding, Dressing, hoop and fine tooth combs) Head Bands, Fancy Glass Boxes, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Percussion Bird Guns, Watch Chains, Steel Pens, Thermometers, Corset Laces, Corset Bones, Shaving Glasses & Boxes, Razors, Shaving Brushes, Razor Straps, Pins, Needles, Maps, Sewing Cotton, Silk, and Thread, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Wispes, Beads, assorted colors, Blacking and Brushes, Painted Buckets, Market Baskets, Sauff Boxes, Fancy Soups, Lanterns, Aromatic Salts, Bears Oil, Macassar Oil, Cotton Cord, Steel Traps, Dusting Brushes, Spittoons, &c. &c.

Also, GROCERIES, as follows:

Coffee Tea, Molasses, Cheiving Tobacco, Smoking, do. Cigars, Snuff, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Pepper, Alum, Allspice, Saitpeitre, Coppers, Strong Beer and Cider, &c.

Also the largest assortment of

## BOOKS

ever before offered by me in this market, (too numerous to mention in an advertisement) also a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of the above articles will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.

N. B. The highest cash price given for Rags.

The public's obedient servant,

**CHARLES ROBINSON.**

Dec. 18 3w



## The Union Tavern, IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling houses lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitted; and, as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair & equal competition with any other individual in his line.

At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

The patronage of the Judges and Council, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.

The stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

His carriages will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

E. McDOWELL.  
Easton, Talbot county, Md.  
Nov. 14, 1837.

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.  
CHARLES ROBINSON  
SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are never appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Talbot County, you are respectfully requested to give the following and attentive perusal.

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE, Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature: one.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE  
So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.

When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

How is this accounted for?

By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—all the other excretories of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

Purging!—Yes—I say purge!

The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so mighty an explanation. Yes purged be that also in the head, the back, the bowels, the stomach, the side, the throat.—Does it arise from internal or external cause—I still say purge!—For know this self evident truth that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity, the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers—which cannot by possibility seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. Hippocrates says: "Purgation expels what must be expelled, and patients find relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grandfather's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 80 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition sets out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always assented to on the first appearance of sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.  
Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 3rd. door from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH, M. D. also by

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.  
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. If it cannot be shown DO NOT PURCHASE.

July 29, 1838. ly

## New Goods.

WILLIAM POWELL through this medium, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, respectively, for the liberal encouragement received in his business at Wye Landing. And having sold to Henry B. Fiddleman (his former partner) an equal interest, the business in future will be done in the name and firm of

POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.

Who respectfully solicit a continuance of their generous patronage. Having just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are now opening a very large and extensive assortment of

## GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Adalaide, Drab, and mixt Cloths, Victoria, Black, Drab, mix'd Cassimere, of all colors, and striped Cassimere, Cassimere, of all colors, plain and striped, Black, Blue and Drab, Beaver and Plaid Cloths, Flushing, Heavy Kersey, Plaid, striped and plain Linsey, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment of Vestings, French and English Merinoes, Circassians, Mousdelains, new and latest style, superior French Bombazines, Bombazets, Sattinets, plain and fig'd Gro de Naps, of the latest style of various colors, Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain and fig'd Bobanetts, Mull, Swiss and Jackonett Muslin, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings, Laces, Edgings, Thread and Bobanett Laces, Ribbons, Braids, a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silks Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hoskin Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, Baizes, Bannockburn and French Plaid Shawls, Blanket, do. Shemal, do. Merino, do. of different colors and sizes, variety of other Shawls, Hdkfs. &c. British, Victoria and French, Prints, latest style, domestic, Print, Rose, Whitney, Macnaw, Duflut and cradle Blankets, Tickings, Apron and Furniture Checks, Domestic, Plaid and stripes, 3-4 1 1/2 5 16-4 Bleached and brown Sheetings, and Stings, heavy Osnaburgh, Stockings, Yarn, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15 Some Twine, Wicking, Licens, Ready made Clothing, &c. &c.

A large and general assortment of

## Boots and Shoes,

Of various shapes, and for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Boys. 300 pair extra heavy oranges for labourers. Plain and fashionable.

For Russia, and Silk

## HATS,

For Seal and Otter Caps, A large assortment of Saddles and Bridles,

part superior Bridles, Sursingles, Collars, Batters Bridle Leathers, Martingales, Harness Trunks of Leather and Seal Skin, Carriage Drivers, Curt and P'ding Whips, a large Lot of Upper and Lower Leather, prime quality.

A general assortment of

## Hardware and Cutlery,

Two dozen double and single barrel duck and BIRD GUNS, part superior. Fine Wire Twist, Patent, British China, Glass and Queens Ware, Earthen, Stone and Tin and Wooden Ware, a large and general assortment of

## GROCERIES,

consisting in part of Java, Rio and St. Domingo, Coffee, N. Orleans and Santa Cruz Sugars, Loaf and Lump do,

Gunpowder, Imperial and

## Hyson Teas.

Old Madeira Wine in Bottles, Draught, best port Lisbon and dry Malaga Wines, Champagne of the Choicest Brands by the case, superior Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Old Rye and common Whiskey, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Peach and Apple Brand, N. O. & W. I. Molasses, superior Cheese by the single one or Cask, all kinds of Crackers, Ceylon, Snuff, Tobacco, Raisins, St. Ubes and Sack Salt, Herings, &c.

Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,

## Mineral and Botanic MEDICINE,

Ploughs and Plough Castings, a quantity of lumber, 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 and 8-4 Yellow and White Pine, Cypress Shingles, Laths, Lime &c. &c. The whole of which will be offered on the most pleasing terms. The subscribers respectfully solicit a call for examination from those who may want cheap goods.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,

Wye Landing.

Talbot Co. Oct 30th, 1838:

The subscribers having at considerable trouble and expense completed a new and substantial SLOOP, to run as a regular packet, to and from Baltimore, will commence her regular

trips from this place on Saturday

the 27th inst, leaving regularly every Saturday at 9 A. M. and Baltimore every Wednesday in succession at the same hour. H. Morning master, passage and fare \$2.

Having two other vessels in good order, they will be pleased to take in grain at any of the landings on Wye and elsewhere, if desirable, at the lowest rates of freight, and hope by a strict attention to the business to receive a share of the public's custom.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wanted immediately.

## A Miller,

To attend my Wind Mill. S. HAMBLETON, Near St. Michaels, Md.

Nov. 27, 1838

"Matchless Sanative." THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of

## CONSUMPTION,

and all affections of the lungs. He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.

HENRY THOMAS.

August 21, 1838.

## NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM R. BUSTEED, THROUGH this medium tenders his thanks to his friends and customers respectively, for the liberal encouragement received in his business at Hillsborough, and having purchased in partnership with Jas. H. Barwick, the entire stock of goods belonging to Messrs. Reynor & Fountain, the business in future will be done in the name of

Busteed and Barwick.

Who respectfully solicit a continuance of their generous patronage, having just returned from the city, and are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

## Goods,

which have been selected with the greatest care from the latest importations consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, mixed Fancy, Ribbed Cassimere; Cassinets of all Colors, Plaid, plain and striped; Heavy Kersey, Plaid, plain and striped Linsey, Coarse Cassinett and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment, English and French Merinoes, New and latest style superior new French Bombazine, Grodenap's of various colors and latest style, superior Bl'k. Lustrings Silks and Florences of various colors, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric; plain and figured Bobanetts, Mull, Swiss and Jackonett Muslins, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings, Laces, Edgings Ribbands, Braids and a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hoskin Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, Baizes, Bannockburn and French Plaid Shawls, Blanket, do. Shemal, do. Merino, do. of different colors and sizes, variety of other Shawls, Hdkfs. &c. British, Victoria and French, Prints, latest style, domestic, Print, Rose, Whitney, Macnaw, Duflut and cradle Blankets, Tickings, Apron and Furniture Checks, Domestic, Plaid and stripes, 3-4 1 1/2 5 16-4 Bleached and brown Sheetings, and Stings, heavy Osnaburgh, Stockings, Yarn, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15 Some Twine, Wicking, Licens, Ready made Clothing, &c. &c.

A large and general assortment of

## Boots and Shoes,

Of various shapes and kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys, coarse and fine Boots, heavy brogans for labourers, plain and fashionable,

## Russia Silk and Fur HATS,

Men and Boys Seal Caps. A large and general assortment of

## GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Rio, Laguayra and St. Domingo coffee, New Orleans, Santa Cruz and loaf sugar,

## IMPERIAL AND Y. HYSON TEAS.

Spices, &c. Molasses, superior cheese, cakes, crackers, flour, herrings, salt, all kinds of snuff and tobacco.

ye Stuffs, Paints Oils; Mineral and Botanic

## MEDICINES.

Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, China, Tin and Earthen-Ware

A large and general assortment of

## LIQUORS,

A general assortment such as Old Holland Gin, French Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Wines, Rum, Common Whiskey and Cordials, a large supply. In addition to the above they carry on

## Blacksmithing.

In all its variety, also all kinds of Cart work done at the shortest notice, having made arrangements with Messrs Talbot and Malins to that effect.

All of the above articles will be disposed as low as such can be purchased on this shore otherwise we will refund the money to the complainer for the article sold, being determined to sell low for cash, country produce; or six months credit to punctual customers.

BUSTEED & BARWICK.

Hillsborough, Nov. 20, 1838.

N. B. All kinds of grain purchased, and the highest prices given in cash, or taken in exchange for goods by

BUSTEED & BARWICK.

## Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-1 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing, May 29

## Dover Bridge.

THE public are hereby notified that Dover Bridge is now repairing, and will not be in order for passage until Tuesday the 18th inst.

CHARLES GWINN.

Dec. 4, 1838.

John Brown Talbot County Court Sitting in vs Chancery 30th Nov. 1838.

Attest Holt Ordered that the report of Richard B. Carmichael, Trustee in the above case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the ensuing term of Talbot County Court, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland three successive weeks before the first Tuesday in next May Term

The report States the amount of Sales to be \$802:

True Copy P. B. HOPPER

JAMES PARROTT, Dec. 4, 1838.

## WOOL.

The subscriber continues the sales of wool on commission, and is prepared to make liberal advances, if required, on wool consigned to him for

LYMAN REED.

No. 227. Market Street, Baltimore

## PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. It is not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The years and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages.

The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. It is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any doubt of its correctness, it may be removed at once by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1 One copy of the Appendix \$1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, post-paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But where subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscription should be made by the 11th of December next.

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

BLAIR & RIVES. Washington, Dec. 1838.

## B. F. Faulkner,

TAKES this method of informing the people of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has bought Mr. John B. Finkbecker's entire stock of Seasoned Materials, which he is prepared to make up at short notice at the old stand, on Dover street, adjoining the Smith shop of Mr. Alexander Dodd, at very reasonable prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

His stock of materials is very extensive and of the first quality, which with his own experience in the business, as well as a fixed determination to give satisfaction to his customers, will he hopes ensure him a fair proportion of the public's patronage. The Carriage Cart Wrecks and other work will be warranted to be as good as any made on this shore or elsewhere.

Easton, Nov. 27 (Geo W W)

## \$5 REWARD.

THE subscriber returning from Easton to Calverton County on Tuesday the 20th November inst, alighted from his horse, and left him at the end of Thomas Hopkins' lane. The Horse ran off in the direction of King's Creek. This Horse is a bay with three white feet, and formerly belonged to Mr. Edward H. Nabb, and was sold by him to Mr. John Lee, he is known as a fine racker. Any person who will give information so that I get him again, or will leave him at Mr. Busteed's tavern, at Hillsborough shall receive the above reward of five dollars.

HARRISON HARDCASTLE. Nov. 27, 1838

## COACH GIG

AND HARNESS MAKING

THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6 (G)

## THE SILK TRADE.

PROSPECTUS for publishing in Baltimore, a Monthly Magazine to be entitled THE MARYLAND SILK MANUAL AND FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

The work will be published under the auspices of a number of gentlemen actively engaged in the cultivation of MORUS MULICAULIS, feeding of the worms, and manufacture of silk. It will be edited by E. Yeates Reese, and furnished to subscribers at one dollar per annum.

Ample arrangements have been made, and correspondents established to enable the editor to present a work containing all the information necessary to the planting and cultivation of the trees, the feeding of the worms, and the successful management of the entire silk business. The work will also contain valuable information on agriculture and farming generally.

It will be the particular object of the editors to promote the interest of those engaged in the silk culture in the Southern and Western States; as there the cultivator possesses peculiar advantages in respect to climate, soil, labor, &c.

The first No. will be issued on the 15th of the present month. The citizens will be waited upon in a few days for their patronage. It is a subject that has excited great attention of late, and has proved itself to be one worthy of practical attention. It is hoped that a liberal patronage will be afforded.

Orders by letters (post paid) with the subscription for the year, will receive prompt attention. Address E. Yeates Reese, Editors Baltimore, or J. P. Cook, and Wm. and J. Neal, Booksellers, Baltimore st. Baltimore

## Removal.

JOHN SATTERFIELD, HAS removed to the shop on Washington street, nearly opposite the store of William Lovejoy, where he will carry on the

## TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He takes this method of returning his thanks to his old customers and the public for their liberal support, and solicits a continuance thereof, pledging that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Wanted a boy about 14 years of age, to learn the above business.

J. S. (G W W)

November 6th, 1838

## LADY'S BOOK, AND LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE:

Published by the same Proprietor for nearly ten years. Edited by MRS. S. J. HALE AND MISS LESLIE

PUBLISHER AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR, LOUIS A. GODEY.

Eighteenth and Nineteenth

Volumes.

With a circulation double the extent of any other monthly of the same nature. Not a State or Territory in which may not be found this popular publication, The Lady's Book, and as it has emphatically been termed, by a number of the contemporary press,

THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE,

is issued monthly in the city of Philadelphia. SEVENTEEN VOLUMES

have already been published, and in a very short time it will in itself comprise a library of the contribution of the MOST CELEBRATED WRITERS OF THE AGE.

This work is intended principally as a repository for the Lady Writers of America,

Most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages—and it is conducted upon the same liberal principles as in former years—paying for original contributions, in the most liberal manner, thus securing a

GALAXY OF FEMALE TALENT Which can not be, or at least is not, employed by any other Publisher. As an evidence of what kind of persons use the Lady's Book as a vehicle to convey their productions to the public, reference may be made to the cover of any of the Nos. lately published, as it would take up too much room to give all the names.

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE, Still occupy the same stations that they did in a former year, and we shall also have it in our power to convey to the public some of the delightful effusions of

MRS SIGOURNEY, One feature in the work which has given so much satisfaction, the

SPLENDID COLOURED PLATE OF FASHIONS

Will be continued.—These are engraved and coloured in a SUPERIOR MANNER, and arranged expressly for the Lady's Book.

—ALSO— TWO PAGES OF MUSIC WILL BE GIVEN MONTHLY.

These embellishments alone are more than worth the extraordinary low price at which the book is put. The Subscriber loses no opportunity to add his work with pictorial embellishments, poetical effusions, works of Fiction, and sound moral articles, that make it a desideratum in every family. His whole attention is given to the conducting of the Book, assisted by the Ladies previously mentioned—hence its superiority.

PORTRAITS, ON STEEL, OF THE MOST CELEBRATED FEMALE WRITERS

Of our country, form part of the work. In addition to the Plates of Fashions, the June and December Nos. contain beautiful

Title Pages Engraved on Steel.

TERMS—\$3 per annum, the money positively to be received before a single No. is sent. Two copies for \$5.

All Letters to be addressed to LOUIS A. GODEY, Literary Rooms, 211 Chesnut Street, Phila. November 29, 1838.

MILLER WANTED.

Wanted a competent miller to attend my wind mill at Miles River Ferry.

Apply to CHS. LOWNDES.

Dec. 18 11

## NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTT'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Old Establishment, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, and nearly opposite the Battle Monument.

"Now's the day and now's the hour." Idle times are now all over for those who will apply for situations. Just bring recommendations and you will certainly find employment.

WANTED DAILY Porters, Waiters, Outlets, Coachmen, Laborers, Clerks, Barkeepers, Chambermaids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c.