Printed and published by RICHARD SPENCER.

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION. The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

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All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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

POETRY.

A LECTURE ON JEWELS. Tom Potts, a thirsty cobbler, at the Boar, Had drunk one day, till they would trust no more; And wending homeward chanced awhile to stop At the gay window of a goldsmith's shop. His hat hung o'er his brow in moody slouch, One hand was thurst into his empty pouch, And one into his breast .- He stood there thinking Upon the different modes and joys of drinking. "Ah, ha!" at last, said he! "now that's your sort! This purple stone is like to good old port, Full rich and warm: and that one, yellow pale, Is just the color of your amber ale. Delicious stuff!-and you, of deeper yellow, Is old Jamaica rum, so strong and mellow. Are not these diamonds? zooks, as clear and bright As drops of purest gin, they glad the sight; An I, that green stone, of hue so bright and fine, What is it like?-this plaguy head of mine! What do we drink that's green? Now let me think; Green:-let me see!-what is it green we drink?" "Ah Tom." replied a voice which well he knew. Those gems are like some other things in hue. That ruby stone is like the drunkard's nose, The yellow ones are like his sallow cheek, The purple bruises and black eyes bespeak. Those crystal drops are like his poor wife's tears. When she beholds him drunk, his curses hears, And thinks how changed he is, how lost how mea And, Tom, that other stone, so brightly green, Is-like the grass, that round thine own shop door, Begins to grow, since thou wilt work no more." Tom heard his wife's rebuke, but ne'er replied, She ne'er rebuked before, but she had sighed, Had wept in secret:-now her time she chose, Nor chose it ill. Next morning Tom arose, Kept at his work, nor e'er went near the Boar, Thus steady, he grew rich; paid off his score;

Nor ever lectured upon jewels more. [London Journal.

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tof Rat-the 31st, Esq. a y of Bal-an, who she was top Riti-aged u-as a scap

coast of Africa, to purchase territory and sext and the captains of the captai reception, exclusively, of emigrants from Matrix and ryland, and under the sole mannagement and fully corroborate the testimony which, in the local agent of the State Society. The reasons for control of the State Society. The reasons for first instance, induced the Board to select it the New England States, to explain the plans phuric acid should not be in contact with the try water, for this special reason. It may be said the New England States, to explain the plans phuric acid should not be in contact with the this independent action were sofully detailed in the last report of the Board, that it is deemed the last report of the Board, that it is deemed and present condition, the Board refer to the procuring peruniary aid: for although the appropriate the last report of the Board, that it is deemed and present condition, the Board refer to the procuring peruniary aid: for although the appropriate the companies the combination of the vapour and species of vapour does not depend upon the fael that the cost and difficulty of producing any companies the combination of the vapour and species of vapour does not depend upon the fael to the procuring peruniary aid: for although the appropriate the combination of the vapour and species of vapour does not depend upon the fael to the procuring peruniary aid: for although the appropriate the combination of the vapour and species of vapour does not depend upon the fael to the procuring peruniary aid: for although the appropriate the combination of the vapour and species of vapour does not depend upon the fael to the procuring peruniary aid: for although the appropriate the combination of the vapour and the procuring peruniary aid: for although the appropriate the procuring peruniary a unnecessary to recapitulate them at this time. accompanying despatch from Dr. Hall. Suffice it to say, that the experience of the past efficient operations of the grand scheme of African Colonization .- Maryland through her the coast of Africa, slave holding states may become free states.

For this purpose was the idea of colonization first promulgated; and for this purpose has there been that expenditure of life and money which has resulted in demonstrating the practicability of founding settlements, in their father land, of the colored people of the United States. If Maryland, with so many circumstances operating in her favor-with a colored population that does not increase-with a prevailing sentiment among her citizens adverse to the perpetuation of slavery within her borders -with legislative action lending its powerful and efficient aid .- if Maryland, thus situated, cannot succeed in this experiment, other states may well despair; and the friends of the cause the firm and unyielding, yet mild and continuous the land may well be disheartened. The emigrants the applied in Africa, will the prosperity of the so as to take a shape like a metal. The most applied in Africa, will the prosperity of the so as to take a shape like a metal. The Board of Managers cannot doubt of suc- generally were well satisfied with their situa- settlements there be assured; not funds merely retractory substances we know of are capable cess however; and in exercising the high and responsible duties devolving upon them, it is sed as could have been expected among men less wants of a new community of emigrants the metals we know of may be brought into with the firm belief that the time is not yet who had set themselves to subdue the forest in a strange land—whose first step must of no- a state of fusion by a proper supply of heat; invery remote, when with the full and free con- and the wild. Without waiting for the return cessity be unsteady and who feel so sensibly deed, all substances, by proper treatment, may sent of those interested in this species of pro-perty, the state of Maryland will be added to ed on the 14th December last the brig Bourne, that is afforded them in the outset. The Board By turning the rays of the sun, through a lens,

expedition was under the charge of Dr. James
Hall, a gentleman whose experience in Africa
admirably qualified bim for his situation. The
Accompanied here, and from whose experience in Africa
admirably qualified bim for his situation. The
Accompanied here in the Colony and return to this
son and Wynkoop, agents of the American
Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
took passage in the Ann, with a view of ascertook passage in the Ann, with a view of spirites them to advance.

For the

Parmah, king of Cape Palmas-Weah Boleo,

operations, by the approach of the rainy season, commenced discharging the brig, clearing the land on the Cape where he proposed to lay out his town, and erecting shelters for his people. As soon as practicable, the vessel was sent back to Monrovia and Bassa, for the families of the recruits from those places, and by the sion, agreed each to send one of their sons to the time she returned, -so actively had the work been pursued,—a shelter was provided for all liked life. The son of the king of Cape Patthe settlers. The discharge of the brig was mas was taken sick on his way to the vessel completed, and on the 19th March she sailed on her return. The Board had sent out the -Charles, the son of the king of Grahway, and frame and materials of an agency house, which frame and materials of an agency house, which was now erected, and in less than a month after the first landing, the settlement began to properly provided for.—Every opportunity wear the appearance of a compact and com- was allowed them to observe the advantages of fortable village. Messrs. Wilson & Wynkoop, civilization—they were well clothed, and at a fit after remaining at the Cape long enough to time sent to shool. Their improvement here become acquainted, and highly pleased, with was rapid, and there seemed every reason to its situation and its fitness for missionary la- hope that they would grow up, useful to thembors, then returned to Monrovia, and from selves and their people. The Board deeply rethence to this country. Mr. Hersey, after gret to state that on the 18th of November last aiding Dr. Hall in the ardious duties of the first | Charles died, after a short illness, during which landing, and attending to the erection of the every attention was paid to him by the local a agency house, also left the Cape and came to gent of the board in whose family he lived. Not erected a meeting house of the Methodist de-nomination, the first temple to the Almighty that rose upon the territory of the society.

had by his engaging deportment secured the good will of all who knew him—but because they were ignorant what effect his death would

eighty persons of all ages-a mere handful of his father, in case misrepresentation should make himself to work to get them established on king. their own lots and fortifications erected for their defence. At the date of the late advices, jously deliberated-and the Board at last de August 17th, 1834, he had built a fort, which fully commanded the native town of Cape Palmas, and two small towns on the beach—that he might state how he and the decease as well as the landing place, and thirty seven had been treated, and confirm the official state lots were occupied. The gardens already sup- ment transmitted by the Board. This t plied the emigrants with their vegetables, and the agent was about commenceing the location of the farm lots, so as to enable the settlers to that he was to go away from his American begin to clear and crop before the rainy season friends was only removed by the assurance the set in. At the end of four months, from the it his father pleased, he should return amo day of landing, the emigrants had all passed them again, to learn their ways that he mig through the sickness, which all experience on teach them to his people. The little boy the first residing in Africa, without the loss of a was dead had collected presents for his brother

The brig Ann, which retured to the United applicable to the transportation and support of taking place. year has forcibly shown the wisdom of the system adopted by the State Society. Upon its success, the Board of Managers believe, the new colony-and the Board immediately applied to meet the necessary expenses of the atmospheric pressure is a great agent in pre- and unpromising agent. For instance: in the now depends, in a great degree, the present prepared and despatched a vessel with supplies, new settlement in other respects not less im- venting water from boiling, can be performed transport at sea, the source of heat is derived both to support the emigrants already there, and and to put means in Dr. Hall's hands, to pre-principal northern cities, and in New Haven closed at the neck. If it is in that state plung-State Society, is about trying the important pare for the reception of the new ones, and to were joined by the Reverend Leonard Bacon, ed into cold water, it will boil; but the ebulli experiment, whether, by means of colonies on neet the expenses of the establishment without an eminent friend of the cause, who lent them tion will cease when plunged into boling water. drawing upon the society at home. The Sarah his powerful and efficient aid in the course of This is because the cold water condenses the and Priscilla sailed from Baltimore on the their journey. They were not able to remain steam in the upper part of the flask, and, by eighth of June last. On her arrival at the long enoughsto make their northern visit processor the cold water to Cape she found the settlement in an excellent fitable in a pecuniary point of view, but it is below; whilst the hot water keeps up the tempercondition, and Dr. Hall still well provided with lieved that they made a deep and favorable in- ature of the steam, which presses on the surmeans, from what was left of the shipment by the Ann, which he had husbanded with great care and economy. Every body was in good colonization to the northward, upon the system ed, that a liquid or gaseous state is not essenthe reception of 100 or 150 new emigrants, and tinue to act. lots had been actively urged forward.

nineteen of whom were adult males, well acclimated. On the 5th of February, the brig reached Bassa, and receiving five more recruits, sailed on the 6th for the point of this gentleman great assistance.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S plained by the head men of the towns who had connected with the Board of Managers, yet a been previously made to understand them, common interest exists among the new settlers joined to the great desire of the natives that the at Cap: Pa mas, that will make them all in a A mericans should be as one people with them, great degree dependant on each other for counovercume the difficulties which at first threat-ened to break up the palaver, and the land was sold by the kings to the State Society, for a To protound piety he joins firmness of characquantity of trade goods fully satisfactory to ter and sound judgment and discretion, togehem, though perhaps small when the ultimate ther with manners admirably calculated to win and probable importance of the settlement was his way to the hearts of the rude people to whom considered. The kings reserved to their people the use of their villages and fields, and stipulated, that within a year a free public school should be established in each of the required to be established as part of the considprincipal towns. The deed of cession is dated eration for the purchase of the territory. The n the 13th February, 1834, and is signed by American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have assumed this part of the duking of Grahway—and Baphro, king of Grand ties of the Board of Managers, and in so doing Cavally. As soon as the purchase was completed, Dr. pense, and have rendered their relations with Hall, admonished of the necessity of speedy the natives far less complicated. The Manapense, and have rendered their relations with gers highly appreciate the kindness of the American Board, in this respect, and have already tendered to them the thanks of the soci-

At the time of the purchase of the territory the three kings, who executed the deed of ces-State Society to be educated in the arts of civand remained behind-so that only two sailed the United States. Before his departure, he only did the Board regret his loss, as one who that rose upon the territory of the society.

Dr. Hall now found houself with about produce upon the relations of the colony with among the thousands around him-and set itself busy with the ignorant and unlettered

The proper course to be pursued was anxi-

pression, which will before long secure to the State society the co-operation of the friends of

the work of surveying and laying out the farm It cannot be supposed, indeed, that the State know that water can be passed through these ots had been actively urged forward.

Society will be left to suffer for the want of pethods, by the abstraction or the applicasent steam impelling power, such a voyage as through three states, by the abstraction or the applicasent steam impelling power, such a voyage as through three states, by the abstraction or the applicasent impelling power, such a voyage as through three states, by the abstraction or the applicasent impelling power, such a voyage as through three states, by the abstraction or the applicasent impelling power, such a voyage as through three states, by the abstraction or the applicasent impelling power, such a voyage as through three states, by the abstraction or the applicasent impelling power, such a voyage as through three states, by the abstraction or the applicasent impelling power, such a voyage as through the colonists, comiany and by those who have heretofore so then the colonists. and although inclined to be exacting when op- largely contributed to the cause when it was ated, and the facts ascertained by passing the tion, and there was as little discontent expres- for transportation and support, but for the count- of being converted into liquids by heat. the list of the non-slave holding states of the with fifty-eight emigrants, and supplies cor- carnestly appeal to those for whose more im- upon gold and platinum, we can decompose nion.

Tesponding, for the Cape. They were under of the Reverend Mr. aid.—They appeal to all the friends of freedom ly one solid which has not yielded to fusion. Ann, Capt. Langdon, sailed from Baltimore Gould, a minister of the Methodist church, long with a full cargo of goods and provisions, and a zealous laborer in this state for the improve-

VIGILANCE,"

ard propose to despatch at least two during the coming year-one in this work, much assistance will be and a still further reduction of temperature would convert it into a solid body. friends in this State and throughout for prompt and efficient aid and

tion. By order of the Board, BEN. C. HOWARD, Pres't.

-The American Colonization Soermined to despatch to Liberia, in Cours, and whom the Society have unrestore to their native land. The and sent to the Colony, by a vessel shortrom Philadelphia, all the necessary ments for manufacturing cotton, such as wheels, looms, &c., in order that the wo-

libors of agriculture, may be usefully oyed in a House of Industry.

B. B. PINNEY, the present agent Colony, having expressed a desire to enecticut, Colonial Agent in his place, bey can procure the services of a suit-essor to the agency."—Nat. Intell.

stitution.

propriation of the State is most liberal, yet it is the sulphuric acid would prevent congelation

A very pretty experiment, to prove that the face of the water so as to prevent it boiling.

From these investigations it may be conclud-

health, and no one more so than Dr. Hall already detailed in the first annual report—and tial to the nature of any substance, but that its himself.—There were ample preparations for upon which the Board of Managers will constant which that substance has access to. We heat which that substance has access to. eighteen emigrants, for Cape Palmas. The expedition was under the charge of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman whose experience in Africa Hall, a gentleman whose experience in Africa admirably qualified him for his situation. The most important advantages. He will remain the improvement of their undertaking; let only conceive, that we cannot reduce it, be-did—but of their undertaking; let only conceive, that we cannot reduce it, be-did—but of their undertaking; let only conceive, that we cannot reduce it, be-did—but of their undertaking; let only conceive, that we cannot command a sufficient quantity of heat to melt it and maintain it in a liquid of heat to melt it and maintain it

the choicer in Baltimore, which prevented the substances known as at most taking the fitness of Cape Palmas as a place for missionary labors. On the 25th of January, the Ann reached Monrovia, and remained there the Ann reached Monrovia, and remained there the days, taking on board thirty old settlers, nineteen of whom were adult males, well actions of the choicer in Baltimore, which prevented the substances known as at most the Choicer in Baltimore, which prevented the substances known as at most phericair, oxygen, hydrogen, &c. are, in fact, nothing but the steam of various substances the must be followed by an other improvement in the steam of various substances of the Marting of the Choicer in Baltimore, which prevented the subject has also been invited with the Board of the American Colonization Society; so that uniformity in the Liberian currency may be solved him the steam of various substances of the followed by an othing but the steam of various substances of the followed by an othing but the steam of various substances of the purposes of transport both by which cannot exist in the liquid state upon the land and by water, which will doubtless be land and by water, which will doubtless be applicated in the choice in the American Colonization Society; so that uniformity in the Liberian currency may be solved him the substances known as at most of the choice in fact, nothing but the steam of various substances of the purposes of transport both by which cannot exist in the liquid state upon the substances known as at most of the choice in fact, nothing but the substances known as at most of the choice in fact, nothing but the substances known as at most of the choice in fact, nothing but the substances are form attending to the choice in fact, nothing but the substances are form attending to the choice in fact, nothing but the substances are form at the choice in fact, nothing but the substances are form at the choice in fact, and the substances are form at the choice in fact, and the choice in fact, and th

in to the disinterested labours of the opic members of the American Beard ocean of metal,—a gold and a silver sea. Then, again, by the process of evaporation, which causes liquids to pass into vapors, we should see the table of Jupiter descending in const, to erect there a beacon, glowing the solution of the sight of the active and the sight of the active active and the sight of the active active and the sight of the active a e to the sight of the native and the a golden shower illustrated in golden and silvory showers. To carry the analogy still further; sage of civilization and the gospel, and the other to come unto his father's state at the poles. A slight decrease in the temperature of the globe, or a change of discounted and showers. tance of the sun, would cause all the water of the earth to become solid; a further decrease the other in October: Each will would freeze the various gases, so that the air

These circumstances suggest to a reflecting mind the beautiful adapation of the different objects on the globe to each other, and to the distance of the earth from the sun. Otherwise, those substances which ought to be fiquid, for the sustenance of animals, would subsist in the solid state. It is not at all improbable, that of the ensuing month, a vessel from the different planets have different substances is, with the sixy-two recaptured in them, suitable to their distances from the tely placed at the disposition of the sun; for there is no doubt that the temperature is produced by the sun, and depends on the sun's distance from the planets, and its intensity is dirainished in proportion to its distance. will also carry out a plentiful supply of In the planet Jup ter, the heat is twenty-five son and trade goods, with several bales times less than it is with us; and water, on They have also directed to be pursuch a globe, could not exist in a liquid state, unless heat was supplied from other causes that the sun.

When we consider the prodigious mechanical power which has been obtained, by the mere ability, on our part, to convert a liquid or water into steam, and reconvert that steam into water; when we consider the enormous amount of human civilization which has been produced by the due application of this simple ssionary labors, his original object, physicial effect; when we consider, that it is and has appointed Dr. EZEKIL SKINNER probable that the relations of the human race may be altered and modified by this applicathim that "he will be relieved from tion, and the very distances of the different of that station, and enabled to devote parts of the world be changed by a speedy inholly to his professional pursuits, so tercourse, and the prices of the objects of consumption be ultimately affected by it; when all these effects are attained by the mere fact of our availing ourselves of the simple physical RDNER'S SECOND LECTURE effect of converting water into vapour and back again, we naturally say, where there is so before the Liverpool Mechanics' In- large a field, and so many different substances from which the effect may be produced, should elebrated Leslie has invented a method we not expect, from the large advances which uting ice, by the employment of sul- are making in the generalization of these prin-TH IRD ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Board of Managers to the Maryland Colonization Section and District Colonization Section Colonization Section and District Colonization Section Colonization Section Colonization Se acid has such a strong ciples, that this effect may be produced from for warter, that if it is present in an other substances. Water possesses several maining in our vaults for coinage, as, in round numbers, \$475,000; no part of which was deposited with vapour, it will immediately properties which render it the most hopeless. necessary to produce it, but on the cost of the liquid itself Suppossing, then, we could get fuel for nothing, still water is the most unfit from coals, which are bulky, and are transported in the vessels in order to produce steam: the water at sea costs nothing, and suppose the fuel costs nothing: still they must be carried, and they impose a limit to the application of the steam engine to the purposes of navigation. A vessel impelled by steam power of 200 horses consumes one ton of coals per hour, or twenty four tons per day: therefore, to provide for a voyage of twelve days, it would have to carry with it (welve times twenty-four tons of coals, Thus, therefore, there is a limit to the application of steam navigation. It is generally understood, that a vessel cannot carry more fuel than is necessary for the purpose of propelling it ten or cleven days; consequently, by the premade for any practical and advantageous pur-

In considering the prospects of improvement in these respects, we naturally look towards those liquids which are most readily turned into a gaseous form. Ether and alcohol are eastly converted into vapour, but in the way in which the steam power has been applied these are rather expensive If it was used in a high pressure engine, the vapour would escape into the air and be lost; whilst, in a condensing engine, although not lost, it would be unixed M'Cormick, and by the same at the same time with so much water that its seperation would be and place Mr Moses Marts to Miss Tabitha attended with considerable expense. There is only one other way in which it is possible to Cupid is an eccentric as well as a mischieve is only one other way in which it is possible to

reached Basa, and receiving five more recruits, and of the Gills for the point of her ultimate specially of care as many destination. Dr. Hall had sent word to the kings of the vicinity of the purpose that brought him to Africa, and when he reached the Cape, which he did not the 11th of February, he will the will did not the 11th of February he reserved, which the resident of the will did the will distribute the will distribute the will distribute the arms a part of the consideration of the sproyeed purchase. "His master," so he told in which the is a wind the many repeated to first im self-arm to do first many to the land, Rum made the back to the frame of a house for the missionary as a many to her the heart and the appearance of the settlements of the settleme The transfer of the second sec

as to connect Maryland in Li- the other analogy, afford such a high degree of carbonic acid, as nothing would be necessary so as to connect Maryland in Licistion, still closer with its parent
probability, that, to a reflecting mind, there
the Atlantic.

Can be no doubt that every substance, in partpiston of the engine work as with steam; possilike it might be found expedient to apply bestcan be no doubt that every substance, in parting with its heat to certain extent, becomes a bound with the Amering with its heat to certain extent, becomes a build, and it is possible to conceive that if, by any cit cumstances, the temperature of our globewere that if, by any cit cumstances, the temperature of our globewere that if, by any cit cumstances, the temperature of our globewere that if has no bounds. Thus we should get rid of the marine of bounds. Thus we should get rid of the marine of bounds. Thus we should get rid of the marine of the control of the control of the marine of the control of the control of the marine of the control of the control of the marine of the control of or unite them in a bond which it would would assume the state of vapour, and mix which attend it. We may therefore, look forward which the Maryland with the atmospheric air. By the same cause, should be the last to wish to see weak-many of the solids would be converted into lists and fill the body of the solids and fill the body of the solids and the same cause, in the solids would be converted into lists and fill the body of the solids are the same cause, in the solids would be converted into lists and fill the body of the solids are the same cause, in the solid solids and the same cause, in the solid solids are the same cause, in the same caus

Dr. Lardner concluded amidst great applause,

THE MINT .- Extracts from the official Report of the Director of the Mint, just prints d for Congress.

"MINT OF THE U. STATES, Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1835. general transactions of the mint during the last

"The coinage effected within that period amounts to \$7,388,423; comprising \$3,954,260 in gold coins; \$3,415,001 in silver; \$19,151 in copper; and consisting of 11,673,643 pieces of

"The deposites of gold within the last year have amounted, in round numbers, to \$4,389,-000, of which about \$1,087,000 consisted of coins of the United States, issued previously to the act of 12th of June, establishing a new ratio of gold to silver: about \$898,000 were derived from the gold reigions of the United States; 8225,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$2,180,000 from Europe; \$12,000 from Africa, and \$9,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the amount received from Europe, about four-fifths were in foreign

"The coinage of gold under the new ratio commenced on the first day of August, the earliest period permitted by the act, In anticipation, however, of a change in the legal valuation of gold, it had been considered proper to suspend the coinage of all deposites received after the 1st June. Previously to this period, the sum of \$283,545 had been coined, so that, of the above amount of the gold coinage for the past year, \$3,570,725 consist of the new standard. The amount, however, is the result of the operations of the mint during only five months of the year, corresponding to an amount, for a full year, of about 81 millions in gold. Within the same period the comage of silver was regularly maintained at the average rate of the whole year making a general result of both gold and silver corresponding to a yearly coinage of nearly \$12,000,000.

The amount of gold in the vaults of the mint on the 1st August was \$468,500; the amount now remaining in the mint uncoined is \$435,-000; no part of which was deposited earlier than

exceeded the aggregrate coiniage of gold during the nine preceeding years from 1825 to 1833, inclusive.

"The influx of silver during the past year having very considerably exceeded the amount contemplated in the estimates for the year, oc-casioned, during a large portion of that period, an unusual retardation in the delivery of coins, and the amount of deposites has no doubt been restrained, to some extent, by this consideration. The estimate for the current year it is believed, will cover the power required, to meet the whole demand for coinage, in a due proportion of the several denominations of

Annexed is a table exhibiting the amount of gold received from the gold region of the Uniled States, annually, from the year 1825, inclusive, [three millions six hundred and seventy nine thousand dollars.] It will be observed that the progressive increase the amount received from that quarter is less conspicious within the last year. This results, it is believed, in a very material degree, from the attent tion which has during that period, been directed to arragements for working the viens from whence have been derived those superficial deposites of gold, which being most abvious, have heretofore attracted the principle regard, Nothing has occurred to weaken the impression before entertained as to that extent and richness of the gold mines of the United States, but much to confirm the confidence before expressed, not merely in their increasing produciveness, but in their permanency,"

HYMENIAL-EXTRAORDINARY.

Married, in the vicinity of Connersyille, In-

ous and frolicksome rogue. It is said he is

Mr. SHEPLEY presented the credentials of the Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, elected a Senator from the State of Maine, to supply the

racancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hen. PELEG SPRAGUE. Mr. RUGGLES having presented himself, the oath was administered, and he took his seat

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Deof the private armed brige Neptune and Fox. Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Richard Anderson.

Mr. PRESTON, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate directing an inquiry into the expecy of connecting the third and fourth Judicial Districts, and to extend the benefits of the Judiciary system to the Western States, repordistricts formed of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, into one district.

POST OFFICE BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, of the bill to change the organization of the General Post Office. The question being on the sixteenth section, submitted by Mr. GRUNDY, as an amend-

ment, providing for payment of the debts of the Department, which may be owing on the 31st March, 1835. Mr. GRUNDY rose, in support of the a-

mendment, as this subject would be properly discussed only by those who have carefully examined it. In answer to the remarks of the honorable Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Porter) made yesterday, he wished to say a few words. The honorable Senator supposed, hecause he was no favorite of the present administration, injustice had been done to his constituents, in regard to the route leading to New Orleans. This route had been particularly pointed out by the report of the majority of the committee last session, and but one feeble voice raised in its favor, and that not from Louisiana. Mr. G. read from the report of the majority several passages going to condemn this route, and this report was a fovorite with the majority of examined that their enormity would be observthe Senate. He was the only one who supported the conduct of the Postmaster General Le would state, that there was a very large sum on that occasion. He wished to do justice to due to small contractors prior to Jan. 1st, 1834, that officer; he wished justice to be rendered where it was due. Last year the head of that now suppose this appropriation of \$300,000 Department was condemned for extending facilities; now, he was censured for withdrawing

Mr. G. did not think the Department had acted in compliance with either the reports of the majority, or of the minority, but to meet mittee, and they were as skilful as any in the the exigencies of the times.

The President of the United States had been censured in the course of this debate. He ing appropriation to pay them? But there were wished to see if the censure was just. Mr. G. wished to see if the censure was just. Mr. G. accepted drafts too in circulation not paid, amounting to \$160,000, but payable at a future
at, made to the President; also from the report
day, and in the aggregate they amounted on far as they could be discriminated, and shown propriately belonging to the Commissioner's So far from that, he did not believe they would for payments of the just and legal debts of the even vote for it now. The Department had been accused of corruptions, said Mr. G. He Mr. BUCHANAN said, he did not rise to thought the head of that Department uncorrupt, and incapable of corruption. He feared young a member of the Senate as himself tion; not from any suspicions of his integrity, ion, it had already been too much extended but from perjury and misrepresentation. The The bill before us, was for the purpose of changmaster General of corruption.

corruption, in general terms, the innocept was that the same hands which received the public involved with the guilty. Distinctions should money were those which disbursed it: when it be made—the dishonest should be pointed out; must be admitted that there could be no efand then, in the language of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Preston,) the culprimight be held up to the view.

was improperly applied, where there was no ence that the individual accused had been profited. He thought mismanagement was se vere enough. If there was corruption, he did not believe it attached to the head of the De-

The Postmaster General, said Mr. G. did not reverse the political maxim, which considers all innocent until they are found guilty; which, perhaps, he ought to have done, and suspected all persons of having improper and selh designs on the Department. A thousand influences were brought to bear upon, the interest of the contractor, of the inn-keeper, of the stage-driver, of the citizen who provided hay and oats, or chickens and butter, for the sup port of those employed in this business; and finally, by members of Congress.

se Senator from New Jersey, said Mr. G. had told us the People would not be satisfied with the turning out of a single clerk. That Senator would not be satisfied with the turning out of a single clerk-not with the turning out ing out ati the clerks in all the Departments-

should also pay all just and honest debts. He he should express fearlessly. they were about it.

of the department. But although he did not on the U. States, yet he thought that permiss otherwise been necessary. Without saying in point of policy, the Government ought to pay the money, because it had received the benefit of it; and he designed to vote for such for another occasion. He would merely sugition, when the department should be post to the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing, annually, each failure to deliver the mail where whether the debts due to the small contractors the same may be conveyed in steambouts, prior to the year 1834, which were admitted to be honest, might not be provided for by this bill, even if he would consent to do nothing red. a proposition, when the department should be d upon a safe and secure foundation. But to say, that no proposition was made or intended to be made for such an appropriation. Now as to the payment of these debts, let a schedule be laid before the Senate, and if it should ap-

of want of vigilance, corruption, or any other believed the ascertainment of the amount cause, he must think it was not Obadiah who had tied all these knots.

Mr. EWING denied that there was any thing in the report of last year from which it could be justly inferred that the Committee condemned the carrying of a daily mail between the Post Office Department for the ac New Orleans and Mobile as a waste of public transportation of the mail, or for money born money. He thought no such thing; he rather thought the mails, generally, were not carried any too fast. Mr. E. read from the report of last session, to show that the objection to those contracts was, that the Postmaster General States." nade them by private arragements, instead of

by a public letting, which prevented open bidding. He said there were 150 failures in a partment, in compliance with a resolution of year upon the route between Mobile and New the Senate, relative to the claims of the owners. Orleans, and yet \$40,000 a year were paid for carrying this as a daily mail. And it appeared, too, that Mr. O. B. Brown was interested in that contract. Whether there was corruption in this, he would not argue with the honorable gentleman. But why were these failures'-The mail ought to have been carried daily, and ing and other agents; he passed a warm e ought now to be so carried; but the payment for gium upon the Postmaster General, to services which were never performed, was integrity, uprightness, and noble generous heart what the Committee condemned. So if other he wished to do full justice: he was convin payments which had been made by the Depart- his kind, and benevolent, and unsuspe ted a bill re-organizing the Judicial Circuits ment for services which had not been rendered the United States, and connecting the two had been reserved, and paid usefully for faciliment for services which had not been rendered, tating the mail, the Committee would not have mned them-the danger of paying which the honorable gentleman feared, was certainly a groundless alarm; for not a single witness had be paid off out of the funds to accrue from futestified against the Department, but his testi- ture postages. mony had been confirmed by the documents in the Department itself. It was not the disposi-tion of our people to get up a conspiracy against object by a single measure. The gentler the Department itself. It was not the disposithe head of the Department, or any other person in it. It was with great difficulty that the well to have made this proposition the truth could be got out of the witnesses, and of a distinct bil'. The Post Office Depart

ulated on the public funds, the presumption did not denied, we should make provision, arise, that the public suffered to that amount, cessary to relieve the Department was to be ous character. What should hinder us considered as an application for relief. He considering this simple question of reorgani cared not how it came, whether from the Postmaster General or the committee, the purport was the same, and it was so believed by the majority of the committee But as to the report, ne admitted it did not produce conviction among the whole community—it was not expected it would do so. It was not till these things were ed. With regard to the appropriation asked, many of whom were now nearly ruined, and should be made, the large contractors, who had performed no service, would come in and sweep t away, while the honest small contractors the Postmastes General said was about \$ 100,-District, had made the actual sum only about \$199,000. How then could me make a sweep-

they would have voted in favor of the grant .- ate annually such sum as would be required

accepted drafts too in circulation not paid, a-

extend this discussion; on the contrary, if so for him at the commencement of the investiga- might be at liberty to express such an opinorder for investigation held out an invitation ing the organization of the Post Office Departto all dissatisfied and ill-disposed contractors ment. Its most important provisions had rewho had been dismissed or rejected. But to ceived the unanimous approbation of the Comthe honor of his countrymen, he was proud to mittee. It was not denied that the enactment say no one had been found to accuse the Post- of this bill was indispensable to the useful and successful operations of the Department. It Mr. G. said in accusing the Department of corrected the strange anomoly now existing, fectual security against abuses, but by imposing the duty of receiving the money upon one class of officers, and that of paying it out upon Mr. G. contended that the term corruption another. The main object was to adopt some measure to correct this evil. The session was rapidly drawing to a close, and unless we should pass this bill and send it to the House of

Representatives very soon, it could not become a law at the present session. He was ready to ress on an examination of the principles involved in the bill, but not to a discussion of alleged abuses in the administration of the Department, which he deemed out of place at this time. There was a resolution on the table offered by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Smith) on which, when it should come up, war might be waged on the one side as well as the other. But he would not engage in such discussion now, for another reason. When the reports of the majority and the minority of the fourth clause requires the Commissioner to re-Committee were presented and read, the Senate port to the Postmaster General the condition of ought to be one transported there. But his resented the appearance of a 'Sleepy Hollow.' With very few exceptions, not a Senator then present, paid that attention to them which their importance required. He plead guilty himself: the Commissioner to be made to Congress, the it ought to be incorporated in a particular bill, the reports grave details which he did not and section was adopted. out of a single clerk—not with the turning out could not thoroughly understand from hearing of the Head of that Department—not with turnso with the turning out of all the heads of the departments—as, not even of the President of opinion on the subject. So soon as he could departments—ae, not even of the President of the United States; for then the Vice President of would turn himself in.

Mr. G. contended, that if Congress took away the revenues of the Bepartment, they was not disposed to trust to some future appro-priation. It was better to do a thing while before us. As to most of the facts, it was said in his office;" which Mr. GRUNDY not obboth the reports agreed. But from the same jecting, was agreed to, and the section, amend-Mr. LEIGH said, he understood the report facts, the majority and minority of the Comof the minority of the committee at the last
session, as a recommendation to pay the debts
of the decommendation to pay the debts
of the decommendation to pay the debts mittee had drawn very different inferences. To ascertain which was correct in their conclusions, would require a much more minute and attentive examination of all the circumstances attentive examination of all the circumstances attentive examination, than would have otherwise been necessary. Without saying any thing further, he keeped we would go on to pelieve any such debt contracted as these had attentive examination of all the circumstances been, without authority of law, were binding attending each transaction, than would have

nore. Their payment should no longer be de-layed. Certainly the gentleman could not be afraid to trust the Commissioner to be appoint-[Mr. CLAY here, on less

sury Department than through the medium a committee. He therefore offered the foll ing amendment to the amendment:

That all the debts now due and owing

of his amendment.

Mr. BIBB declared that he could neither vote for the amendments nor for the bill itself as it now stood. He maintained that the Post Office Department ought to support itself; instead of being a burden and incumbrance, it ought to be a profitable concern. Mr. Burn reprobated strongly the abuses which had decreased and straining the abuses which had decreased and straining the straining that the straining the straining that the curred, and attributing them to the contrac temper had been imposed upon by designi and dishonest men. A set of miscreauts had fed upon the plunder of the Department. Mr BIBB concluded by proposing an amendment to the effect that the outstanding debts should Mr. WEBSTER said a rule of practical

from Tennessee, he thought, would have when the officers were examined, the Commit-tee had really to wring the testimony out of them. He thought when a public officer pec-called, existed there, and he believed it for the reconstruction of the Department, and it did not require negative proof to show that the public did not suffer. Mr. E. said he was under an impression, from the report of the to him the proper course, and if so, why into committee, that the specification of the sum netion? The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) argued, and with great propriets, that the amount of the debts was not pertinent to the question of the mode of reorganizati And he thought so too, but he carried the principle farther he thought that the means of paying those debts were not so either, they were entirely distinct. The appropriation was a matter to be founded on estimates. The gen-tlemen on the other side of the House desired position to join them in this matter. But was the salary, with the Auditors of the Treasurry; there any thing more easy than to get a stand he saw no reason for the distinction between port from the department, with statements of the them. The salary was quite sufficient, and it amount of its debts? He hoped the honorable gentleman (Mr. Grundy) would not thus obstruct the progress of the bill, which he know out on the same footing.

Mr. WRIGHT asked the yeas and mays the gentleman (Mr. Grundy) would not thus obstruct the progress of the bill, which he know out on the same footing.

Mr. WRIGHT asked the yeas and mays the gentleman (Mr. Grundy) would not thus obstruct the progress of the bill, which he know out on the same footing.

Mr. WRIGHT asked the yeas and mays the great principles of this bill, which required the Postmaster General not to extend the expenditures of the Department beyond its revenues. And when, by legislating, you entry of the gentleman desired should pass by the into-fluction of this debateable matter. Because, and mays the salary with the Auditors of the distinction between the other, and other applications would be irresistible. It would also be trenching upon one of the great principles of this bill, which required the Postmaster General not to extend the expenditures of the Department beyond its revenues. And when, by legislating, you entry of the great principles of this bill, which required the Postmaster General not to extend the expenditures of the Department beyond its revenues. And when, by legislating, you entry of the great principles of this bill, which required the Postmaster General not to extend the expenditures of the object of the amendment, and other applications would be trenching upon one of the postmaster General not to extend the expenditure. Mr. WRIGHT asked the yeas and nays the object of the amendment, and the control of the best of the object of the amendment, and the control of the best of the object of the object of the object of the amendment, and the control if we were called on to pay the debts in this way, it opened the whole question; and must

drew the amendment. amen: ments) was then taken up. It provides, contractor for additional services in carrying that the books of the Treasury, so far as relates the mail upon any mail route, so as to increase to the accounts of the General Post Office, the compensation to more than double the net shall be kept seperate and distinct from all o-ther accounts; and every warrant for the pay-Mr. EWING moved to amend this section ther accounts; and every warrant for the payment of money for demands against the Gen- by inserting after the word "route" in italics. eral Post Office, shall express upon its face these words-"which shall have been establish

eral Post Office. After some explanation from Mr. Grundy, this section was amended so as to require such warrants to be "signed by the Postmaster General and the Commissioner of the General Post Office;" after which it was agreed to.

was then considered: "That the Commission General Post Office." er to be appointed under the provisions of this act, shall have power to transfer debts due tors, in discharge of debts due to such contractors, for services which may have been rendered prior to the time of drawing such drafts." After the word "Postmaster," the words 'who do not make deposites in Bank" were inserted, at the suggestion of Mr. KNIGHT, and the section, as amended, was then adop-

The 19th section was next considered. provides that the Postmaster General shall re- New Orleans and Mobile port to Congress within the first ten days of Upon this proposition a discursive debate en each annual session, and specify at length, the sued the finances of the department.

The 20th section was next considered, in the would be opposed to it.

following words: "It shall be the duty of the Mr. PORTER admitted there was some in Postmaster General to turnish to the Deputy congruity in incorporating a provision like this idation bids should not be received. Postmaster at the termination of each route, a in a general law, but he hoped the Senate

"mail," the words "a copy of which, the Post- bill, no change could be made in any contract for, separately, and separate contracts executed rels.

fice at the times prescribed." It also directs to the President's letter to the people of New the Postmaster General to report to Congress, Orleans, and the allusions made therein to annually, each failure to deliver the mail where himself and his colleague. When Mr. P. con-

After some immaterial amendments of form,

also thought the salary ought to be reduced from four thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Mr. C submitted an amendment to be inserted in lieu of the first section:

| Also thought the salary ought to be reduced from the first two the Senate the necessity of an unrestrained daily intercourse between that city and the north. This was the object of his colleague's amendment, and it occurred to him and the question was determined in the affirmation.

section: "That the duties now performed by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, be, and the same are hereby assigned to the Second Auditor of the Treasury; and those now assign-Mr. GRUNDY accepted the offer as part to said Commissioner."

After some conversation between Mr. CAL-HOUN and Mr. BUCHANAN on the sub- be appropriated for their use. ject, and before any action was had no the prop-

Mr. GRUNDY interposad a motin to ad journ; which prevailed, and The Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1835. Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill supplementname.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the same comlands of the U. States; which was read and or-

dered to a second reading.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, on leave, introduc near the same.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate directing an inquiry to be made into the propriety of making further appropria ions for arming the fortifications of the United States, reported a bill for the purpose; which was read, and ordered to a second reading. Mr. ROBBINS, from the Committee on

the Library, reported the joint resolution, directing certain medals to be struck in honor of the officers engaged in the defence of Fort St. Stephens, with an amendment. POST OFFICE BILL

On motion of Mr. EWING, the Senate retumed the consideration of the bill changing the when, and how, the mail should be conveyed organization of the General Post Office, when from place to place. He believed there was one Mr. CALHOUN withdrew the amendment he instance in which Congress had authorized the submitted vesterday. Mr. EWING moved to amend the bill by

striking out 84000, the compensation given to the Commissioner, and inserting \$3,500.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend the amendment by reducing the salary to \$3000 per an-

to provide for those honest men who were creditors of the department, and he felt every dis-

made to the second, third, fourth and fifth sec-

tions, when ring the books in the General Post Office, apof the majority of the committee, showing the grounds on which the President had found the nake an appropriation of the senators from Louisiana. If they thought so, let them state to the Senate that the senators from Louisiana. If they would have voted in favor of the grant.—

In a gregate they amounted on the state to be just and honest, he would be to be just and honest, he would cheerfully vote office, to be delivered up to that officer on the could not be done otherwise, Congress ought to the sum sufficient to pay them.

In a gregate they amounted on the louisian in the last April last to \$160,000 as he had state to be just and honest, he would cheerfully vote office, to be delivered up to that officer on the could not be done otherwise, Congress ought to a sum sufficient to pay them.

Mr. GRUNDY said, that he had but one jected, and then, when sufficient data could be object in view, in all that he had advanced on books and papers in the Post-office, or copies of the last this should be inserted.

Mr. GRUNDY said, that he had dayanced on books and papers in the Post-office, or copies of the could not be done of the could no

The 12th section prohibits any additional The 17th section (another of Mr. Grundy's compensation from being made to any mail

that the same was issued on account of the Ge:- ed for 10 years before the execution of his con-

This amendment was also agreed to. The 12th section further provides that "when any extra service shall be ordered, the amount of the allowance therefor, in dollars and cents. shall be signified in the order for such service, The 18th section, in the fellowing words, and be forthwith entered upon the books of the

Mr. EWING moved to add to this, "and no additional compensation shall be paid for any from Postmasters by drafts in favor of contract extra services ordered before the issuing of such order and the making of such entry; which

was agreed to. Several unimportant amendments were made other sections of the bill, on motion of Mr. EWING, when Mr. PORTER moved an amendment as an

additional section to the bill, "That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to enter in-It to a contract for carrying a daily mail between

Mr. SOUTHARD opposed it, not because

difficulty was in selecting any particular route After being so amended, at the suggestion of where there should be a daily mail carried Mr. WEBSTER, as to require the report of and introducing it into this bill. He though and unless this was a very grievous case he

congruities should yield to general utility and public necessity. The mail was now carried

pass, and he was not in favor of it, he would uncertainty which prevailed in existing confrom Louisville to St. Louis—he did not wish to embarrass the bill but if his passed he would should be continued. Mr. LINN said, if the amendment should

that New Orleans should be made an exceptive—yeas 41, nays, 2, as follows: tion. He was willing that St. Louis should YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bibb, Black, have equal privileges, if it had as imperative claims. The necessity of a daily mail from Mobile to New Orleans, was self-evident. transportation of the mail, or for money of and actually applied on account of each ed to the Second, to the Third Auditor; and transportation, when ascertained, adjusted and that the Fifth Auditor shall hereafter be audited, according to the provisions of existing known as the Commissioner of the General audited, according to the provisions of existing the latter city, was about \$46,000, while \$40, and shall perform the duties hereby laws, shall be paid by the treasury of the United Second, or which may hereafter be assigned, or which may hereafter be assigned. then? They asked nothing unreasonable, but ton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster,

> Mr. BIBB said he should vote for the proposition, notwithstanding the objection of the honorable gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. lettings the books containing the register of the Southard.) Mail routes were established by bids shall be opened for inspection:" which we Congress, and the question now was, whether, if it was manifestly proper that the mail should be transported a certain number of times on a particular route, it was the duty of Congress so to direct. He thought it was. Could there be any more doubt that a daily mail was as neces-sary between Mobile and New Orleans as be-and it shall be let out again." ary to an act authorizing the Territory of sary between Mobile and New Orleans as between the seat of Government and New Orleans, and between Washington and New York or Philadelphia? If it was self-evident that it mittee, reported a bill authorizing certain rail was important to have a daily communication road companies to construct roads through the between New York and New Orleans, and the States. And although it would not be known Postmaster General would not establish it, to the Department, their bids would be known ought it not to be done? It was said he would not establish it, but that it was only tri-weekly. as well for the little as the great routes, and ed a bill providing for the erection of a light Then, he thought a provision for the purpose then they would transfer to each other. This bouse at Mobile Point, and for placing buoys ought to be introduced into this bill, and he would be the result in practice. It would be would go for any other similar proposition where the propriety of it was as manifest as this

Mr. GRUNDY remarked, that having givported favorably upon it last year. He thought there should be a regular daily mail between New Orleans and the eastern States. But such a case as this pever had occurred in our legislation before. Congress had never yet said employment of a steamboat for that purpose.-He was very unwilling to see this special kind of legislation The object was certainly a de-sirable one; but if this proposition was agreed to, the honorable gentleman from Missouri would also make out his case, and perhaps a very strong one, and how could you refuse it? And another and another would then be presented, and how could you refuse the accommodation? Let this be established as a preceresponsibility. He agreed that this daily mail was proper, and ought to be established; but he

oped it would be done in the ordinary way. Mr. SOUTHARD thought it important that this should be a daily mail route; and if it ment should be paid. He was very unxious and a statement of all matters in suit and all led in a bill establishing cost routes. that this bill should pass, if proper uncodence studgments remaining unsatisfied;" which were bill, he had no doubt vest posts passes were incorporated in it, and he therefore with ugreed to. bill, he had no doubt west posts passed at this session—there were positive. For it both here and in the other House; and it would be easy to say in that bill, that there should be a daily

mail between Mobile and New Orleans. He assured the gentlemen from Louisiana, that, in some form or other, he would give them his utmost exertions to carry such a proposition through Mr. EWING said he agreed with the hono-

rable Senators from Louisiana, that a daily mail between New Orleans and Mobile, was nighly necessary. And he also agreed with he other Senators, (Messrs. Grundy & Southard.) that this bill should not be encumbered with unnecessary provisions. There was another objection:-this bill must yet pass through the other House, where, if it was sent loaded with incumbrances, it would be impossible to get through this session-and it was of the utnost importance that it should be passed.

The question being upon the amendment, Mr. WAGGAMAN asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. PRESTON explained his reasons for voting against the amendment. An important proposition, said Mr. P., had been but yesterday withdrawn to prevent every thing unnecessary from being incorporated in the bill; and he was opposed to this amendment on the same ground.

The question was then put and decided in the negative—yeas 8, nays 33. Several other unimportant amendments were then made so as to conform to others inserted in the examination of the bill and it was then reported to the Senate as amended.

The question being then put on all the amendments collectively, they were agreed to. Mr. KING, of Georgia, then moved further to amend the bill in that part which prescribes the mode of letting contracts. His proposition was, that proposals should be handed in Sealed, which should then be regularly numbered, and when opened it should be done in presence of the bidders; also, that all combination or consol-After some remarks between Mr. EWING

for each accepted bid, and every proposal shall be handed in sealed."

Mr. WRIGHT inquired whether it had occurred to gentlemen that this amendment would

transportation. But if there were fairness in consolidation bills, it would not have that effect. And he thought it would not in fact increase the expense. Yet, such was the confusion and

whether the evils complained of had grown out | Congress were perpetually in session. He also thought the salary ought to be feduced | years it would be doubled. This fact would amendment, and by Mr. WRIGHT against

only what they paid into the Treasury might | White-41.

NAYS-Messrs. Tallmadge & Wright-2. Mr. EWING then moved a further amendment to the bill, that "immediately after the agreed to.

Mr. SHEPLEY then offered a further amendment "that if any person bid for different routes, seperately, which are connected with each other and shall not obtain the principal

Mr. BUCHANAN thought there was no ground of apprehension on this subject. The great mail contractors would drive all the small contractors from the public roads of the United to each other. There would be combinations then they would transfer to each other. This as it was now, with this difference, that it would not be known at the Department.

The amendment was disagreed to.
Mr. POINDEXTER then offered a further en his opinions very fully yesterday, he would amendment providing that if any Deputy Postnot say any thing to-day on the general topics master shall at any time refuse to deliver, or connected with this bill. But if there had been shall detain any letter, newspapers, periodical. any person more consistent than another in fa- or other paper transmitted through the mail vor of this mail being carried daily, he was that with intent to prevent the same from duly man. He always was in favor of it, and re- reaching the person to whom it is directed, he shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding \$500, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, be dismissed from office, and be ever afterwards incapable of holding the office of Deputy Postmaster.

After some conversation between Messrs. ROBISON, POINDEXTER, BIBB, and PRESTON, upon the proposed amendment, it was agreed to.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, then offered a further amendment as an additional section to the bill, which was to prohibit mail contractors from putting coaches for the conveyance of passengers upon other routes, in opposion to the coaches of the regular mail contractor on such route.

After some explanation from Mr. KING of

the bill for a third reading,
Mr. EWING asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and are as follows:

NAYS .- None. So the question was unanimously determined in the affirmative. Mr. WAGGAMAN then gave notice, that

on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill directing a daily mail to run from Mobile to New Orleans. And then, the Senate adjourned.

REMARKS OF MR. BARRY,

Post Master General of the United States, at the celebration of the Extinguishment of the National Debt, and of the Victory at New

Gentlemen:-This is the anniversary of a day that should be held sacred in American history, and consecrated to valor and to freedom. It is a day on which the friends of liberty should unite as firothers, and no unkind feeling be allowed to rankle in the bosom. In this spirit ad Iress you I see some grey heads at the tat I". I do not know that we have amongst us any soldiers of the revolution. If we have they and those who are absent have the first tribute of my heart, in gratitude for the liberty I en-

We all have some recollection of the events of the late war-of the causes that led to it-of the sufferings and gallantry of the northwestern army—of the patriotism and bravery of General Harrison, its commander, and of Governor Shelby, the hero, of two wars. It affords me pleasure also, to add, the tribute of praise justly due to my gallant friend, Col, Johnson, who stood in the front of battle, covered with wounds and with glory.

On the Niagara frontier, were performed deeds of valor that would have done bonor to the bests days of Greece or Rome. On the mountain wave of the ocean, our noble tars won for the nation imperishable renown.

But we had reverses-defeats in which the bravest and best of our country fell .- The enemy, too, aproached the Capitol; burnt and destroyed our public bulidings, & drove, for a time, the Chief Magistrate from his station. Soon after this disaster, Congress assembled-the President's house and the Capitol were in ruins; public credit was shaken; and the stoutest hearts began to quail. The Hartford Convention had sent on its delegates. A dark cloud hung over us. Honored by my State, at this crisis, with a seat in the Senate of the United States, I witnessed these things and saw the gloom that surrounded us. At a moment when the most steadfast were desponding, the sound of victory! victory! was heard. A blaze of

Look for a moment at New Orleans-see the difficulties and dangers that Andrew Jackson had to contend with. It required the genius of Sentorious to unite in action the heterogeneous population. It was done. Even the pirates of Barrataria were made to contribute their aid in defence of the city. He saved it with its beauty and booty. To enable him to do so, and to control the population of the city, he staked his life and fame, and to save his country, took the responsibility of proclaiming marnot have the effect of increasing the cost of tial law. "The lion was seen to go forth, but the battle once ended, in peace he was the lamb." Behold him now summaned before the civil tribunal to answer for the measure which bad preserved the city and its court. Around him there was a victorious army, devoted to its General—ready to obey his orders. The sword was laid aside—the habiliments of war cast off, and in the garb of a private citizen. pear that they were bong filed dobts, he would not you to the penalty of the continued. For suppers one of these debts was a contract for the personal proposed the suppers of the proceed the proceed the pay a debt, the consideration for which has one taken a size the of the victor of the busy to offer the one he suggested.

Mr. WAGGAMAN said, the honorable on which the soin the taken suppers on which had not taken a size time of the victor of the suppers of the proceed the was filled as the victor of the suppers on which had not taken a size time of the victor of the suppers on which had not taken a size time of the victor of the proceed the victor of the suppers of the proceed the victor of the proceed the victor

Instantly the General ly asked the idows and Does histor grandeur! on!" "go on manifested. clude by of the memor New Orles history, co

Here Mr would not highest in THEM tained the T TUES We ack

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berty I enof the events led to it-of northwestern ohnson, who with wounds e performed

ation. Soon embled—the were in ruthe stoutest

Orleans-see ndrew Jackired the genithe hetero-Even the o contribute ave his counlaiming mar-go forth, but s army, derivate citizen.

Here Mr. Barry paused. Loud cries of "Co on!""go on!" proceeded from every part of the room—much applause and enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Barry remarked, that he would not ocupy longer time, but would conwould not ocupy longer time, but would con-clude by offering as a sentiment, in honor of sachusetts, on the part of that body, to represent the memory of one who stood amongst the that Commonwealth, in the Senate of the U. highest in the estimation of the commander of States, for six years from the 4th of March

THE MEMORY OF GEN. COFFEE:-A raid movement of his troops, unpuralleled in istory, contributed much to aid the Hero, who saved the city of New Orleans, and nobly sustained the honor of his country.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1835.

We acknowledge the favor of sundry public Documents received from our Representative in Congress, the Hon. R. B. Carmichael, among which is a copy, in pamphlet form of the

the report of the Committee of Ways & Means us set to and make Duniel Webster President, of the Legislature of Maryland, received from Senate. our Delegate, S. Hambleton, Jr. Esq. From this document we propose offering our readers copious extracts in our next paper.

The report of the committee will be found to The report of the committee will be found to ment, great injustice is done to Mr. Leigh. Supsustain throughout that of the Treasurer of the posing, which Mr. P. did not believe would be Western Shore, in regard to the embarrassed the case, that the Jackson party should succeed condition of the Finances of the State; making in April, and that they should have a majority in the next General Assembly, Mr. P. risked the deficiency in the Treasury to meet the appropriations of the last year, including the jour-should the next Legislature be against him, or nal of accounts of the session, 865,169 57; and abide by the instructions they may give him. He stands pledged to do this by the whole histhe estimated deficiency for the present year

by a further encroachment on the State's capital now on special deposit in the Union Bank of anxiety to postpone, that the people may pre-Maryland to the amount of \$44,014 78, by judge the question at the next election, is a making sale of the states dividend on the special deposites in the Bank of Maryland, estimated to be worth \$12,500; by a bonus of \$75,000, he presents. Mr. Leigh is bound to resign (of which 25,000 is to be paid annually for should the instructed men be turned out by the three years,) extorted from the citizens of the gard for the Right of Instruction. Mr. L. State for the incorporation of a Bank in the knows that he could only have been re elected city of Baltimore, to be styled the Merchants by their votes; and if the people prove at the Bank of Baltimore; and, by a tax on collateral polls, that these members have gone against legacies & inheritances, which it is supposed, will he will see at once, that in voting for him, they vield \$15,000 annually.

port until we can afford our readers an apporport until we can afford our readers an appor-tunity of examining it and judging for them-and Mr. L. should scorn to owe his seat to such

By the proceedings of the U. S. Senate pub- and the receiver would be as bad as the offendlished in this morning's paper, it will be seen, er.

This is, of course, one of the greatest points that the bill to reorganise the Post Office De-partment, passed the Senate by a unanimous Leigh take his seat? is one of the important the House of Representatives.

tee of the corruption and mal-administration of the Department, is another matter. When that shall be taken up, we may look for the outpourings of party rancor.

it will not be difficult to show, that Mr. C. has struction or no Instruction? are the questions lips. Give reasons for what you do. Make permitted his party prejudices to get the better before you. of his judgment and candour.

THE NEW COUNTY .- A Bill has been re-

ken the following observations on the relative ing an arbitrary negative upon resolutions to degrees of cold on Monday, the 5th of January, last, and Sunday and Monday, the 8th and 9th
February, Inst. which the Editor says were made by "a correspondent, who, having nei- sion, although many of the same members, two ther to sow nor reap, had leisure to observe the winds and regard the clouds."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8th, 1835. I wrote you last evening respecting the in-teresting debate which took place yesterday in the House of Representatives—interesting in the House of Representatives—interesting and highly important it is considered by all the members with whom I have conversed. Mr. Adams' course has excited a good deal of observation, and, perhaps I might say, animadversion. He distinctly charged the Senate committee with "dodging the question," and pronounced a half way eulogism on the President for upholding the honor and dignity of the nation in its War Message. The friends of the President are in raptures with Mr. Adams' speech. Mr. Lytle, in particular, appeared to speech. Mr. Lytle, in particular, appeared to exuit exceedingly at "the grand moral specta-cle presented to the world and the nution, of an ex-President of the United States disdaining the trammels of party, and coming out manfully to support the honor of the nation, and a President, his successful rival, who seems determined to do his duty fearlessly and like a true American." It is to be feared that the

Instantly the sum was raised by the citizens - war party will be stimulated to "go the whole ters of instruction have been signed by 6,466

FROM THE N.Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.

On Wednesday of the present week, John next. The vote was as follows:-

Whole number of votes, Necessary to a choice, John Quincy Adams, John Davis, William Baylies,

Isaac C. Bates, 3 The House of Representatives of Massachusetts having on its own part, chosen Governor Davis, there is of course a disagreement beween the two houses. Either candidate is well worthy of the honor. Either candidate would reflect credit upon the State. But one can be spared from the State better than the other Governor Davis is so immediately and deservedly popular among the people, that we think ration of Mr. Adams.

We also acknowledge the favor of a copy of

Governor Davis at home for the present. Let and then give Governor Davis his place in the

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE POLLS! "In this proposition for indefinite postponetory of his past life-by his regard for the right of Instruction-by all those high, and honora-This deficit the committee propose to meet ble, and patriotic traits of character for which he is so distinguished. There is no danger, then, in the election of Mr. Leigh; and all this mere pretext."-Gen. Severn E. Parker's Speech in the H. of D., on the 27th January.
We take Mr. Parker at the first issue which

their wishes, and disobeyed their instructions, did-not represent their constituents; and that We will defor any further notice of the Ro- they gave their votes contrary to such instructions. The act, therefore, is contrary to the a violation. Their act is against his own principles; it should be considered null and void-

vote. We trust the same will be the result in questions to be decided. If an indignant peo-They will as much attain their object, by their We have read Mr. Calboun's report on Exceptive patronage. We propose laying it before our readers, at as early a day as our convenience will allow. In the general principles of the report we heartily concur, but think therefore in the report we heartily concur, but think their object, by their till led from one haunt of vice to another, they become inebriates, idlers and profligates, and end their days in sorrow or ignominy.

2. Maintain an authority over them. For this purpose abide by your own decisions. Neverthem—to the Polls! Leigh or no Leigh! In—to the Polls! Leigh or no Leigh! In—to the Polls! Concurs or the profligates, and end their days in sorrow or ignominy.

2. Maintain an authority over them. For this purpose abide by your own decisions. Neverthem—to the Polls! Leigh or no Leigh! In—to the Polls! Concurs or the profligates, and end their days in sorrow or ignominy.

2. Maintain an authority over them. The purpose abide by your own decisions. Neverthem—to the Polls! Leigh or no Leigh! In—to the Polls! Concurs or the purpose abide by your own decisions. Neverthem—to the Polls! Leigh or no Leigh! In—to the Polls! Concurs or the purpose abide by your own decisions. Neverthem the polls of the profligates and profligates, and the led from one haunt of vice to another, they to become inebriates, idlers and profligates, and the led from one haunt of vice to another, they to become inebriates, idlers and profligates, and the led from one haunt of vice to another, they to become inebriates, idlers and profligates, and the led from one haunt of vice to another, they to be come inebriates, idlers and profligates, and the led from one haunt of vice to another they become inebriates, idlers and profligates, an

A writer in the Petersburg Constellation of the 3d, makes up a new issue - and let the worst come to the worst, we may make up that issue also at the next session. But we cannot Leported in the House of Delegates for the crea-lieve it to be possible, that Mr. Leigh will wait tion of a new county, by the name of Carroll, for sush a trial.—Hear the proposition of an

The bill to authorise the levy courts of Dorchester and Somerset counties respectively to levy a sum of money for the free passage of the citizens of these counties, over the Nanticole Coke Bridge, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

The Weather.—From an article in the U. S. Gazette (of Philadelphia) we have talken the fellowing and the citizens of the subscriber of the citizens of the counties given, or to pass upon the first principle of Procedure and Somerset counties respectively to the first principle of Free Government, (THE consists a gire of your soul concerning them; that this is the great desire of your soul concerning them; that this is the great desire of your soul concerning them; that this is the great desire of your soul concerning them; that the many to reason them; them that the subscriber of this object. Pray for it in the first principle of Free Government, (THE family; impress it upon them before any species of them at sate of the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been excelled and fitted up at great cont bear of the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been excelled and fitted up at great cont bear of the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been excelled and fitted up at great cont bear in the first principle of Free Government, (THE family; impress it upon them before any species of grace; cultivative in them at sate of the property of the citizens of these counties, over the Nanti-content of the citizens of these counties, over the Nanti-content of the principle of Free Government, (THE family; impress it upon them before any species of grace; cultivative in them at sate of them at sate of the Prospectus for Christian biography. To this end select the article and fitted up at great cont to the Exchange Buildings in this city. The family; impress it upon them before any species of them at sate structions from the people, or other pressing necessity. Indeed, they have made the high The cold Monday, January 5, the Mercury at 6 o'elock in the morning, was 4 degrees below Zero or 0
but it moderated so that the mercury rose to 20 above poses of a Party, heterogeneous in principles,

to instruct ons actually given, and against the will of a majority of the good people of this

Commonwealth:

"Resolved, therefore, by this General Assembly. That the said election can confer no moral right to the office, and the said Benjamin Watkins Leigh is hereby instructed to resign the same immediately.

The Representative that will boldly deny the right of the people to instruct him, is entitled to respect for his candour and independence, though he be in error; but he that admits the right, and insidiously fritters it away, is like a WHITED SEPULCHRE, a fit receptable only for dead men's bones, and not for the projection of the rights and liberties of the living.

We have seen sixteen counties, &c., represented by twenty Delevates, which save at the We have seen sixteen counties, &c., represented by twenty Delegates, which gave at the last election 7,991 votes, and elected nineteen

the General would not accept it; but generously asked that it should be bestowed upon the widows and the children of the slain in battle.

Does history present a spectacle of more moral grandeur!

WHIG IN WASHINGTON.

War party will be simulated to go the whole against France," (as some of them said they would to, weeks ago,) when they find such unlegal voters; yet, but three of these delegates were fully and fairly instructed, and the children of the slain in battle.

WHIG IN WASHINGTON. these delegates were fully and fairly instructed, and have disobeyed. It is also well known, all the period that the delegates from Bath, Logan, and Tyler, have clearly and unequivocally violated the will of their constituents—so also of the Senators from Harrison and Wythe. Thus take from Mr. Leigh's poll (which stands at 85,) 14 Delegates and 2 Senaters, who have misrepresented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators representing districts which are thought to be doubtful, and who voted for Mr. Rives, to-wit—Messrs, Dyer, Flood, Basye and M'Coy, (4) and Mr. Leigh would have 73 votes, and Mr. Rives 93.

Shall we not go to the polls, and do our duty

UNTERRIFED FREEMEN?

LITTLE ROCK, (ARKS.) Jan. 9, 1835. By an officer of the Army from Fort Gibson, we are informed that Major Armstrong had settled the preliminaries of a treaty with the Osage Indians, and that it was to have been signed on the 1st inst. The provisions of the treaty are said to be highly advantageous to the Government, and liberal to the Indians.—

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Advocate.

BY THE SNOW-HILL SUFFERERS

From the citizens of Smyrna, Del. From the M. E. Church, Wilming-

ton, Del. From the M. E. Church, Elkton, From the Hon. Isaac McKim, 50 00 From Jas. W. Williams, Harford 10 00 county, Md.

From Dr. Thomson Holmes, Accomack county, Va. to be distribu-ted by a member of the Committee, in cash and provisions. From the Hon. H. P. C. Wilson, From the citizens of Vienna, Dorchester county, Md.

From Jas. M. Fooks, Worcester county, Md. 86,869 56 Total. JOHN S. MARTIN, IRVING SPENCE. Snow-Hill, Jan. 22, 1835.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal, DIRECTION

yourself, for each other, and for home. Do this with prompt attention.
by a pleasant countenance, pleasant tones, kind The public's obd't serv't. by a pleasant countenance, pleasant tones, kind offices, orderly arrangements; good books, aote. We trust the same will be the result in questions to be decided. If an indignant people shall supersed the servants who have transport ful, enlightened, profitable conversation. Magressed their orders, they will at the same time my children run from home to get rid of scold-set aside the election that had just been made. lards, vain stories, obscene songs, &c, &c, un-

them feel that correction is as painful to you as to them—(cruel parents will have bad childdren.) Look them full in the face when you speak to them, and teach them to look at you. Never allow yourself to repeat a direction several times; and always enferce your precepts,

January 20, 1835. Colder Yet .- A correspondent of the New Haven Herald says, a servant girl of his asked

might stand quite near zero." "I guess" says she, it is more than that, for Miss L told me it was 44 degrees below Nimrod." PRAISEWORTHY .- On Tuesday afternoon Described and that the marrary rote to 20 above that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderated so that the marrary rote to 20 above the first moderate and substituted their own partizan zeal for the first moderate and substituted their own partizan zeal for the will of the good people of this Commonwealth. The subscriber's house. Have the first moderate and vindicate their PROSTRATE RIGHTS, against the instituted their own partizan zeal for the will of the good people of this Commonwealth. The only power, therefore, left to the people of this foot bridge leading to Intelligent the will of the subscriber's house. Have foot the first moderate and vindicate their PROSTRATE RIGHTS, against the institute the next elections, and vindicate their PROSTRATE RIGHTS, against the institute their proper and the subscriber's house. Have the last as five or six young ladies, belonging to Miss Draper's Seminary, were crossing the foot bridge leading to Imely's Mill, they became

INTEMPERANCE.—An Irish laborer, aged

S good horse-carts, four ox-carts, a number of ploughs, harrows, & other farming utensile; also, one wheat Machine, the horse power of which is equal to any in the County, a large quantity of corn, by the burrel, all the kitchen furniture, a parcel of good blades, and the crop of wheat now in the ground.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given as all supports for delicers the new terms.

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

with the will annexed

DISSULUTION.

THE partnership heretefore existing under

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

T. HARPER.

Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—feb 17 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet



SCHOONER EMILY JANE

ROBSON LEONARD-Master. 40 00 a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular the name of trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the name of the na THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) they solicit a share of the public patronage. E. B. GIBBS.

The following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and N. B. Those persons indebted to E. B. Gibbs continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankful-ly received at the Granary at Easton Point, or To prevent the grey hairs of parents from coming down with sorrow to the grave; through
the miscanduct of children.

1. Secure the affections of your children for

pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet

J. E. LEONARD. tf

CLOVER SEED THE Subscribers have just received a sup-ply of this article of varies QUACITY. W. H. & P. GROOME.

APPRENTICE. ANTED, to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connexions from the country would be preferred. Apply to ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

FOR SALE.

A YOKE of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to JAMES BENNY. Easton, feb. 17

counsels and demands from the Bible.

3. Make it your constant care to incalculate of material for the Biography of the Hon, piety. Let them see that this is the great de-Martin Van Burn, the work will be in-

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Mr. Samuel T. Kennard's, in Easten, on Thursday next, the 19th inst. A punctual attendance of the members in requested him on Monday, if he knew how cold it was. He replied, "I should think the thermometer

By order, MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

REMOVAL

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 10 tf

SIX CENTS REWARD, BUT NO THANKS, will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of my indented apprentice. (white boy,) named CURTIS BEACHAM; who ran away in September, 1834.

JAS. M. STANTON,

Stanton's Landing, Caroline county.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Being Post Master, the subscriber will pos-sess facilities for the collection of accounts,— especially those of publishers,—not enjoyed by others; and all communications to him, by mail, will be without cost.

Easton, Jan. 6th, 1835.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS, AVING lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business, in the employment and under the in-We acknowledge to have received in behalf of the Committee for distributing donations from abroad to the sufferers by the late fire at Snow-Hall, the following sums:

Snow-Hall, the following sums:

From the citizens of Philadelphia, \$4,500 00
From the citizens of Baltimore, 1,670 00
From the citizens of Lancaster.

THOMAS BEASTON,
THOMAS HARPER,

THOMAS HARPER, the firm of BEASTON & HARPER is this struction of a lady considered equal to any in generally. She has taken the roam or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and the store of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the be has taken his Son, RICHARD GIBBS, in co-partnership with him, in the

are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close his old accounts. Jan. 27 3w

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. A. GIBBS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has re-Millinery and Fancy Store to the house formerly occupied by the late Rev.

next door to the corner of Dover street, where she constantly has the

LATEST FASHIONS FROM BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA, and solicits the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties to give her a call, view her as-sortment and judge for themselves. She re-turns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the above business, and solicits a continuance of the same, Jun. 27 3w

Page's hotel.



BALTIMORE.

Baltimore,-dec 2 6m

CAMBRIDGE FERRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he keeps a Ferry between his place, (which is situated but a short distance below the former ferry,) and Cambridge; and is supplied with first-rate boats and accommodating and experienced hands; he also gives his personal attention to the business. There is a finger board, marked "Bowdle's Ferry," at the road which leads to the subscriber's house. Have

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; musk-rat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public also an Wednesday the 4th day of March next, all the personal estate of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, on his farm on King's Creek, consisting of To his breta, ere of the type—the publishers of anwayapers and periodicals,—he offers his services; and hopes such as feel disposed to entrust him with their business, will give this advertisement two or three insertions, by which they will acknowledge him as their adventisement.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE subscriber, having more leigure than be wishes, has consented to undertake the adjustment and collection of accounts, generally, against persons reciding in Talbot county, will be offered at public adjustment and collection of accounts, generally, against persons reciding in Talbot county, will be offered at public adjustment and collection of accounts, generally, against persons reciding in Talbot county, will be offered at public adjustment and collection of accounts, generally, all the personal estate of the late Dr. Ennalls he wishes, has consented to undertake the adjustment and collection of accounts, generally, all the personal estate of the late Dr. Ennalls he wishes, has consented to undertake the adjustment and collection of accounts, generally, all the personal estate of the highest bidder, on SATUR-DAY, the lath of February, inst. If fair, if not the next fair day, at Easton Point, all the personal estate of william Vickars, deceased, and Colt, a cance and sails, a gow, and a variety of articles too tediqus to enumerate.

The terms of sale are, six months credit on all sums of and under five dollars, the purchaser giving note and security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required.

the cash will be required.
Attendance given by
ROBERT LEONARD, Adm'r.

Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon Wright.

THE sub-criber acknowledges his obliga-tions to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the supply of the

BEST MATERIALS.

se is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.
JOHN B. FIRBANK,

(G cow3w) Easton and Baltimore Packet,

THE SPENDID NEW SLOOP Thomas hayward.



WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wed-nesday the 18th of February, (weather per-mitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing

on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run assa packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sail-er and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation o passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords. 00- Passage \$1,00; and 25 cents for each

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

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

The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY,

& Farmera Look Here, THE undersigned begs leave to inform-his

friends and the public generally, that he still intends carrying on the

BLACKSMITHING in all its various branches, at the old stand near Hooks Town. Having engaged the services

Experienced Workman,

together with his own personal attention, he flatters himself that he shall be able to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, at the shortest notice, with that neat-ness and durability, which, if equalled, will not be surpassed, by any. He would particularly call the attention of the public to the

SHOEING OF HORSES,

and submit the same to those who may favor bim with a trial. The subscriber deems it unner cessary to say any thing further on the subject but humbly craves a liberal share of public

patronage, He would say a word or two to his custom-Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making ers, particularly to those whose accounts have it a first rate and Fashionable house of enterbeen standing longer than a year, and informs them that their bills are prepared, and that he is ready and always willing to receive a little of the rino. The public's obedient,

and very humble servant, E. McQUAY.

LOST.

FEVAKEN from Mr. Lowe's Bar, it is supposed by mistake, a dark drab Peter-sham Box Coat, with round lappels and pocket flaps; in the lining of the left skirt there were three spots. Any person having seen or found such a coat, will oblige the subscriber by leav-ing it at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig, or by giving notice of it to JAS. G. ELLIOTT.

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

**LING AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality cenerally, to any manufactured in the State, and will self on the most accommodating terms.

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

Having removed his hat store to the house in the buse. The public's obedient servant, THOS. BOWDLE.

Jan 31

St pd.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and menufactured in the still continues to repair and menufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Experienced Workman, who makes "auld things a "maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old powter, copper, brass, and lead; musk-respect to the sept of the state, and otter skins; goese, that those who pay makes.

Collector's Notice.

At Large AND GENERAL, will please take notice that they are now stue, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not camply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will complete the county and residing out of it, will please a second chicken feathers; sheen skins; goese, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old powter, copper, brass, and lead; musk-respect to the state, and chicken feathers; sheen skins; goese, the state of the payment to those who are to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Collector's Notice.

Head of Wye.

TAKE NOTICE.

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FRIDAY, February 6, 1835.

Mr. SHEPLEY presented the credentials of the Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, elected a Senator from the State of Maine, to supply the money. He thought no such thing; he rather vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hen. PELEG SPRAGUE.

Mr. RUGGLES having presented himself, the oath was administered, and he took his seat

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, relative to the claims of the owners

of the private armed brigs Neptune and Fox. Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Richard Anderso Mr. PRESTON, from the Judiciary Com-

mittee, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate directing an inquiry into the expediency of connecting the third and fourth Judiservices which were never performed, was integrity, uprightness, and noble generous he what the Committee condemned. So if other he wished to do full justice: he was convi Judiciary system to the Western States, reporthe United States, and connecting the two had been reserved, and paid usefully for facilidistricts formed of the States of New Jersey, tating the mail, the Committee would not have fed upon the plunder of the Department. ted a bill re-organizing the Judicial Circuits of the United States, and connecting the two Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, into one district.

POST OFFICE BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, of the bill to change the organization of the General Post Office. The question being on the sixteenth section, submitted by Mr. GRUNDY, as an amend-

ment, providing for payment of the debts of the Department, which may be owing on the 31st March, 1835.

Mr. GRUNDY rose, in support of the amendment, as this subject would be properly discussed only by those who have carefully examined it. In answer to the remarks of the honorable Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Porter) made yesterday, he wished to say a few words. The honorable Senator supposed, because he was no favorite of the present administration, injustice had been done to his constituents, in regard to the route leading to New Orleans. This route had been particularly pointed out by the report of the majority of the committee last session, and but one seeble voice raised in its favor, and that not from Louisiana. Mr. G. read from the report of the majority several passages going to condemn this route, and this report was a fovorite with the majority of the Senate. He was the only one who supported the conduct of the Postmaster General on that occasion. He wished to do justice to due to small contractors prior to Jan. 1st, 1834, that officer; he wished justice to be rendered where it was due. Last year the head of that Department was condemned for extending facilities; now, he was censured for withdrawing

Mr. G. did not think the Department had acted in compliance with either the reports of the majority, or of the minority, but to meet mittee, and they were as skilful as any in the the exigencies of the times.

censured in the course of this debate. He ing appropriation to pay them? But there were wished to see if the censure was just. Mr. G. read from the report of the Postmaster General Post Office, apal, made to the President; also from the report of the aggregate they amounted on the majority of the committee, showing the last to \$160,000 as he had stato be just and honest, he would cheerfully vote office, to be delivered up to that officer on the could not be done otherwise, Congress ought to read from the report of the Postmaster Genergrounds on which the President had founded ted. We could not then make an appropriation. He thought no injustice had been tion. He hoped the amendment would be reeven vote for it now. The Department had been accused of corruptions, said Mr. G. He thought the head of that Department uncor- extend this discussion; on the contrary, if so rupt, and incapable of corruption. He feared for him at the commencement of the investigation; not from any suspicions of his integrity, ion, it had already been too much extended. but from perjury and misrepresentation. The bill before us, was for the purpose of changorder for investigation held out an invitation ing the organization of the Post Office Departto all dissatisfied and ill-disposed contractors who had been dismissed or rejected. But to ceived the unanimous approbation of the Comthe honor of his countrymen, he was proud to mittee. It was not denied that the enactment say no one had been found to accuse the Postmaster General of corruption.

Mr. G. said in accusing the Department of corruption, in general terms, the innocent was involved with the guilty. Distinctions should be made—the dishonest should be pointed out; and then, in the language of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Preston,) the culpri. might be held up to the view.

Mr. G. contended that the term corruption was improperly applied, where there was no evidence that the individual accused had been profited. He thought mismanagement was se vere enough. If there was corruption, he did not believe it attached to the head of the Department.

The Postmaster General, said Mr. G. did not reverse the political maxim, which considers all innocent until they are found guilty; which, perhaps, he ought to have done, and suspected all persons of having improper and sel-fish designs on the Department. A thousand influences were brought to bear upon, the interest of the contractor, of the inn-keeper, of the stage-driver, of the citizen who provided hay and oats, or chickens and butter, for the support of those employed in this business; and finally, by members of Congress.

The Senator from New Jersey, said Mr. G.

had told us the People would not be satisfied with the turning out of a single clerk. That Senator would not be satisfied with the turning out of a single clerk—not with the turning out of the Head of that Department—not with turning out all the clerks in all the Departmentsnot with the turning out of all the heads of the partments - not even of the President of the United States; for then the Vice President would turn himself in.

Mr. G. contended, that if Congress took away the revenues of the Department, they should also pay all just and honest debts. He was not disposed to trust to some future appro-priation. It was better to do a thing while they were about it.

Mr. LEIGH said, he understood the repor of the minority of the committee at the last , as a recommendation to pay the debts of the department. But although he did not elieve any such debt contracted as these had proposition, when the department and But laced upon a safe and secure foundation. But lerstand the honorable gentleman theu to say, that no proposition was made or intended to be made for such an appropriation. Now as to the payment of these debts, let a schedule be laid before the Senate, and if it should appear that they were bone fide debts, he would not yote it to the Post Office Department. For one of these debts was a contract for llowances to Reeside or Robinson any ices which were not performed. Would any body say it was right to pay a debt.so manifestly unjust, and which any chancellor would order to be refunded. When he saw a schedule, and was sa latied of their honesty, he would not say the s

of want of vigilance, corruption, or any other cause, he must think it was not Obadiah who the debts could be effected better by the T

had tied all these knots. Mr. EWING denied that there was anything in the report of last year from which it ing amendment to the amendment: could be justly inferred that the Committee condemned the carrying of a daily mail between the Post Office Department for the New Orleans and Mobile as a waste of public transportation of the mail, or for money b thought the mails, generally, were not carried transportation, when ascertained, adju any too fast. Mr. E. read from the report of audited, according to the provisions of last session, to show that the objection to those contracts was, that the Postmaster General States." made them by private arrangements, instead of by a public letting, which prevented open bidding. He said there were 150 failures in a year upon the route between Mobile and New Yote for the amendments nor for the bill it yote for the amendments nor for the bill it as it now stood. He maintained that the Partying this as a daily mail. And it appeared, too, that Mr. O. B. Brown was interested in that contract. Whether there was corruption ought to be a profitable concern. Mr. B in this, he would not argue with the honorable reprobated strongly the abuses which h gentleman. But why were these failures - curred, and attributing them to the contra The mail ought to have been carried daily, and ling and other agents; he passed a warm payments which had been made by the Depart- his kind, and benevolent, and unsus

estified against the Department, but his testimony had been confirmed by the documents in the Department itself. It was not the disposition of our people to get up a conspiracy against the head of the Department, or any other person in it. It was with great difficulty that the truth could be got out of the witnesses, and when the officers were examined, the Committee had really to wring the testimony out of them. He thought when a public officer peculated on the public funds, the presumption did arise, that the public suffered to that amount. and it did not require negative proof to show that the public did not suffer. Mr. E. said he was under an impression, from the report of the committee, that the specification of the sum necessary to relieve the Department was to be considered as an application for relief. He cared not how it came, whether from the Postmaster General or the committee, the purport was the same, and it was so believed by the majority of the committee But as to the report, he admitted it did not produce conviction among the whole community—it was not expected it would do so. It was not till these things were examined that their enormity would be observed. With regard to the appropriation asked he would state, that there was a very large sum many of whom were now nearly ruined, and now suppose this appropriation of \$300,000 should be made, the large contractors, who had

performed no service, would come in and sweep it away, while the bonest small contractors the Postmastes General said was about \$ 400. District, had made the actual sum only about The President of the United States had been 8199,000. How then could me make a sweepaccepted drafts too in circulation not paid, a-

r payments of the just and

Mr. BUCHANAN said, he did not rise young a member of the Senate as might be at liberty to express such an opin ment. Its most important provisions had reof this bill was indispensable to the useful and successful operations of the Department. It corrected the strange anomoly now existing that the same hands which received the public money were those which disbursed it: when it must be admitted that there could be no effectual security against abuses, but by imposing the duty of receiving the money upon one class of officers, and that of paying it out upon another. The main object was to adopt some measure to correct this evil. The session was

Representatives very soon, it could not become a law at the present session. He was ready to press on an examination of the principles involved in the bill, but not to a discussion of alleged abuses in the administration of the Department, which he deemed out of place at this time. There was a resolution on the table offered by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Smith) on which, when it should come up, war port to Congress within the first ten days of might be waged on the one side as well as the each annual session, and specify at length, the other. But he would not engage in such discussion now, for another reason. When the The section is divided into four clauses. The he was unfavorable to a daily mail between reports of the majority and the minority of the fourth clause requires the Commissioner to re- Mobile and New Orleans, for he thought there Committee were presented and read, the Senate resented the appearance of a 'Sleepy Hollow.' With very few exceptions, not a Senator then present, paid that attention to them which their

rapidly drawing to a close, and unless we

ould pass this bill and send it to the House of

could not thoroughly understand from hearing them read. He had, therefore, determined to wait until he could see them in print, and until them, he should be unprepared to express an opinion on the subject. So soon as he could get the printed reports, he would lay aside all other business, and examine them carefully, other business, and examine them carefully, other business, and examine them carefully, other business, and done so he would come to his tures which may be ordered by him."

The 20th section was next considered, in the duty of the doubt of the duty of the congruity in incorporating a provision like this idation bids should not be received.

After some remarks between Mr. EWING to the postmaster departs of the printed reports, he would come to his other business, and examine them carefully, other business, and done so he would come to his tures which may be ordered by him."

The 20th section was next considered, in the duty of the congruity in incorporating a provision like this idation bids should not be received.

After some remarks between Mr. EWING to the postmaster General law, but he hoped the Senate would consent to introducing it when his reasons were heard. If the subject had been left to the Postmaster General, to do as he had done for nine months past, they had nothing else to the Postmaster General law, but he hoped the Senate would consent to introducing it when his reasons were heard. If the subject had been left to the Postmaster General, to do as he had done for nine months past, they had nothing else to the Congruity in incorporating a provision like this idation bids should not be received.

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KING'S proposition, and moved it as an amount of the provis he should express fearlessly. But there was another reason why we should have the reports before us. As to most of the facts, it was said both the reports agreed. But from the same facts, the majority and minority of the Committee had drawn very different inferences. To

been, without authority of law, were binding on the U. States, yet he thought that permiting each transaction, than would have on the U. States, yet he thought that permiting any thing further, he keped we would go on to pay the money, because it had received the been fit; and he designed to vote for such a proposition, when the department should be proposition, when the department should be proposition, when the department should be placed upon a safe and secure foundation. But a tentive examination of all the circumstances than would have attending each transaction, than would have attending each transaction, than would have attending each transaction, than would be shall be designated at which the mail support the Postmaster General. No other shall be designated at which the mail support the Postmaster General truly and faithfully report to the General Post truly and faithfully prior to the year 1834, which were admitted

to be honest, might not be provided for by this bill, even if he would consent to do nothing more. Their payment should no longer be delayed. Certainly the gentleman could not be afraid to trust the Commissioner to be appointed under this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the settlement of these claims. Mr. KANE said, he could not vote for the

Mr. KANE said, he could not vote for the pictures for the present's mount of the expenses of the same time obviate ine inconvenience.

Would a mendment: by doing so, he might be voting to pay a debt.so many a debt.so

sury Department than through the medium a committee. He therefore offered the following

That all the debts now due and owing ed and actually applied on account transportation, when ascertained, adjusted laws, shall be paid by the treasury of the United

Mr. GRUNDY accepted the offer as of his amendment Mr. BIBB declared that he could

condemned them—the danger of paying which BIBB concluded by proposing an amend the honorable gentleman feared, was certainly to the effect that the outstanding debts a groundles a larm; for not a single witness had be paid off out of the funds to accrue from fu-Mr. WEBSTER said a rule of practice wisdom in legislation was, to act for a sin object by a single measure. The gentler from Tennessee, he thought, would have well to have made this proposition the s

of a distinct bil'. The Post Office Depart required a substantial reorganization, mismanagement, or whatever else it mig called existed there, and he believed it not denied, we should make provision, for the reconstruction of the Department, when that was done, introduce a bill make an appropriation for its relief. That seen at directing certain medals to be struct to him the proper course, and if so, why introduce into this bill a proposition of this extrated ous character. What should hinder us from considering this simple question of reorganization.

On motion of Mr. EWING, the continuous character is simple question of reorganization.

tion? The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) argued, and with great propriety, that the amount of the debts was not pertinent to the question of the mode of reorganization And he thought so too, but he carried the prin ciple farther—he thought that the means of were entirely distinct. The appropriation was matter to be founded on estimates. The con-lemen on the other side of the House desired position to join them in this matter. But was the salary, with the Auditors of the Treasury; there any thing more easy than to get a read the saw no reason for the distinction between port from the department, with statements of the them. The salary was quite sufficient, and it has be trenching upon one of amount of its debts? He hoped the honorable gentleman (Mr. Grundy) would not thus one was very near when all the Auditors would be the Postmaster General not to extend the extended the progress of the bill, which required the progress of the bill which the progress of the bill which required the salary, with the Auditors of the Treasury; modation? Let this be established as a precedent, and other applications would be irresistively amount of its debts? He hoped the honorable the salary was quite sufficient, and it has a precedent, and now could you refuse the accommodation? Let this be established as a precedent, and other applications would be irresistively amount of its debts? He hoped the honorable the salary was quite sufficient, and it has a precedent and the salary was quite sufficient, and it has a precedent and the salary was quite sufficient, and it has a precedent and the salary was quite sufficient, and the required the progress of the salary was quite sufficient, and it has a precedent and the salary was quite sufficient, and it has a precedent and the salary was quite sufficient, and the salary was quite sufficient, and it has a precedent and the salary was quite sufficient, and it has a precedent and the salary was quite sufficient, and the salary was quite suffici struct the progress of the bill, which he know but on the same footing.

the gratleman desired should pass by the latter duction of this debateable matter. Because if we were called on to pay the debts in this made to the second, third, fourth and fifth sections at the way to be second, the way the consecution and the second, the way to be second, the second the way to be second. way, it opened the whole question; and must tions, when we not inquire what they were, how they were Mr. EWING moved an amendment; requirementated and the true character of them. So lying the books in the General Post Office, ap-

men: ments) was then taken up. It provides, contractor for additional services in carrying that the books of the Treasury, so far as relates | the mail upon any mail route, so as to increase to the accounts of the General Post Office, the compensation to more than double the net shall be kept seperate and distinct from all o- amount of postage received on the route, &c. ther accounts; and every warrant for the payment of money for demands against the Gen- by inserting after the word "route" in italies, eral Post Office, shall express upon its face these words-"which shall have been establish that the same was issued on account of the Gen- ed for 10 years before the execution of his con-

eral Post Office. After some explanation from Mr. Grundy, this section was amended so as to require such warrants to be "signed by the Postmaster General and the Commissioner of the General of the allowance therefor, in dollars and cents,

Post Office;" after which it was agreed to. The 18th section, in the fillowing words, was then considered: "That the Commissions er to be appointed under the provisions of this from Postmasters by drafts in favor of contrac- extra services ordered before the issuing of such tors, in discharge of debts due to such contract order and the making of such entry;" tors, for services which may have been ren-

dered prior to the time of drawing such drafts." After the word "Postmaster," the words "who do not make deposites in Bank" were EWING, when inserted, at the suggestion of Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. PORTER and the section, as amended, was then adop-

The 19th section was next considered. provides that the Postmaster General shall report to the Postmaster General the condition of ought to be one transported there. But his the finances of the department. the finances of the department.

facts, the majority and minority of the Committee had drawn very different inferences. To
ascertain which was correct in their conclusions, would require a much more minute and
attentive examination of all the circumstances
attending each transaction, than would have
attending each transaction, than would have
attending each transaction. coaches, or stuges, and the names of the contractors un whose routes the failure have occur-

After some immaterial amendments of form,

[Mr. CLAY here, on leave, submitted a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution, authorizing the purchase of certain pictures for the President's House, was negatived. The motion being received, it was laid on the table.]

from four thousand to three thousand five hun-dred dollars per annum. Mr. C submitted an strained daily intercourse between that city and mendment to be inserted in lieu of the first the north. This was the object of his col-

"That the duties now performed by the Fifth ch ed to the Second, to the Third Auditor; and that the Fifth Auditor shall hereafter be assigned, or which may hereafter be assigned, to said Commissioner.

After some conversation between Mr. CAL-HOUN and Mr. BUCHANAN on the subbe appropriated for their use. ect, and before any action was had no the prop-

Mr. GRUNDY interposad a motin to adjourn; which prevailed, and The Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE. SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1835.

Mr. HEN DRICKS, from the Committee or Mr. HENDRICKS, from the same com-

road companies to construct roads through the ands of the U. States; which was read and orlered to a second reading. Mr. KING, of Alabama, on leave, introduc-

ed a bill providing for the erection of a light house at Mobile Point, and for placing buoys near the same

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate directing an inquiry to be made into the propriety of making further appropria-tions for arming the fortifications of the United States, reported a bill for the purpose; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. ROBBINS, from the Committee the Library, reported the joint resolution, directing certain medals to be struck in honor of the officers engaged in the defence of Fort POST OFFICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. EWING, the Senate renumed the consideration of the bill changing the organization of the General Post Office, when Mr. CALHOUN withdrew the amendment he submitted yesterday.

Mr. EWING moved to amend the bill by

striking out \$4000, the compensation given to the Commissioner, and inserting \$3,500. Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend the amend ment by reducing the salary to \$3000 per an-

Mr. WRIGIIT said he was desirous of putto provide for those honest men who were creditors of the department, and he felt every dis-

was very near when all the Auditors would be

10th of March next, and requiring the Post-

hat this bill should pass, if proper unerdined a judgments to have the hat this bill should pass, if proper unerdined a judgments to have a difficult were incorporated in it, and he therefore with agreed to.

The 12th section prohibits any additional from hains made to any mail The 17th section (another of Mr. Grundy's compensation from being made to any mail Mr. EWING moved to amend this section

tract.

This amendment was also agreed to. The 12th section further provides that "when any extra service shall be ordered, the amount shall be signified in the order for such service and be forthwith entered upon the books of the General Post Office."

Mr. EWING moved to add to this, "and no act, shall have power to transfer debts due additional compensation shall be paid for any which was agreed to.

Several unimportant amendments were made in other sections of the bill, on motion of Mr. Mr. PORTER moved an amendment as an

the duty of the Postmuster General to enter into a contract for carrying a daily mail between New Orleans and Mobile." Upon this proposition a discursive debate en-

sued.

After being so amended, at the suggestion of where there should be a daily mail carried, Mr. WEBSTER, as to require the report of and introducing it into this bill. He thought and unless this was a very grievous case he

tures which may be ordered by him."

for nine months past, they had nothing else to Mr. EWING moved to insert after the word look for but continued interruption; for, by the mendment, as follows: "each route to be bid for mail," the words "a copy of which, the Post-bill, no change could be made in any contract for, separately, and separate contracts executed master shall set up in some conspicuous place in his office;" which Mr. GRUNDY not objecting, was agreed to, and the section, amended, was then adopted.

The 21st and last section was then considered. It requires the Postmaster at the end of a mail route, or at any other place where the ing Louisiana to send Senators here who would be contract upon a route which was of ten years standing, and therefore this route would be cut off. Incomparing the congruities should yield to general utility and public necessity. The mail was now carried only three times a week, and he believed this interruption was done for the purpose of inductions shall be designed at which the postmaster General. No other support the Postmaster General. No other part of the whole country, it appeared, could be

> pass, and he was not in lavor of it, he would then propose another to carry the mail daily from Louisville to St. Louis—he did not wish o embarrass the bill but if this passed he would should be continued.

feel it his duty to offer the one he suggested.

Mr. WAGGAMAN said, the honorable gentleman had not taken a just view of this a-mendment. New Orleans was the only com-mercial place which had been made the vic-

whether the evils complained of had grown out | Congress were perpetually in session. He also thought the salary ought to be feduced | years it would be doubled. This fact would amendment, and by Mr. WRIGHT against

league's amendment, and it occurred to him that New Orleans should be made an excep-That the duties now performed by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, be, and the same are hereby assigned to the Second Auditor of the Treasury; and those now assigned to the Second, to the Third Auditor; and that the Fifth Auditor shall hereafter be known as the Commissioner of the General Post Office, and shall perform the duties hereby assigned, or which may hereafter be assigned, or which may hereafter be assigned. only what they paid into the Treasury might | White-41.

Mr. BIBB said he should vote for the proposition, notwithstanding the objection of the honorable gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. | lettings the books containing the register of the Southard.) Mail routes were established by Congress, and the question now was, whether if it was manifestly proper that the mail should be transported a certain number of times on a amendment "that if any person bid for different particular route, it was the duty of Congress so routes, seperately, which are connected with to direct. He thought it was. Could there be Roads and Canals, reported a bill supplement- any more doubt that a daily mail was as necesary to an act authorizing the Territory of sary between Mobile and New Orleans as beard it shall be let out again."

Florida to construct certain canals therein tween the seat of Government and New Orleans as beard it shall be let out again." leans, and between Washington and New York ground of apprehension on this subject. The or Philadelphia? If it was self-evident that it great mail contractors would drive all the small or Philadelphia? If it was self-evident that it mittee, reported a bill authorizing certain rail was important to have a daily communication contractors from the public roads of the United between New York and New Orleans, and the States. And although it would not be known Postmaster General would not establish it, to the Department, their bids would be known ought it not to be done? It was said he would to each other. There would be combinations not establish it, but that it was only tri-weekly. as well for the little as the great routes, and Then, he thought a provision for the purpose then they would transfer to each other. This ought to be introduced into this bill, and he would be the result in practice. It would be would go for any other similar proposition as it was now, with this difference, that it would where the propriety of it was as manifest as this | not be known at the Department.

> Mr. GRUNDY remarked, that having given his opinions very fully yesterday, he would a case as this never had occurred in our legislation before. Congress had never yet said Deputy Postmaster. when, and how, the mail should be conveyed from place to place. He believed there was one instance in which Congress had authorized the PRESTON, upon the proposed amendment, employment of a steamboat for that purpose. — it was agreed to. He was very unwilling to see this special kind of legislation The object was certainly a desirable one; but if this proposition was agreed to, the honorable gentleman from Missouri from putting coaches for the conveyance of paswould also make out his case, and perhaps a very strong one, and how could you refuse it? And another and another would then be presented, and how could you refuse the accom-

ble. It would also be trenching upon one of upon its ad the great principles of this bill, which required as follows: penditures of the Department beyond its revenues. And when, by legislating, you encroached upon this principle, you destroyed his responsibility. He agreed that this daily mail vas proper, and ought to be established; but he hoped it would be done in the ordinary way.

Mr. SOUTHARD thought it important

direct it. But we might command the Postgrounds on which the President had founted his opinions. He thought no injustice had been done to the Senators from Louisiana. If they thought so, let them state to the Senate that they would have voted in favor of the grant.—

So far from that, he did not believe they would session—there were penilled for it both here and in the other House; and it would be easy to say in that bill, that there should be a daily mail between Mobile and New Orleans. He assured the gentlemen from Louisiana, that, in some form or other, he would give them his utmost exertions to carry such a proposition

through. Mr. EWING said he agreed with the honoable Senators from Louisiana, that a daily mail between New Orleans and Mobile, was highly necessary. And he also agreed with the other Senators, (Messrs. Grundy & Southard.) that this bill should not be encumbered with unnecessary provisions. There was another objection:—this bill must yet pass through the other House, where, if it was sent loaded with incumbrances, it would be impossible to get through this session-and it was of the utmost importance that it should be passed.

The question being upon the amendment, Mr. WAGGAMAN asked the yeas and nays which were ordered. Mr. PRESTON explained his reasons for voting against the amendment. An important proposition, said Mr. P., had been but yes-

terday withdrawn to prevent every thing un-Mr. PORTER moved an amendment as an necessary from being incorporated in the bill; additional section to the bill, "That it shall be and he was opposed to this amendment on the same ground. The question was then put and decided in the negative—yeas 8, nays 33.

Several other unimportant amendments were then made so as to conform to others inserted in the examination of the bill and it was then reported to the Senate as amended. The question being then put on all the amend

ments collectively, they were agreed to. Mr. KING, of Georgia, then moved furthe to amend the bill in that part which prescribes the mode of letting contracts. His proposition importance required. He plead guilty himself: the Commissioner to be made to Congress, the it ought to be incorporated in a particular bill, was, that proposals should be handed in Sealed, the reports grave details which he did not and section was adopted. which should then be regularly numbered, and

for each accepted bid, and every proposal shall be handed in sealed."

Mr. WRIGHT inquired whether it had occurred to gentlemen that this amendment would very much increase the price of mail transportation? He had made an inquiry of the former Postmaster General, when he was in office, with a view to this subject, and he was then in-

consolidation bills, it would not have that effect. And he thought it would not in fact increase the expense. Yet, such was the confusion and uncertainty which prevailed in existing contracts of this kind, that it was better there should be an increase of expense, than this evil

Mr. WAGGAMAN asked the year and

nays upon its adoption; which were ordered; and the question was determined in the affirmative—yeas 41, nays, 2, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bibb, Black,

then? They asked nothing unreasonable, but ton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster

NAYS-Messrs. Tallmadge & Wright-2. Mr. EWING then moved a further ame ment to the bill, that "immediately after the bids shall be opened for inspection;" which was agreed to.

Mr. SHEPLEY then offered a further each other and shall not obtain the principal route, he may decline the subordinate route;

Mr. BUCHANAN thought there was no

The amendment was disagreed to. Mr. POINDEXTER then offered a further amendment providing that if any Deputy Postnot say any thing to-day on the general topics master shall at any time refuse to deliver, or connected with this bill. But if there had been shall detain any letter, newspapers, periodical. any person more consistent than another in fa- or other paper transmitted through the mail. vor of this mail being carried daily, he was that with intent to prevent the same from duly man. He always was in favor of it, and re- reaching the person to whom it is directed, he ported favorably upon it last year. He thought shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding \$500, and there should be a regular daily mail between undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six New Orleans and the eastern States. But such months, be dismissed from office, and be ever afterwards incapable of holding the office of

> After some conversation between Messrs. Mr. KING, of Georgia, then offered a fur-

ther amendment as an additional section to the bill, which was to prohibit mail contractors sengers upon other routes, in opposion to the coaches of the regular mail contractor on such route.

After some explanation from Mr. KING of the object of the amendment Mr. WRIGHT asked the yeas and mays upon its adoption; which were ordered, and are

YEAS 10-NAYS 33. So the amendment was disagreed to.

The question being on the engressment of the bill for a third reading,
Mr. EWING asked for the yeas and mays, which were ordered, and are as follows: YEAS -44

NAYS,-None. So the question was unanimously determined

Mr. WAGGAMAN then gave notice, that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill directing a daily mail to run from Mobile to New Orleans. And then, the Senate adjourned,

REMARKS OF MR. BARRY.

Post Master General of the United States, at the celebration of the Extinguishment of the National Debt, and of the Victory at New Orleans,

Gentlemen:-This is the anniversary of a day that should be held sacred in American hisory, and consecrated to valor and to freedom It is a day on which the friends of liberty should unite as brothers, and no unkind feeling be allowed to rankle in the bosom. In this spirit I ad Iress you I see some grey heads at the tat I. I do not know that we have amongst us any soldiers of the revolution. If we have they and those who are absent have the first tribute of my heart, in gratitude for the liberty I en-

We all have some recollection of the events of the late war-of the causes that led to it-of the sufferings and gallantry of the northwestern army-of the patriotism and bravery of General Harrison, its commander, and of Governor Shelby, the hero, of two wars. It affords me pleasure also, to add, the tribute of praise justly due to my gallant friend, Col, Johnson, who stood in the front of battle, covered with wounds

and with glory.
On the Nugara frontier, were performed deeds of valor that would have done bonor to the bests days of Greece or Rome. On the mountain wave of the ocean, our noble tars won for the nation imperishable renown.

But we had reverses-defeats in which the bravest and best of our country fell .- The encmy, too, aproached the Capitol; burnt and destroyed our public bulidings, & drove, for a time, the Chief Magistrate from his station. Soon after this disaster, Congress assembled—the President's house and the Capitol were in ruins; public credit was shaken; and the stoutest hearls began to quail. The Hartford Convention had sent on its delegates. A dark cloud hung over us. Honored by my State, at this crisis, with a seat in the Senate of the United States, I witnessed these things and saw the gloom that surrounded us. At a moment when he most steadfast were desponding, the sound of victory! victory! was heard. A blaze of glory burst upon us from New Orleans, that heered the patriot's heart, and paralized the traitor's arm. Peace, too, came with her olive branch, and the nation reposed upon its laurels.

Look for a moment at New Orleansthe difficulties and dangers that Andrew Jackson had to contend with. It required the genius of Sentorious to unite in action the heterogeneous population. It was done. Even the pirates of Barrataria were made to contribute their aid in defence of the city. He saved it with its beauty and booty. To enable him to formed that such would be the effect of so strict do so, and to control the population of the city, a measure. not have the effect of increasing the cost of tial law. "The lion was seen to go furth, but transportation. But if there were fairness in the battle once ended in the cost of the cost of the battle once ended in the cost of the cost of the battle once ended in the cost of the the battle once ended, in peace he was the lamb." Behold him now summaned before the civil tribunal to answer for the measure which had preserved the city and its court. Around him there was a victorious army, de-voted to its General—ready to obey his orders. The sword was laid aside—the habiliments of war cast off, and in the garb of a private citizen, should be continued.

Mr. GRUNDY said that this was a subject on which he had found more difficulty in his own mind than on any other. It was an evil; but the difficulty was to save the Department, & at the same time obviate the inconvenience. He thought it would have the effect of increasing the expense of carrying the mail, but that was better than the cause of complaint.

Some further remarks were maile by Messre, WEBSTER, KING of Georgie, BIBB, Instantly the General ly asked the vidows and Does histor grandeur! Here Mr on!" "go on room—muc manifested. would not clude by of the memor highest in t New Orles THE ME

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determined e notice, that o run from d' States, at

ory at New ersary of a merican histo freedom. iberty should s at the tat Ir. igst us any have they first tribute berty I en-

led to it-of northwestern ery of Gener-of Governor affords me praise justly with wounds e performed ne bonor to ne. On the r noble tars which the

of the events

urnt and desve for a time, ation. Soon embled-the were in ru-The stoutest ford Convendark cloud and saw the noment when g, the sound A blaze of Orleans, that paralized the vith her olive pon its lau-

Orleans-600 ndrew Juck-ired the genin the hetero-. Even the He saved it of the city, ave his cou laiming mar-go forth, but naned before the measure and its court. biliments of rivate citizen, e General ap-people dis-raigned, loud dge trembled to proceed.

Does history present a speciacle of more moral dams.

Here Mr. Barry paused. Loud cries of "Co on!" "go on!" proceeded from every part of the room—much applause and enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Barry remarked, that he would not ocupy longer time, but would con-clude by affering as a sentiment, in honor of the memory of one who stood amongst the that Commonwealth, in the Senate of the U. highest in the estimation of the commander of States, for six years from the 4th of March

THE MEMORY OF GEN. COFFEE:-A rapid movement of his troops, unparalleled in history, contributed much to aid the Hero, who the city of New Orleans, and nobly sustained the honor of his country.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1835.

We acknowledge the favor of sundry public Documents received from our Representative in Congress, the Hon. R. B. Carmichael, a- Governor Davis is so immediately and deservmong which is a copy, in pamphlet form of the oration of Mr. Adams.

of the Legislature of Maryland, received from Senate. our Delegate, S. Hambleton, Jr. Esq. From this document we propose offering our readers copious extracts in our next paper.

The report of the committee will be found to sustain throughout that of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in regard to the embarrassed condition of the Finances of the State; making in April, and that they should have a majority in the deficiency in the Treasury to meet the approximately. the deficiency in the Treasury to meet the appropriations of the last year, including the jour-should the next Legislature be against him, or nal of accounts of the session, \$65,169 57; and abide by the instructions they may give him. the estimated deficiency for the present year 287,600 33.

by a further encroachment on the State's capital now on special deposit in the Union Bank of anxiety to postpone, that the people may pre-Maryland to the amount of \$44,014 78, by judge the question at the next election, is a making sale of the states dividend on the spe- mere pretext."-Gen. Severn E. Parker's cial deposites in the Bank of Maryland, estimated to be worth \$12,500; by a bonus of \$75,000, he presents. Mr. Leigh is bound to resign, (of which 25,000 is to be paid annually for should the instructed men be turned out by the three years,) extorted from the citizens of the gard for the Right of Instruction. Mr. L. State for the incorporation of a Bank in the knows that he could only have been re elected city of Baltimore, to be styled the Merchants by their votes; and if the people prove at the Bank of Baltimore; and, by a tax on collateral their wishes, and disobeyed their instructions. legacies & inheritances, which it is supposed, will he will see at once, that in voting for him, they yield \$15,000 annually.

port until we can afford our readers an apportunity of examining it and judging for them- and Mr. L. should scorn to owe his seat to such

lished in this morning's paper, it will be seen, er. that the bill to reorganise the Post Office De-partment, passed the Senate by a unanimous Leigh take his seat? is one of the important vote. We trust the same will be the result in questions to be decided. If an indignant peothe House of Representatives.

it will not be difficult to show, that Mr. C. has permitted his party prejudices to get the better permitted his party prejudices to get the better a writer in the Petersburg Constellation of to them—(cruel parents will have bad childof his judgment and candour.

THE NEW COUNTY.—A Bill has been relieve it to be possible, that Mr. Leigh will wait tion of a new county, by the name of Carroll, for sush a trial.—Hear the proposition of an counsels and demands from the Bible out of parts of Baltimore and Frederick coun- To all Republicans and Friends of Freedom in

Legislature.

U. S. Gazette (of Philadelphia) we have ta- their validity at the next elections, by imposiken the following observations on the relative ing an arbitrary negative upon resolutions to degrees of cold on Monday, the 5th of January, last, and Sunday and Monday, the 8th and 9th ceive the people into a belief that the Legisla-February, Inst. which the Editor says were ture was bound to make the election this sesmade by "a correspondent, who, having nei- sion, although many of the same members, two

Washington, Feb. 8th, 1830.

I wrote you last evening respecting the interesting debate which took place yesterday in the House of Representatives—interesting and highly important it is considered by all the members with whom I have conversed. Mr. Adams' course has excited a good deal of observation, and, perhaps I might say, animadversion. He distinctly charged the Senate committee with "dudying the question" and committee with "dedging the question," and pronounced a half way eulogiam on the President for upholding the honor and dignity of the nation in his War Message. The friends of the President are in raptures with Mr. Adams' speech. Mr. Lytle, in particular, appeared to exult exceedingly at "the grand moral spectacle or upholding the world and the nation, of the right of the people to instruct him, is entitled to respect for his candour and independence, though he be in error; but he that admits the right, and insidiously fritters it away, is like a WHITED SEPULCHRE, a fit receptacle only for dead men's bones, and not for the proposition of the rights and liberties of the living. speech. Mr. Lytle, in particular, speeded to exult exceedingly at "the grand moral spectacle presented to the world and the nation, of an ex-President of the United States disclain-

Instantly the sum was raised by the citizens— war party will be stimulated to "go the whole tors of instruction have been signed by 6,466 against France," (as some of them said they persons, and only 710 objected to as not being would do, weeks ago,) when they find such unlegal voters; yet, but three of these delegates widows and the children of the slain in battle. expected support from the speech of Mr. A-

WHIG IN WASHINGTON.

FROM THE N.Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.

On Wednesday of the present week, John Q. Adams was elected by the Senate of Massachusetts, on the part of that body, to represent States, for six years from the 4th of March ext. The vote was as follows:— Whole number of votes,

Necessary to a choice, John Quincy Adams, John Davis, 13
William Baylies, 3
Isanc C. Bates, 3
The House of Representatives of Massachu-

setts having on its own part, chosen Governor Davis, there is of course a disagreement beween the two houses. Either candidate is well worthy of the honor. Either candidate would reflect credit upon the State. But one can be spared from the State better than the other. edly popular among the people, that we think a prudent forecast, as well as sound policy, we also acknowledge the favor of a copy of Governor Davis at home for the present. Let the report of the Committee of Ways & Means and then give Governor Davis his place in the

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE POLLS! "In this proposition for indefinite postponement, great injustice is done to Mr. Leigh. Sup-posing, which Mr. P. did not believe would be He stands pledged to do this by the whole his-187,600 33. to denciency for the present year tory of his past life—by his regard for the right of Instruction—by all those high, and honorable, and patriotic traits of character for which

Speech in the H. of D., on the 27th January.
We take Mr. Parker at the first issue which did not represent their constituents; and that We will defer any further notice of the Re- they gave their votes contrary to such instructions. The act, therefore, is contrary to the most sacred principle of our free institutions a violation. Their act is against his own principles; it should be considered null and void-By the proceedings of the U. S. Senate pub- and the receiver would be as bad as the offend-

This is, of course, one of the greatest points ple shall supersede the servants who have trans-The Report made by the Senate's Commitgressed their orders, they will at the same time ny children run from home to get rid of scoldset aside the election that had just been made. ing, disorder, sour looks, or its dull, uninteresttee of the corruption and mal-administration of the Department, is another matter. When that shall be taken up, we may look for the outpourings of party rancor.

We have read Mr. Calboun's report on Executive patronage. We propose laying it before our readers, at as early a day as our convenience will allow. In the general principles of the report we heartily concur, but think it will not be difficult to show, that Mr. C. has

the 3d, makes up a new issue - and let the worst come to the worst, we may make up that issue Unterrified Freeman!

THE WEATHER.—From an article in the denied their own constituents the right freely to discuss instructions given, or to pass upon multitude of sins."

THE WEATHER.—From an article in the denied their own constituents the right freely ways shall save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins."

PHILO. made by "a correspondent, who, having neither to sow nor reap, had leisure to observe the winds and regard the clouds."

The cold Monday, January 5, the Mercury at 6 o'clock in the morning, was 4 degrees below Zero or 0 but it moderated so that the mercury rose to 20 above. Feb. 8. Sunday morning, 6 o'clock, Mercury 2 below 0, at 9 o'clock 1 above, and at 12 o'clock 10 above, at 6 o'clock 7 above, and at 10 o'clock at 6 above.

Feb. 9, at 6 A. M. two above 0, at 9 o'clock, 6 2-bove.

By this observation, although the degree of the same members, two years ago, voted to postpone a Senatorial elections in like manner, without petitions or instructions from the people, or other pressing office of they have made the high office of Representative subservient to the purposes of a Party, heterogeneous in principles, and substituted their own partizan zeal for the will of the good people of this Commonwealth. The only power, therefore, left to the people, is to rally at the next elections, and vindicate their PROSTRATE RIGHT'S, against the insidious attempts of the arrogant tyrant, who

Commonwealth: "Resolved, therefore, by this General Assembly. That the said election can confer no moral right to the office, and the said Benjamin Watkins Leigh is hereby instructed to resign the same immediately, The Representative that will boldly deny

compressible to the world and the nation, of an ex-President of the United States distaining the transmels of party, and coming out manually to support the honor of the nation, and a President, his successful rival, who seems determined to do his duty fearlessly and like a true American." It is to be feared that the

persons, and only 710 objected to as not being legal voters; yet, but three of these delegates yielded obedience to the popular will. Few impartial men can doubt that ten or twelve of these delegates were fully and fairly instructed, and have disobeyed. It is also well known, that the delegates from Bath, Logan, and Tyles, and they disobeyed. It is also well known, that the delegates from Bath, Logan, and Tyles, and he will of their constituents—so also of the Santar on King's Creak, consist- int from Mr. Leigh's poll (which stands at 85,) If Delegates and 2 Senaters, who have missing the presented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators represented their constituents and colts are the following the first rate Brood Mare of a first rate represented their constituents, and he would have 69. Add to this all the Senators representing districts which are thought to be doubtful, and who voted for Mr. Rives, to-wit:— Messrs, Dyer, Flood, Basye and M'Coy, (4) and Mr. Leigh would have 73 votes, and Mr. Shall we not go to the polls, and do our duty

UNTERRIFED FREEMEN?

LITTLE ROCK, (ARKS.) Jan. 9, 1835. By an officer of the Army from Fort Gibson, we are informed that Major Armstrong had settled the preliminaries of a treaty with the Osage Indians, and that it was to have been signed on the 1st inst. The provisions of the treaty are said to be highly advantageous to the Government, and liberal to the Indians.—

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SNOW-HILL SUFFERERS

We acknowledge to have received in behalf of the Committee for distributing donations from abroad to the sufferers by the late fire at

Snow-Hill, the following sums: From the citizens of Philadelphia, \$4,500 00 From the citizens of Baltimore, From the citizens of Lancaster.

From the citizens of Smyrna, Del. 72 00 From the M. E. Church, Wilming-From the M. E. Church, Elkton,

From the Hon. Isaac McKim, From Jas. W. Williams, Harford county, Md. From Dr. Thomson Holmes, Acco-

mack county, Va. to be distribu-ted by a member of the Committee, in cash and provisions. From the Hon. H. P. C. Wilson, Senate, Md.

From the citizens of Vienna, Dorchester county, Md. From Jas. M. Fooks, Worcester county, Md.

Total, JOHN S. MARTIN, IRVING SPENCE. Snow-Ilill, Jan. 22, 1835.

50 00

10 00

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. DIRECTION

To prevent the grey hairs of parents from com-

yourself, for each other, and for home. Do this with prompt attention, by a pleasant countenance, pleasant tones, kind The public's obd't serv't. offices, orderly arrangements; good books, adapted to the age, capacity and tuste; and cheerful, enlightened, profitable conversation. Maing, disorder, sour looks, or its dull, uninterest-

dren.) Look them full in the face when you speak to them, and teach them to look at you. Neverallow yourself to repeat a direction sev eral times; and always enferce your precepts

The bill to authorise the levy courts of Dorchester and Somerset counties respectively to levy a sum of money for the frue passage of the citizens of these counties, over the Nanticoke Bridge, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

The bill to authorise the levy courts of Dorchester and Somerset counties respectively to levy a sum of money for the frue passage of the citizens of these counties, over the Nanticoke Bridge, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

The election of Senator is consummated—the first principle of Free Government, (THE GREAT RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION,) is since of the size of your soul concerning them; that you never lose sight of this object. Pray for it in the family; impress it upon them before any special means of grace; cultivative in them a taste for Christian biography. To this end select the for Christian biographies, and water your labors with many closet prayers.

Coke Bridge, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

The election of Senator is consummated—the first principle of Free Government, (THE GREAT RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION,) family; impress it upon them before any special means of grace; cultivative in them a taste for Christian biographies, and water your labors with many closet prayers.

WM. EMMONS.

The election of Senator is consummated—the first principle of Free Government, (THE GREAT RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION,) family; impress it upon them before any special means of grace; cultivative in them a taste for Christian biographies, and water your labors with many closet prayers.

WM. EMMONS.

January 20, 1835.

might stand quite near zero." "I guess" says she, it is more than that, for Miss L told me it

By this observation, although the degree of cold on the 5th of January, was more intense, by 2 degrees at 6 o'clock in the morning, its duration was not so great as that of Sunday week last; the average intensity of the cold of the two days, was considerably greater on the latter.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Washington, Feb. 8th, 1835.

I wrote you last evening respecting the invented sunday in the House of Representatives in disobetience to instruct their Representatives in disobetience to finistruct their Representatives in disobetience to instruct their Representatives in disobetience to finistruct their Representatives in disobetience to instruct their Representatives in disobetience to finistruct their Representati

INTEMPERANCE .- An Irish laborer, aged 30 years, was recently taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, with one of his knees burned almost to a cinder. According to his own almost to a cinder. According to his own statement, he went to sleep, intoxicated, upon the floor before a fire. In the night he turned one of his knees into the fire, but his stupe-faction was so complete, that the burning of the limb did not awaken him; and it was not until morning, when he attempted to get up, and found his knee unserviceable, that he was at all aware of his situation! After lingering in great misery about eight weeks, he died a victim to RUM.

S good horse-carts, four ux-carts, a number of ploughs harrows, & other farming utensils; also, one wheat Machine, the horse power of which is equal to any in the County, a large quantity of corn, by the burrel, all the kitchen furniture, a parcel of good blades, and the crop of wheat now in the ground.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six menths will be given on all measurer five dollars: the pur-

be given on all sumaover five dollars; the pur-chaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale, be-fore the property can be removed; on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by JAMES G. MARTIN Extr.

with the will anno of Dr. Ennalls Martin.

DISSULUTION.

THOMAS BEASTON. THOMAS HARPER, N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

T. HARPER.

Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—feb 17 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet



SCHOONER EMILY JANE

ROBSON LEONARD-Master. ROBSON LEONARD—Mester.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and the wides to clear the oll account of the public patronage.

ROBSON LEONARD—Mester.

Co-partnership with him, in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS.

The business will hereafter be carried on under the name of the public patronage.

E. B. GIBBS.

N. B. Those persons indebted to E. B. Gibbs are requested to make immediate payment, as the wides to clear the oll accounts. ring the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or o prevent the grey hairs of parents from coming down with sorrow to the grave; through the misconduct of children.

1. Secure the affections of your children for parents from coming to the Packet concern, will meet

J. E. LEONARD.

CLOVER SEED THE Subscribers have just received a sup-W. II. & P. GROOME.

APPRENTICE. WANTED, to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connexions from the country would be preferred. Apply to ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

FOR SALE. A YOKE of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to JAMES BENNY.

counsels and demands from the Bible.

3. Make it your constant care to incalculate piety. Let them see that this is the great de-Martin Van Burnn, the work will be in-

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

January 20, 1835.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Mr. Samuel T. Kennard's, in Easton, on Thursday next, the 19th inst. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order, MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

REMOVAL

the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the assessmar cases prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

SIX CENTS REWARD,

BUT NO THANKS, will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of my indented apprehension and delivery to my indented apprehensio BUT NO THANKS, will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of my indented apprentice (white boy,) named CURTIS BEACHAM; who ran away in

tember, 1834. JAS. M. STANTON, Stanton's Landing, Carolina county.

Being Post Master, the subscriber will pos-sess facilities for the collection of accounts, especially those of publishers,—not enjoyed by others; and all communications to him, by mail, will be without cost.

Persons residing in this county, also, who have accounts and business which they cannot conveniently attend to in person, and which they do not wish to place in the hands of officers, may find their advantage in employing the subscriber.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Post Master. Easton, Jan. 6th, 1835.

Millinery and Mantua Making,

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS,

HAVING lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above THE partnership heretefore existing under the firm of Beaston & Harpen is this struction of a lady considered equal to any in the firm of Beaston & Harpen is this struction of a lady considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, the city, in the style and finish of her work, day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted the city, in the style and finish of her work, to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorised to and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers the same. and the adjoining country, in the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING generally. She has taken the room or store tormerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and the store of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.

jan 17

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Le citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has taken his Son, RICHARD GIBBS, in co-partnership with him, in the

are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close his old accounts.

REMOVAL.

Millinery and Fancy Store to the house formerly occupied by the late Rev. Lott Warfield, situate on Washington street, next door to the corner of Dover street, where

constantly has the

LATEST FASHIONS FROM BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA and solicits the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties to give her a call, view her as-sortment and judge for themselves. She re-turns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the above business, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Jan. 27 Page's hotel.



BALTIMORE. THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making ers, particularly to those whose accounts have it a first rate and Fashionable house of enterit a first rate and Fashionable house of enter-tainment. It will be called PAGE'S HO-TEL, Exchange Buildings, and will be is ready and always willing to receive a little conducted by the subscriber in such manner as of the rino.
shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c.
&c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United J. H. PAGE. Baltimore, dec 2 6m

CAMBRIDGE FERRY. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he keeps a Ferry between his place, (which is sit-uated but a short distance below the former ferry,) and Cambridge; and is supplied with ferry,) and Cambridge; and is supplied with first-rate boats and accommodating and experienced hands; he also gives his personal attention to the business. There is a finger board, marked "Bowdle's Ferry," at the road which leads to the subscriber's house. Haveney the ferry for many years to the par-THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a lately occupied by Mr. William W.

The public's obedient servant, lately opposite the same.

The public's obedient servant, lately occupied by Mr. William W.

Jan 31 St pd.

Attenda tendance given by ROBERT LEONARD, Adm'r.

Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon Wright,

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Esston. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the supply of the

BEST MATERIALS. he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

JOHN B. FIRBANK,

(G cow3w) Easton and Baltimore Packet,

THE SPENDID NEW SLOOP

Thomas hayward.



tween Easton and Baltimere, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimere at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAY WARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one

ed last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailler and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords. 00- Passage \$1,00; and 25 cents for each

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

ESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of to marit a continuance of the same, moved her

tf feb 10 Cr Farmere Look Here. THE undersigned begs leave to infurm his friends and the public generally, that he still

intends carrying on the BLACKSMITHING

n all its various branches, at the old stand near Hooks Town. Having engaged the service of an

Experienced Workman,

together with his own personal attention, he flatters himself that he shall be able to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, at the shortest notice, with that neatness and durability, which, if equalled, will not be surpassed, by any. He would particularly call the attention of the public to the

SHOEING OF HORSES. and submit the same to those who may favor him with a trial. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing further on the subject, but humbly craves a liberal share of public

patronage. He would say a word or two to his custom-

and very humble servant,

E. McQUAY.

The public's obedient.

LOST. TAKEN from Mr. Lowe's Bar, it is supposed by mistake, a dark drab Petersham Box Coat, with round lappels and pocket flaps; in the lining of the left skirt there were three spots. Any person having seen or found such a coat, will oblige the subscriber by paying it at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig,

or by giving notice of it to JAS, G. ELLIOTT, Head of Wyo, jan 10

Collector's Notice.

TAKE NOTICE.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. jan 10 if

P. F. THOMAS,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas. jan 3 if

1. 111777

Weekly Baltimore Republican.

A T the solicitation of several of our Friends A in this City, and applications of others from the different Counties of the State, we have concluded on issuing a Weekly Edition of our Paper, on or before the first of February next, or as much sooner as a sufficient numher of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our political opinions, as they are well known to our friends throughout the State; but as it is usual to make some pledges on commencing a new Publication, we will merely state, that as we have always been strictly Rewatch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambi-

tious and aspiring demagogues.

We are not disposed to eulogize the characters or conduct of men in this prospectus, but make these few remarks that our friends may know that our principles are unchangeable, and that we shall never desert them in the time of nced,-when the cause of our common country calls every man to action.

It is unnecessary to extend a prospectus for Newspaper, as every citizen is acquainted with their utility in diffusing intelligence on all subjects of a local or foreign nature; and the influence placed within their power, to be exerted over the public mind, if properly conducted, by giving the general spring to those principles upon which our liberal institutions are founded, or in correcting those derogatory thereto, by exposing their objects, and holding up to view the individual who may be disposed, either from a personal disaffection, or private interest to sport with the liberties of his country, or trifle with the inalienable rights of FREEMEN.

It will, no doubt, be conceded on all hands, that the result of the late election in this State, was owing, in a great measure, to the want of a more general dissemination of information among the People. Our opponents have had every advantage in this respect. More than two-thirds of the papers in this State, and in this City, two of them open and avowed enemies, and two others, while professing neutrality, were evidently hostile to the principles of the Administration, were arrayed against us. Still we battled with them all, and if we were not victorious, it was owing to the want of a more general circulation of information among the People, than to the want of energy on our part. With these few remarks, we shall submit our sheet to the good sense and liberality of the public, hoping that they will see the necessity of encouraging us in our undertaking, as well for the interest of the party generally, as for ourselves.

TERMS:

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN Will be prin-THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN WILL be printed on the same size sheet as our Daily and Live-Stock Regular and Gardener, and publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, country Edition, and will contain most of the reading matter which may appear in the country; and fair type will-be used, and every improvement in its mechanical arrangement shall be

compled from the Farmer and Gardener, and confidently believes the country believes of newspapers, must be obvious to newspape adopted of which the encouragement we shall commercial and common markets, and a page ditional inducement to subscribers, in the rereceive will admit. It will be issued every Sa- or two will be devoted to advertisements con- duced price of the Write, I have concluded to turday morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars if not paid till the end of the year. W- These terms must be strictly adhered to.

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favour by giving this prospectus a few gratuitous insertions in their papers; and by sending a copy containing it, marked, they will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year; and those friends to whom we send it, will please procure as many subscribers as practicable, and return their names to this office about the time the publication is to be commenced.

Post Masters and others, who will exert themselves in procuring subscribers, and forward the amount of their subscriptions, will be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and a copy of the paper for one year for their trouble. hey will also forward their names immediately, in order that we may place them among our list of Agents. Address, postage paid, S. & J. N. HARKER,

South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. BALTIMORE, Md., December, 1834.

The Farmer and Gardener. AND

Live-Stock Breeder & Manager, IS a weekly paper in quarto form-successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued-conducted by I. I Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per nanum, payable in advance. 05 When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, istry, &c. will all receive due attention, from or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

publisher) without a special order, on receipt our a heavy expense, a corresponding patron-of which a discontinuance will be entered, to age is expected and solicited. take effect at the end of the current year of sub

acription.
4. Subscribers may receive the work either 4. Subscribers may receive the work either course of this volume, to give, from time to by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or time, a condensed view of the agricultural conquarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending dition and resources of the great Mississippi in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and fettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be

paid in advance 93-Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at

repetition.
This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture Western lands, the holders of such lands would management of domestic authors.

of silk and of the vine also receives particular

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the hasis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this public cation; party politics and religious discussion-tring wholly exclu 'e'. The advertising page country, &c.

OFFERMI AGE. too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious in-

An argument and an offer .- It is respectfully suggested that those farmers err who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer. Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. 03-If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural papublican, so shall we continue, in despite of the machinations of wiley politicians who have exerted every energy to break us down; and so long as the principles of the present National Administration continue to receive the support of the People—the yeomanry of the land, we have their trusty Sentinel on the shall continue their trusty Sentinel on the not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good

> Any gentleman desirous of seeing a speci men of the work, with a view to subscribi he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number

sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencment of the current volume; and indeed when not oof the current volume; and indeed when not o-therwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and ad-them to the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to vertisements are respectfully solicited.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a larg-

1 Price two dollars a year: but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage interest which the press of our country is daily or other expense to the editor, a return shall be evolving. I have determined on this change. made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other in adopting it, however, it is not my intention article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

pense to the conductor, shall receive four copies feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to of the work for one year, to be charged to one take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly pa-

as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly

or two will be devoted to advertisements con-nected with the main objects of the publication. Inake the difference in price between such as NEGROES, of both sexes, between the In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of ed on. the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one semi-weekly paper will be published on Tues-will contain a title page and index. Who will not take "Hints" on the above unrecedented terms? Let him who will, send Whig are requested to communicate to the ed-

is name and cash at once. dec 20

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer and Western Hortiexturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary. Well aware of the peculiar difficulties at ending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farm

er is determined to persevere in his labors. The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Hortunal increases. licultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks

a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support. The proper culture of the soil-improving live stock-diseases of animals-the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables-and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements-Domestic Economyboth original communications and extracts

from the most approved works. In addition to the interests of the first vol-3. Subscriptions are always charged by the ume, the editor is making preparations to en year, and never for a shorter term. When liven and improve the Farmer by numerous once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects a-discontinued (except at the discretion of the

At the request of a number of eastern cor-respondents, the editor intends also, in the Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and

manufacturing purposes, &c.
Such information is of the utmost import one dollar per square, or at that rate for more ance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with a Western agricultural publication as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation

6.7-A List of Solvent Banks will be occa-sionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed. TERMS.

TERMS.

The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe freduced to this price (much below what is sale for the proprietor) to accourage its circulation, and premote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agri-cultural societies, are authorized ugents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and for-

ward their papers for exchange. Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

PROSPECTUS
For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND PROPLE'S ADVOCATE, SCHI-Weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire managem the Whig. I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can ob tain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilites. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matters twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage or of losing much, which would be both amusin and interesting to them. To obviate these dif er sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or convery second week on the following terms: form them at an early day, of most matters of tion to the paper to such as pay in advance 2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five All such will receive it at the exceedingly low dollars shall be credited in full each for a year's rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a week-3. A postmaster or other person who shall ly paper throughout the year, to meet the views send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all ex- of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not per will be reduced to two dollars per annum, 4. Price of advertising-manner of subscri- to such as pay in advance; those who do not

is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this year, made during the first six months, will be but that he still lives, to give them CASH and leemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the

effect from the first of January next. The subscriber. day and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers iter which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semiweekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is useless to give any assurance to the paport. The effort now made must afford evilence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it

will fail to receive them.
RICHARD SPENCER. Oct. 28, 1834.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK. AMERICAN MAGAZINE

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

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

acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty spien did engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial ec-

containing between forty and fifty imperial ectavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and improvements; Land scape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unconstant of matter than the country. coasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Bards, Fashes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History. Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a fami-

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court at Boston, July 17—dec 13 THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, finde, and health of the country, &c.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Callico frock, blue cotton handkerchief on her head, purple striped shawl on her neck, and an old pair of boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, purple striped shawl on her neck, and an old pair of boots.

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The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, and return next day, Saturday. She will prove property, pay charges, and take her above described nearly nearly next day.

The owner (if any) of the above described nearly nearly next day that the purple striped shawl on her neck, and an old pair of boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described nearly nearly next day that the purple striped shawl on her neck, and an old pair of boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described nearly nearly next day that the purple striped shawl on her neck, and an old pair of boots.

TO TRAVELLERS.



HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess-Anne, or from Princess-Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess-Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week. ROBERT COOPER.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the own

HISTORY OF THE HORSE, A HISTORY OF THE HORSE, in all its varieties and uses, together with complete directions for their breeding, rearing, and management, and for the cure of all diseases to which he is liable.

Also, a concise treatise on DRAUGIIT, with a copious Index to the whole. Price \$1 50. May be had of the Booksellers in the Disrict, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union.

03-Booksellers at a distance will be supplied with the work at a reduced price; as our terms, in such cases, will be for cash only. DUFF GREEN.

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

A CARD. THE customers of my blacksmith's shop will please to take notice, that their bills

or 1834 are drawn off and left at the Post Office with Edward Mullikin, Esq. on whom they are requested to call and settle the same, either by payment or acknowledgment. RICHARD SPENCER.

jan 24

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, pay in advance will be charged two dollars and are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber ments in advance, and all payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed paynaments for the half year, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as ments in advance, and all payments for the half year are the payments for the half year, if a subscriber wear made during the first six months, will be half year to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give

ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom d on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into

JAMES M. KNIGHT.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, i left at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at trons of the paper, that it is my intention, if their residence on Gallows IIill, near the Mis possible, to render it more worthy of their sup-sionary Church—the house is white. sionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

Baltimore

may 29

AS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 16th day of January, 1835, by Charles Kernan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man who calls himself RICH-ARD WHITE, and says he belongs to the estate of the late George Riley, deceased, near Winchester, Virginia, but at the time of his death was near Charlestown, Jefferson county. Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To Richard is about 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches be illustrated with numerous Engravings high, dark mulatto, has a small scar on his uphigh, dark mulatto, has a small scar on his upper lip and one on his left thumb. Had on, when committed, a black cloth coat, white vest, blue cloth pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and white fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden

of Bultimore City and County Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 31st day of December, 1834, by E. Smith, Esqr. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ELIZABETH OLMAN; says she was born free, and was raised by her mother, Jane Olfeet 5 inches high; has a scar on her right arm, and broad flat nose. Had on when committed, a pink gingham frock, check apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, cotton stockings, and handkerchief on her nead, cotton stockings, and old pair of shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described

negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law

D. W. HUDSON, Warden of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 31st day of December, 1834, by E. Smith, Esq. a Justice of the peace, in and for the city of Bal timore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself SUSAN OLMAN; says she was born free, and was raised by her mother Eli-zabeth Olman, in Gloster, Virginia, aged a-hout 21 years, 5 feet 21 inches high; has a scar on the back of her left hand, and a scar under the left eye. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, blue cotton handkerchief on her head, purple striped shawl on her neck, and an old pair of boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described

NEW GROCERY

AND VARIETY STORE

Thos. Oldson & Wm. H. Hopkins BEG leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of

OLDSON & HOPKINS,

and have opened in the store room lately occu-pied by John T. Goldsmith, at the the corner of Washington and Court Streets, a

GROCERY & VARIETY STORE. They have just returned from Baltimore with such as GROCERIES.

dec 20

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c. which they will sell low for cash. Their friends examine for themselves. N. B. O. & H. will take in country pro duce to sell on commission.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBURRIES, &C.

UST received and for sale by the subscribers. Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c. ALSO,

CAST STEEL AXES,

of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel.

WM. II. & P. GROOME.

I still have and intellarge supply of eow6t



MARING.

receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considera bly enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet p. 151 and 544, &c. the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the ut most attention and care, and confidently believe orders for

Coaches, Barwiches, Gigs, : Carvest pos,

style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for tofore, will be attended to with promptness, and tice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person or-

dering it-also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all ki ds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city. The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age,

smithing, plating and painting.

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

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

Jan 20 tf

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. VIA BROAD CREEK. THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via

Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clok, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passenman, in Gloster, Va. aged about 40 years, 5 gers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet, MARTIN VAN Returning, leave Broad Creek at 11 o'clock,

A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening.

The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, Wild Ducks. for Cambridge, and returns same evening.

The MAIL STAGE for Centraville, leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Fri-day afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches Centreville in time for an early supper. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock.

Wye Mills to Easton,

luring the Session. Easton, Jan. 24, 1835.

terms apply to

JOHN W. DAVID. feb 3

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphaus' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Tho-mas S. Cook, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Thamas S. Cook having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly-I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thomas S. Cook be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first general asssortment of articles in their line, Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Thomas S. Cook to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas S. Cook should not have the benefit of the said acts of and the public generally are invited to call and Assembly. Given under my hand the 3d day of February, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER. w3t

NOTICE.

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

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

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON, SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

IIIE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to as a three year old, running his mile in 1m, receive, and beg leave to inform them that they | 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s.,

E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN,

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE S expected to stand the ensuing season at

feb 10 3t The Farmer's and Citizen's

Easton and Centreville.



RETREAT. THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as hereform his old friends and customers and the puball kinds of repairing done at the shortest no- lic generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in reason,

> OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public. HENRY CLIFT. generous public.

jan 31 7t N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild one at each of the following branches, viz. Ducks, &c. &c. by

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER, EASTON, MD.

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

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

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Vinson, stating that he is under execution, and Fare from Annapolis to Easton. 83.50
Or—from Annapolis to Broad Creek, 81.00
if from Broad Creek to Queenstown, 1.00
if from Queenstown to Wye Mills, 50
if from Queenstown to Wye Mills, 50
if from Control of the several supplements thereto, on the terms 1.00 mentioned in the said acts; and the said James "from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00
"from Easton to Centreville, 1.50
"Wye Mills to Centreville, 50
"Wye Mills to Centreville, 50
"When Mills to Centreville, 50
The Maryland Gazetite will copy the above and that he be and appear before the Judges of Uring the Session. Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Torm next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time TO LET

TO LET

Impose as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James vinson to attend, and show cause, if any they Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly, forms apply to

1834, LAMBERT W. SPENCER, jan 24

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

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SPRING. n at the same 812. For his y performance is mile in 1m 57s., 1m. 56s. r, Pa. (run as no. 6-vol. 5, p. 252-v. 4,

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SPENCER.

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RVIS, & CO. Baltimore.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTS IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.---No. 16.

SUMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1835.

tion of their wishes: Some conception may be

ence, and the prodigious control, which it exthe Government, we must, in addition to the amount of revenue and expenditure, and the number of persons dependent upon the Govern-ment, or in its employ take into the estimate, a variety of circumstances which contribute to add to the force and extent of pair mage. These in the regular course of the investigation, would next claim the attention of your Committee, are of recent origin, they will properly fall un-der the next head, to which the Resolution directs the attention of your Committee, and which they will now proceed to investigate.

Among the circumstances, which have contributed to the great increase, of Executive patronage of late, the most prominent, doubt-less, are the great increase of the expenditure of the government, which, within the last eight years, (from '25 to '83) has risen from \$11,-490,460-to \$22,713, 755, not including pay-ments on account of the public debt; a corresponding increase of officers, agents, contractors and others, dependent on the Government; the wast quantity of land to which the Indian title has, in the same period, been extinguished, and which has been suddenly thrown into the

judicial afficers, are liable to be dismissed at body of those in office into corrupt and supple instruments of power, and to raise up a host of hungry, greedy and subservient partizans, ready for every service however base and corrupt. the Government, or dependent directly on the Were a premium offered for the best means of extending to the utmost the power of patronage; to destroy the love of country, and to substitute a spirit of subserviency and man worship; to encourage vice and discourage vir-tue; and, in a word, to prepare for the subversion of liberty, and the establishment of despo-

> with whatever intention adopted, or to whatever extent pursued. As connected with this portion of the inquiry; your committee cannot avoid adverting to he practice, similar in its character and tendency, growing cut of the Act of the 15th May, 1820, which provides among other things; that from and after its passage, all District Attor-neys, Collectors, and other disbursing officers therein mentioned, to be appointed under the laws of the U. States, shall be appointed for the term of four years.

tism, no scheme more perfect could be devised,

and such must be the tendency of the practice,

The object of Congress in passing this act, yas, doubtless, to enforce a more faithful performance of duty on the part of the disbursing officers, by withholding reappointments from those who had not faithfully discharged their duty, without intending to reject those who had. At first the practice conformed to the intention of the law, and thereby the good intended was accomplished without materially increasing the patronage of the Executive, but a very great change has followed, which has, in the opinion of your committee, defeated the object of the act, and at the same time added greatly to the influence of patronage. Faithful per-formance of duty no longer ensures a renewal of appointment. The consequence is inevitable

a feeling of dependence on the Executive,
on the part of the incumbent increasing as his term approaches its end, with a great increase of the number of those who desire his place, followed by an active competition between the occupant and those who seek his place, followed by all those acts of compliance and subserviency by which power is conciliated; and of course with a corresponding increase of the number of those influenced by the Executive

In enumerating the causes, which have of late, increased Executive patronage, your com-mittee cannot, without a dereliction of duty, pass over one of very recent origin, although they are aware, that it is almost impossible to

In considering this part of the subject of their inquiry, it is the intention of the committee to confine themselves, exclusively, to the tendency of the events to which they refer, as increasing Executive potronage; avoiding all allusion to motives, or to the legality of the nets in question.

In considering the question of the expediency of its reduction, your Committee do not deem it necessary to enter in o un elaborate argument to prove, that patronage, at best, is but a necessary evil: that its tendency, where it is not effectually checked and regulated, is to debase and corrupt the community; and that it is, of course, a fundamental maxim in all States having free and popular institutions, that no more should be tolerated, than is necessary to maintain the proper efficacy of Government. How little this principle, so essential to the pre-servation of liberty in popular governments, has been respected under ours, the view which has already been presented of the vast extent to wnich patronage has already attained under this Government, and its rapid growth, but too clearly demonstrate. But, as great and as rap-id as has been its growth, it may be thought by some, who have not duly reflected upon the subject, that it is not more than sufficient to maintain the Governmet in is proper efficiency, and that it cannot be diminished without exposing our institutions to the danger of weakness and anarchy. To demonstrate the utter fallacy of such a supposition, it is only necessary to compare the present to the past, in reference to the point under consideration.

No one capable of judging, will venture to assert that the patronage of the executive branch of this Government, in any stage of its existence from the time it went fairly into operation has ever proved delicient in proper influ-ence and control; yet, if the present be compared with any past period of our history, ex-cluding, of course, that of the late war, the pat-renage now under the control of the Executive will be found greatly to exceed that of any for-mer period. To illustrate the truth of this remark, your committee will select, for comparison, the years 1825, and 1835, the former, because it was thought, even then, by many of the most experienced and reflecting of our cit-izens, that Executive patronage had attained a dangerous extent; and the latter, because it was the latest period of which we have the requisite materials, with which to make the comparison. What, then, is the comparative extent of Executive patronage, respectively, with the short interval of but eight years between them? What, at these respective periods, was the amount of the revenue and expenditure? What the number of persons in the exploy of the Government, or dependent on its bounty, and what the extent to which, according to the practice of the respective periods, the patronage of the Government was brought to exert over these to make the control of the contro

gate the deeply interesting questions of the plied to the civil and military, the great adexpediency and practicability of its reduction. vantage, which power has over liberty in large and populous countries—an advantage so great, that it is utterly impossible, in such countries, to defend the latter against the former, unless sided by a highly artificial political organiza-tion, such as ours, based on local and geograph-ical interests. If, to this difficulty, resulting from numbers and extent only, there be added others of a most formidable character, the greater capacity in proportion, on the part of the government, in large communities to seize on, and corrupt all the organs of public opinion, and thus delude and impose on the people; the greater tendency in such communities to the formation of parties, on local and separate interests, resting on opposing and conflicting prin-ciples, with separate and rival leaders at the head of each; and the great difficulty of combining such parties in any system of resistance against the common danger from the government, some conception may be formed of the tral party consisting of office holders and office scekers, with their dependants, forming one compact disciplined corps, wielded by a single individual, without conflict of opinion within, either as to policy, or principle, and aiming at the single object of retaining and perpetuating country as ours over the people a superiority so decisive, that it may be safely assert-

power in their own ranks, must have in such a ed, that, whenever the patronage and in-fluence of the Government are sufficiently strong to form such a party, Liberty, without a speedy reform, must inevitably be lost.—
When we add, that this great advantage of the liberty, must increase proportionably, with the growth and population of our country, it must be apparant how fatal would be the assumption, if acted on, that patronage and influence should increase in the same proportion; and how infi-nitely dangerous has been the tendency, of our affairs of late, when, as has been shown, instead of increasing simply in the same proportion, they have advanced, with a rapidity more than double. So far is the assumption from being true if we regard the duration of our institutions and the preservation of our liberty, we must hold it as a fundamental maxim, that the action of the government should, with our growth, gradually become more moderate instead of more in-

and among other reasons, in order to sustain the government, by its influence, against the receipts of the customs for the next seven years, local feelings and interests, which it must in as compared with the past year, accompanied local feelings and interests, which it must in as compared with the past year, accompanied the execution of its duties, necessarily encound by a statement of their probable effects, in the ter; and it was, doubtless, with this view, mainly, that the framers of the Constitution vested the executive powers in a single individual. and clothed him with the almost entire patronage of the government. As long as the influence of the executive is so mederate as to compel bim to identify his administration with the public interest, and to hold his patronage subordinate to the principles and measures necessary to promote the common good, the exsphere assigned to it by the Constitution, and may be considered as essential to the steady and equal operation of the government; but when it becomes so strong, as to be capable of sustaining itself by its influence alone, uncon-nected with any system of measures or policy, it is the certain indication of the near approach of irresponsible and despotic power. When it attains that point, it will be difficult to find, any where in our system, a power sufficient to re-strain its progress to despotism. The very causes which render a strong executive neces-sary, the great extent of country and diversity of interets, will form great and almost insuper-able impediments to any effectual resistance.— Each section, as has been shown, will have its own party and its own favorites; entertaining views of principles and policy so different, as to render an united effort against executive power almost impossible, while their separate and disjointed efforts must prove impotent a-Government over the people—of power over gainst a power far stronger than either; taken separately. Nor can the aid of the States be successfully invoked to arrest the progress to despotism. So far from weakening they will add strength to executive patronage. A ma-jority of the States, instead of opposing will be jority of the States, instead of opposing will be unually found acting in concert with the Feder I Government; and, of course, will increase the influence of the executive; so that to assertant his patronage, the sum total of the patronage of all the States acting in conjunction with the Federal Executive, must be added to his. The two, as things now stand, constitute a joint force, difficult to be resisted.

Assists a decrease the force of the former \$7,183,313, and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000, and would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and of course increase the receipts from the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and the would make an addition to them of \$2,250,000 and the would make an ad

ffectual remedy-a prompt and decided reduction of Executive patronage, the practicability and means of effecting which your committee will next proceed to consider.

the extent to which, according to the practice of the respective periods, the patronage of the Government was brought to exert over these subject to its control? A short comparative its termest will show—

The income of the Government, in all its branches, including the Pest Office, was, in 1825, \$29,147,883, and in 1833, \$37,607,874.

The gross expenditures, including the public affect, in 1825, was \$24,814,847; in 1833, \$27,637,873, and shown the control of the whole, speces almost me iones depth in the section of the whole, speces almost me iones are not to make the public incomes, the prolific source from the customs.

The gross expenditures, including the public dobt, it was, in 1825, \$29,147,9503; in 1833, \$25,835,846. The gross expenditures in the great mass, that gives life and harmony and is great mass, that gives have been at a control of the subject to its control to great the first mass of the

aggregate.

It will however be previously necessary to inquire, whether the receipts from the customs, during the last year in fact equalled the amount which the commercial transactions of the year, under ordinary circumstances, ought to have produced. It is not possible, in such an inquiry, to overlook the very unusual importation of the precious metals during the year, which, according to the statement from the Treasury Department, amounted to \$16,572,582, constituting to that amount a part of the articles imported in the year, free of duty. The reshipment for the same peried amounted to \$1,676, 208, leaving in the country, of the amount imported \$14,896,374, a sum greatly exceeding our annual consumption which, in addition terms. the supplies of our own mines, probably full short of two millions of dollars. The excess was doubtless caused by the peculiar condition of the country, in reference to its currency, during the year; and would, under ordinary circumstances, have been imported in goods of various description, for the usual supply of the country, instead of gold and silver. ing then the two millions from this sum, and the balance from the amount of the articles free of duty, which, as stated, is \$55,000,000, it would reduce the annual consumption of g oc's f es of duty including the precious metals. to \$42,103,626, and assuming the proportion between goods free of duties and those liable between goods free of duties and those that to duties to be as that sum is to \$47,000,000; and also, that the excess of the supply of gold and also are supply of der ordinary circumstances, have returned in that proportion between the dutied and free articles, it wouldned to the former \$7,133,313, Against a danger, so formidable, which threatens if not arrested, and that speedily, to export and import trade, equal to that of the subvert the Constitution, there can be but one last year.

Let us now inquire into the causes which may tend to diminish or increase this estimated recept, during the next seven years, and their probable effects in the aggregate on the income

cally seems to the state of the contract of th EASTON, MARYLAND.

his pleasure. If to the above there be added 39.549 pensioners, we shall have a grand total of 100,079 persons, who are in the employ of

public treasury. But, as great as is this number, it gives a very imperfect conception of the sum total of hose who, as furnishing supplies, or otherwise, are connected with, and more or less dependent on the Government, and of course, liable to be influenced by its patronage; the number of whom, with their dependants, cannot even be conjectured. If to these be added the almost countless host of expectants, who are seeking to displace those in office, or to occupy their places, as they became vacant, all of whom must look to the Executive for the gratifica-

formed of the immense number subject to the influence of Executive patronage.

But to ascertain the full extent of this influbut as all, or at least a far greater part of them,

parket, accompanied with the patronage incident to holding Indian treaties, and removing the Indians to the West of the Mississippi, and also a great increase of the number and induence of surveyors, receivers, registers and others employed to the branch of the administration connected with the public lands; all of which have greatly increased the influence of Executive patronage over an extensive region, and that the most growing and flourishing portion of the Union. In this connexion, the recent practice of the Government must be taken into estimate, of reserving to individual indiance large portion of the best land of the country, to which the title of the nation is extinguished, to be disposed if under the sanction of the Executive, on the recommendation of agents appointed solely by him, and which has prevailed to a great an extent of late, especially in the south western section of the Union. ion connected with the public muns, and which have greatly increased the influence of

It is difficult to imagine a device better calulated to augment the patronage of the Exeto the expediency, or the legality of removing
the depositer, there can, it is supposed, be none
alculated to depraye and corrupt the commualculated to depraye and corrupt the commualculated to depraye and corrupt the commualculated to depraye and corrupt the commuas to the fact, that the removal has, as things
they will out benefit to the Indians. But as

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[Public No. 7.] AN ACT for the adjustment of claims to lands

in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That any person or persons having claims to lands in the State of Louisiana, whose claims have been recognised by former laws as valid, but which have not ore been confirmed to the grantees or their legal representatives, he and they are herely, authorized to present their claims to ster and receiver of the land office in which the land may he, within two years from the passage of this act, together with the written and other testimony in support of the same, and it shall be the duty of the register and rereirer to record in a book to be kept by them for that purpose, the notice of every claim so preferred, together with the evidence in support of the same; and the said register and rereiver are hereby further authorised to receive any evidence for and on behalf of other individuals who may resist the confirmation of any such claim either on their own behalf, or that of the United States, and cause to be taken any evidence which shall be deemed necessary and proper by them to have such claims properly and justly settled, and to have the same like by them to have such claim properly wise recorded in said book, for which service, in recording the applicant's title papers and evidence, they shall be entitled to receive from said applicant at the rate of twenty-five cents

for every hundred words. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the registers and receivers of the land offices, at or before the beginning of each session of Congress thereafter, to make to together with the testimony, accompanied by of the United States, for the year one thousand their opinions of the validity of each claim, and eight hundred and thirty, one thousand five such other information respecting them as may bundred dollars. be in their possession, which, said report, shall,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 6th, 1835.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public No. 8.1 val service for the year one thousand eight | cents. hundred and thirty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums he appropriated for the navel service for ave, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz. For pay and subsistence of the officere of the

many and pay of scamen, one million five hun-dred and one thousand eight hundred and (wen ty-four dollars and forty-two cents. For pay of superintendents, naval construc-

tors, and all the civil establishment at the sevepel yards, sixty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For provisions four hundred and fifty thou-

cond dollars. For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the re-

pairs and wear and tear of vessels in commis-sion, nine hundred and seventy-four thousand For medicines and surgical instruments, ital stores, and other expenses on account

hospital stores, and other address. For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hamp-shire, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and

twenty-five dollars. For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars. For improvement and necessary repairs

the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, forty six thousand one hund ed and twenty dollars. For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, three thousand dred and twenty dollars. For improvement and necessary repairs of

the navy yard at Washington, ten thousand

For improvement and necessary repairs of the cavy yard at Gosport, Virginia, one hun-dred thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Pensacola, forty-four thousand six hundred dellars.

For repairs of building and preservation of a vessel at Sackett's Harbor, five hundred dol-

For ordnance and ordnance stores fifteen

thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.
For the freight and transportation of mate

rials and stores of every description, for wharfage and dockage, storage and ment, travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seam, house rent, chamber money, and fuel nd candles to officers other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters where there are no hospitals, and for funeral expenses, for commissions, clerk hire, and affice rent, stationery, and fuel to naperson of recruiting, for apprehending desert-ors, for compensation to judge advocates, for per diem allowance to persons attending courts instal and courts of inquiry; and for officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations, for printing and stationery of ev-ery description, and for books, maps, charts, Lathematical and nautical instruments, chrononselers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of fire and steam engines, and for ery, for purchase and maintenance of son sun horses, and for carts, timber wheels and workman's tools of every near photos, and towing of hister of war, for cabin furniture of working of war, for cabin furniture of the commission, and for furniture of afficers' houses in many yards; for taxes on named to the commission of the afficers' houses in navy yards; for taxes on ma-ay yards, and, public property; for assistance sendered to vessels in distress, for incidental labor at mavy fards not applicable to any other a propriation, for coal and other fuel for forges, sendress and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordi-nary; for repairs of magazines and powder hou-ses; for propaging moulds for ships to be built, and for no other purpose whatever, two hundred and pinety five thousand dollars.

For contingent ox onses for objects not here abelore enumerated, three thousand dollars. For pay of the officers, non-commission officers, musicians, and privates, and for subsisence of the officers of the marine corps, on nundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred

and forty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents. For the subsistence of the non-commissione officers, musicians and privates, and washer- Substance of Mr. Benton's reply to Mr. Calwemen of said corps, serving on shore, and for servants, thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty cents. For clothing, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and cleven dollars and twenty-five

nine hundred & seventy seven dollars and ninety-three cents. For military stores, pay of armorers, keep-ing arms in repair, drums, fifes, flags, accou-trements, and ordnance stores, two thousand

dollars. For repairs of barracks, three thousand dol-

For completing the naval magazines authorized to be built near Boston, Massichusetts, and New York, for enclosing and providing convenient access to them, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the naval hospitals near Boston, New York, and Pensacola, building the necessary out-houses and appendages and for enclosing thein, twenty thousand seven hundred dollars. For repair of the hospital hear Norfolk, and

its enclosures and dependencies, one thousand dollars. For repairing enclosures and graduating the

ground about the navy asylum, near Philadelphia, three thousand five hundred dollars. For completing the payments which will be

due on contracts for iron tanks, inade under the act of the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, nine thousand dol-For continuing the survey of the coast of the

United States, thirty-thousand dollars. For arrearages for defraying the extra serthe Secretary of the Treasury a report of the vices and expenses of the officers of the navy claims which have been presented before them, engaged in the survey of the coasts and harbors

For the purchase of a lithographic press for by the Treasury, be laid before Congress as the Navy department, and for expenses of the com us practicable, with the opinion of the same for one year, one thousand dollars.
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the

touching the validity of the respective claims. following sums, being the unexpended balances of former appropriations, which have been carried to the account of the surp'us fund, be and M. VAN BUREN, the same are hereby re-appropriated to be Treasury, viz. For the purchase of timber to rebuild the

Frigate Java, and the Sloop Cyane, authorized by the act of July the ten h bighteen hundred and thirty-two, the sum of forty-six thousand, AN ACT making appropriations for the na- three hundred and thirty- two dollars and three

For the purchase of iron tanks for the use of the Navy, as authorszed by the act of tenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the eum of them be dete

bundred and sixty; two dollors, and thirty-three

cents. For evering an ! preserving ships in or linary as authorized by the act of March eleventh eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand six oundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty-eight

APPROVED, January 13th, 1835.

The Wandering Piper .- The "Wundering Piper," of whom so much has been said in England and this country, was for a considerable length of time, an officer in the army; served under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington during the grouter part of the Peninsu-la war, and sold his commission after the bat-tle of Waterloo. His opponent is Count Bender, who was educated in Scotland at the same school with the Piper, and between whom a great friendship subsisted.

They met in London in 1825, when at a din ner party, a dispute arose concerning the hospi-tality of different nations, which ended in both parties finally and firmly agreeing for the sum of £5000, to travel in disguise, the one us a piper in England, Ireland, Scotland and North America; the other as a fiddler in France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands. o subsist on what the public might please to give them unsolicited.

The one to whom the most is voluntarily given is to win the prize. They both comme ed their wanderings in the summer of 1825 but an uncle of the piper's who then held a high official situation, having heard of their freak managed to put a stop to their proceedings he-fore the expiration of three months.—The uncle, however, died in 1828, which left both par ties free from restraint, in consequence of which they again started in August, 1828, the one from Stonehaven, in Scotland, the other from Calais, in France. The pilgrimage was intended to have lasted for five years, and would have been nearly finished at this 'time had not the piper met a severe injury from the upsetting of a stage coach in Ireland, which confined him for eighteen months, during which time there was a secession of operations on both sides.

Robbers Detected,—A young man of genteel appearance entered the store of Mr. R. Campbell, in Baltimore street, on Saturday last, and requested to see some gold watches, which was se, but while Mr. Campbell was engaged in handing a gentleman a jair of spectacles, the

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION. IN SENATE.

Monnay, February 9, 1835. EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE. houn's Report.

Mr. BENTON rose to speak to some parts of the report,—to express his concurrence in some parts, his dissent to others. rents.

For fuel, fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For transport of and recruiting, six thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, pay of matron and of acting hospital steward, four thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars and twenty five cents.

For contingent expenses, seventeen thousand nife hundred & seventy seven dollars and nine. He concurred in the general purport, and i the object of the report to reduce this too great expenditure, and to diminish the number of that vast multitude of persons now paid, or support-ed out of the Federal-Treasury. In all this he concurred with the report; but he regretted, deeply and sincerely regretted, that it had not fallen within the scope of the chairman's view of his subject, to show the source and origin o these great increases; that the blame, if any should fall upon the true authors, and the genius of reform should know where to apply her correcting hand. The omission of the Chair man to show this, had laid him (Mr. B.) under the necessity of endeavoring to supply the defect; and he should do so under all the disadvan tages of an immediate reply to a well prepared report, which he had heard read once, and but once, in committee, before it was now read it this chamber. The report, said Mr. B., assumes for the periods of comparison the year 1825, which was the first of Mr. Adams's Ad-

mietration, and the year 1833, which was the commencement of the second term of President Jackson's Administration. It was, in reality, a comparison between the two last administrations and that of President Monroe, hearts, and the sentiment of affectionate respect which terminated in the year which is taken for the starting point of the comparison. Confining himself to these points of time, Mr. Be

would look into the origin of the principal causes of the great increase of money expended, and men employed or fed by the Federal Government within this period, and would show that the implications of the report, for direct assertion was not made, but the implications of the report, which would seem to cast censure on e present administration for these large augmentations, could have no foundation in fact. and must find their application elsewhere.

The business of Internal Improvement was the first head of increase which Mr . B. would mention; and that business commenced, or raed to national objects, the whole system rapidly degenerated into local, or neighborhood contri-vances, for the expenditure of money, and their of persons employed to execute them in the acquisition of popularity: Before the end of persons of extravagancies denoun-Mr. Ada no's four years, the downward course of the system had established the truth of the made shortly before his death; it had opened a gulf which the treasures of Peru and Mexico

ould not fill! It had produced a scramble for money, in which the meanest got most! Presilent Jackson found this system at that pass, with the immense augmentation of money expended, and men employed, which it necessari- tramparts of parchinents, intrenching it to the by involved; and the consequent increase of £0x-leg involved; and the consequent increase of £0x-ecutive patronage, which these augmentations Here was a great source of additional expense, imilied. Far from enhancing, or even retainimplied. Far from enhancing, or even retaining this branch of patronage, he voluntarily, stripped himself of it. At the risk of some danger to his temporary popular ty, he stood on with the diminution of the tariff, to the forth to oppose the barrier of the Executive ve- a wordi ate expense of nine per centum. But to to the latal current of local & neighborh all who duf all this? Not the administration; and Internal Improvement. He endeavored to turn back the system, and to confine it to its origiand design, that of great objects. So far, then, as this head of increased expenditure, and in-Government, President Jackson is free from blame; so far as diminution of patronage has resulted from the arrestoration of the fatal and

ruinous part of this system; he alone is entitled to the exclusive honor. Revolutionary pensions, Mr. B. said, was the next source which he would point out of those augmentations which were so con picuously depicted in the report; and here the prolific source of an immense augmentation was revealed. Forty thousand pensioners, including the invalids of the last war, started to our view; near three millions of dollars were required to pay them, and he believed in 1933, it was near four millions. Who opened this fountain of Executive patronage this prolitic source of expenditure and of revolutionary hero resurrection, which, at the end of half a century, is exbibiting a larger army on the pension roll than ever Washington saw, at any one time, on the muster roll? which furnishes the author of this Report with upwards of one-third of his hundred thousand men! which is now making the revolution cost more money than while it was demoralization of morals, and a perjectration of originated with others, while those of real ex-crimes, as revolting to the mind as it is humiltion of Congress, under Executive recommenlaw of that year, and in the production of con-sequences which astonish and afflict the coun-

lmost twenty years a delicious climate, ample us see what extraordinary expenditure fell upple and subversive of the rights of the State. President Jackson appeared at the head of the national affairs. He was the slave of no selfish, or ambitious policy, the hunter of no factitious of 8663,000; and this was money not expended, guage of truth, justice, wisdom, to both; and the long depressed and obscured State of Mississippi, finds herself, as if by magic, in the possession of all her rights, and all her soil, advancing with rapid strides to wealth and population: lisplaying a prodigious expansion of both, and ready, at the consus of 1840, to preent six or eight members on that floor of the House of Representatives, where until lately, she had but one member, and now has but two. More! The gradustion principle, by treaty is adopted for the sale of the newly acquired lands, descending down has acquired by treaty, under the auspices of that most unfortunate act, upon the year 1833, President Jackson, the justice and the boon for all the remainder of the year 1882, in which which her elder sisters have been in vain soliciting from Congress for so many years. For all ing the claims of persons to the benefit of the this, that noble State is indebted to President Jackson; and it is as bonorable to the inhabi-

Missisisppi, but the whole south and the entire northwest, from the encumbrance of an Indian population, he now set down, without explanation, in a grave Report on Executive patro- sum of seven millions, not belonging to the curnage, as one of the wasteful extravagancies of rent and progressive expenses of the governthe day which portends the decline and fall of ment, carried forward to the gross amount of the Republic, and calls for the trenchant hand expenditure, and made the means of exhibiting of cutting reform, and the indignant verdict of a duplication of the expenses of the Governpublic reprobation? Closely allied to this head, that of removal of Indians was another, which Mr. B. would mention, and which was too intimately connected of such enormous extravagance as to justify with that head to require the detail of explana- revolution if we cannot get reformation. form, in the year 1821—the last year of Mr. tion. It was the great acquisition of lands, by Monroe's administration—and under whose auspices and recommendations no person could put c, now for the first time allowed for them tion of the ballot tox Mr. Benten confidentand that by an administration depicted as the ly hoped would answer the exigency, and

entire population. And shall the expense of

present report. Internal Improvement was destroyin angel of the red race; the consequent then, and at an early time, the inviting ocean, undistinguished author of the destroyin angel of the red race; the consequent bring down the expenses of the Government increase of surveyors and land offices, and the properly so called,—the expenses necessarily upon which many candidates for popular favor additional expense resulting from all these wis were seen to spread the entire surfice of their distended can wass. Commenced upon national principles, and with the design of being confined to national objects, the whole system rapidly. sulting from them, and the increased number ters in 1833.

indiscriminate mass of extravagancies denoun- seven or eight millions of extraordinal ced. Another subject he would mention the great ev of Presidential elections, and the ed nature of their provisions to prevent ditect snuggling, give the full benefit of their east tments to the manufacturers, and to carry out the protective principle in the living bodies of revenue officers to detend it, as well as in the

ditional patronage conferred; and which now brought he collection of the custom-house rev-

therefore the remedy does not lie in the change of the administration; but Congress-Congre did it; and therefore the evil lies in the conduct of the immediate representatives of the People creased numbers, employed by the Federal and the remedy lies in the hands of the People themselves. Mr. B. repeated; he concurred with the

general purport, and the general object of the Report, in the great and striking augmentaion which it presented of money expended, and men employed, or fed, by the Federal Government; and the necessity for great and real retrenchment in both particulars, especially as many of the objects for which they were Acurred were temporary in their nature, and evanescent in their existence. Yes, said Mr. B., the augmentations have been great; but so far as they are of questionable propriety, they have had their root in previous administrations some of them in the administration of Mr. Monroe, when the author of this Report was a distinguished member of that administration: others of these questionable measures had originated under Mr. Adams's administration or in Congress itself, and under the high pres sure speeches, reports, and motions of gentle men opposed to the administration of President Jackson. Try them, said Mr. B., examine penditures for objects of questionable propriety originated with others, while those of real expenditures were for objects, and clear constitutional propriety, owed their origin to the administration of President Jackson; and what should never be forgotten, it was the exercise of the veto power by President Jackson, which the veto power by President Jackson, which checked these extravagant expenditures of questionable objects, for which be received upthem in detail, and you will find the great exexisting and raging? and which has produced a penditures for objects of questionable propriety iating to the country? Who produced all this stitutional propriety, owed their origin to the Certainly not President Jackson; but the ac-administration of President Jackson; and what dations, commencing at a period with which of the veto power by President Jackson, which the author of this Report must be most famil-checked these extravagant expenditures of iar, and carried on to the year 1832, when the questionable objects, for which be received unsystem of pensioning received its climax in the measured denunciation! And let the people now mark it! This same President is now blamed just as much for not stopping, as he was blamed for stopping those wild expendi-

done but while Mr. Campbell was engaged in handing a gentleman a jair of specialcels, the robber decamped with 4 gold watches, which are source of increased expenditure, and increased and the provided through the vigilance of our activation of the fallow of the case. Notice being handed to the Polices Bellow with his colleagus, was soon apprehended through the vigilance of our activation of the fallow with his colleagus, was soon apprehended through the vigilance of our activation of the fallow of the property of the fallow of t

nignant blessing, and which calls for greatful emotions of every heart white or red, civilized or savage, which can rejoice in the prosperity of the human race, and feet grafitude and thank-lishness to its greatest and more than all put together, should the State of Mississippi feel that gratitude. Hard was her fate until General Jackson accounted the Presidential chair. The oldest Territory in the Union, a State for almost twenty was a delicious chumate, amule almost twenty years a delicious chmate, ample boundaries, lands adapted to the production of the richest staple, noble rivers—with all these alvantages, her population remained a speck in the corner of her own extended map. The Chickasaws and Choctaws occupied the finest portions of her soil, and seemed destined to occupy them forever under the abetiment of a und volunteers of Illinois, 8442,000; for their lands of the collections of the conversion of servers. The conversion of servers at 186 000 for the conversion of servers. great political party, then called national republicans, mose whigs, whose policy was as cruel to the Indianaus it was unjust to the People and subversive of the rights of the State.

Subsistence, \$186,000; for the conversion of rangers into a regiment of dragoons, \$274,000.

Then there was paid for duties refunded on the city of Baltimore, who took the ground expression of the rights of the State. of \$701,760; then there was paid to claimants son voted against the application to Congress, under the convention with Denmark, the sum but admitted their power of appropriation.—
of 8663.000; and this was money not expended, We cordially concur with Mr. Skinner, is and delusive popularity. He was the friend of nor even paid, in the sense of payment, but the objections he has presented, on this import the whites and of the reds; he spoke the lan-merely delivered to these claimants, the Government having received it from Denmark, for their use, some years ago, and now delivered it to those to whom a commission had awarded it. Then there were extraordinary Indian treaties that year for the purc ase of land, for which \$735,000 were paid, and removal of Indians, and subsisting them after they got to their new homes, the sum of \$258,000. But the greatest assigned by Mr. Skinner, irresictible. He puts extraordinary payment of the whole year was the question in a nutshell. We go against the that of revolutionary pensions, under the fatal assurpation of the power in every shape—wheat of 1832. That act originated in Congress ther road or canal—whether directly, or wheat and carried back its loose and wild provisions through successive gradations from \$1.25, to six to take effect from the 4th of March, 1831.

and a quarter cents per acre! So that this State

This threw the accumulated payments under the auspices of that most unfortunate act, upon the year 1833, attention of the reader. We will not trust ourthe act was passed, was taken up in establishact. Thus the payments in 1832 were but \$355,686, while in 1333, they were ten times

tants of that State, as it is just and right in that sum, amounting in fact to \$3,507,484. itself, that the throb of gratitude beats in the Putting these extraordinory payments together, said Mr. B., and you have a sum of about glows in the bosoms of almost the whole of her seven millions of dollars at once to be deducted from the grand aggregate of twenty-two milthese measures, the expanse of freeing not only lions and three-quarters; and he had no doubt but that a research into the whole list of extra ordinaries for the same year would produce a million more. Be that as it may, here is a ment in the short space of eight years. | He is the fallacy, here the delusion, and hence the injustice of basing upon this duplication a cry

years comprehended in the Report, premising that payments on account of the public debt are

in all cases excluded. The successive annual expenditures then stand thus: For 1825. 13,062,316 1826 12,653,095 1827 13,296,041 1828 12,659,490 1829 13,229,533 13,864,067 1832 16.516.389 22.713.755 1833 From this view Mr. B. said the increase of

expen liture would appear not quite so frightful us this Report would represent. For the first year of the term, the increase was about a million and a balf; for the next five years ther was no increase of any moment, and twice there was a diminution. The years 1832 and 1833 had run up to large amounts, and that by the means which he had shewn; so that if the author of the Report had taken for the basis o his comparison the seven years of regular expenditure, he would have found an increase o about two millions only, instead of a duplication of eleven millions; a result which, while i would have presented something for reforma o, would have presented nothing for revolution, or even for turning out the party in power, and putting in ther opponents, who are the real authors of every thing which requires re-

Having shown the fallacy of the Report i its exhibit of the extravagance of the Government, having shown its enormous error i stating that this great increase had taken place during a period of prefound peace, when in fact there was an Indian war on the Upper Mississippi! and when not an event occurred to warrant unusual expenditure, when in fact seven millions of the expenditures were for objects, not only unusual, but never existing before or 1628; requiring namy persons to superintend the removal of Indians; many to survey and sell the newly acquired lands; and a whole regiment of dragoons for the defence of the West-

(Tobe concluded.)

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of Morgan co. Va. He was only one of severed for Congress-sanction their usurped power of contributing money to Internal Improve-ments—permit them thus to trample on the Constitution—let them do what a majority may think useful for the general welfare—and how long will it be, before we shall see our free inst tations overturned -- We thank the reasons ther it be covered by the establis

selves to speak of his abilities as we think of hem. He is well known as the former Editor of the American Farmer and the present Editor of the Sporting Register.

To ROBT. CUSTIN, E.q.

Sir,-Under a high sense of the honor confer red, in having been appointed a Delegate of the "Ohio and Chesapeak Canal Convention," on the part of the portion of the good people of Mor gan co. at a meeting at which you presided, ook my seat in the Convention heartily disposed to sid in promoting the progress of a work which had ever had my certial wishes for its success. I voted accordingly for all the measures proposed by its friends, except the one which recommended "a memorial to Congress for further aid"-and here arises the occasion not to my necessity, for this explanation, which might otherwise appear superfluous. Against that Resolution I gave my vote because I d not belie ein the constitutional power of the General Government to construct works of Internal Improvement, I neither find it in the Bond, nor would I insert it there if I could .-There are no works of that sort which can be deemed indispensible to the welfare of the penple and to the union of the States that may not be constructed in good time by the co-operation of State authorities, and the union of private capital, seeking safe and eligible investment; and if all that may be deemed desirable, cannot be thus achieved within the time that impatience or cupidity would prescribe, better will it be to postpone or altogether forego such ex-pensive projects of national aggrandicement, than to have them accomplished by recognising To confirm his view and to shew that those in the Federal Government a power so susceptps:on and infinite abo nature kions no limit,

ustarm with overwhelming power a government, whose very creation was the reluctant work of necessity, whose birth was regarded by some of our wise patriots with fear and suspicion; and whose growth, if not watched and restrained with eternal vigilance, will overshadow and strangle the very parents from whom it derived its existence.

Tue his.ory of the human race is but a narrative of struggles, often bloody, and too often vain, against the establishment of monopolies, and the consolidation and abuse of power; and it is my humble but solemn conviction of this tendency, under our own system which will ever prompt me to deny to Congress all au-thoricy not clearly granted. In such cases, to doubt should be to deny; for, be it remembered, that each accession of authority, whether by force or coastruction, but augments the means of fresh extortions.

I am but too well aware, that the old Demoeratic doctrine of strict construction, is in many parts of the country becoming obsolete, in a degree to subject those who persist in maintaining it, to derision and obliquy; proving how prone are mankind to adopt opinions that quare with their personal convenience, or with local and temporary interests, whilst this very consideration enhances the obligation of every Ropublican to stand out in resistance of that external tendency of the best balanced, and most explicity limited governments, to resolve hemselves into governments, of force.

Obsta principles—resist first encroachments? "Old Dominion," but there is reason to feet, that even there too, is fast spreading that insiduous poison of expoliency, which enables us to discover in the Constitution the property of elasticity, and thus to make it cover every magnificent theory and every scheme of the magnificent theory, and every scheme of axfrom carrying the pensioners up from about 17,000, to about 40,000! adding multitudes for internal improvement, and the custom houses in consequence of the two tariffs of 1824 and land, let us but have a President solicitous land, let us but have a President solicitous only for his popularity, and without firmness to resist the enactments of a majerity of Congress, often make, as assuredly they will be under that intended personally which heads all animated nature, when it feels power, to forget right—or a pliant Legislature coger to register the edicts and to seize the proffered patronage of an ambitious or carrupt Executive—and where will remain any shadow of guarantee for your boasted written constitutional safe guards. Let all of us look to it—as we will have to assure to posterity for the sacred trust devolved on us by the Patriots of the Revolution. For my humble self, with every respect for the my humble self, with every respect for It motives of these who entertain consists on ions, I did not leel at liberty to go in Vagine petition for a boon that involved the exercise a power which I believe to be not guaranteed the Federal government, and therefore reserve to the People and the States.

J. S. SKINNER.

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ELBOURLE TIVE, IN COLUMN TO SELECTION OF THE SECTION OF THE SECTIO

readers may have both sides of the question before them at the same time, we have also com-menced the publication of Mr. Benton's speech in reply to the Report. We hope to be able to coaclude them both in our next.

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vits were made before magistrates and sent to to the letter, the king again avows his pur- sentatives will make the grant necessary the President, who has shown them to some of pose of requesting a vote of the indemnity President, requesting the appointment of a com-mittee of the Senate to, investigate the affair. culated to elucidate the subject. The French The committee was accordingly appointed by

OUR AFFAIRS WITH FRANCE.-The items rious French journals, published immediately Indemnity Bill was not presented to the Chamon the reception in Paris of the President's Message, indicate much excitement in that

Further We were favored vesterday evening, by a gentleman passing through town, direct from Annapolis, with a perusal of an article in the U.S. Telegraph, of Saturday morning, in which the editor says, information had been received in Washington of the recall of the French Minister, and that the King of France had notified our Minister, Mr. Livingston, that thought proper to call for them.

All this, however, is no more than every teflecting man must have expected, from the ductive of much excitement. very firm and decided tone of the President in SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS. his message to Congress at the opening of the session. It has brought the French Chambers to see the imperiance of action.—We cannot but think the result will be most propitious
to the interests, as well as, to the honor of the
will induce the legislative bodies to give a sancbers to see the importance of action .- We cannation. By the unanimous action of the Sen- tion which they have once refused. Whatevate, detlaring that it was inexpedient to legis- er may be the timorous habits of the Chamlate at this time, but to wait the ultimate bers, they will not, in the face of the country decision of the Chambers, on the subject of have ruined their cause even if their claims had our treaty, and, at the same time, asserting been les the justice of our claims, and the firm deter-France will be left without excuse if she longer cogulars withhold, the requisite appropriation for its France will be left without excuse if she longer withhold the requisite appropriation for its stanty discovered. It piedged itself, ith still greater stopidity, to bring the question again before the Chambers immediately after the conthe Senate aball have been received in vocation, took again for that sanction which case the Chambers can no longer decline mak- not been kept, and General Jackson justly ing the appropriation on account of the strong, Complains. or, if the opposition please, the threatening lan-guage of the President. If they will not then question which he ought to have known was to grant the appropriation, it was never their insention to have granted it. On their decision ed by the United States, a question of Constituwe must choose, resistance or submission.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the Western mail, which arrived at a late hour last night, we received the Globe and Telegraph of yesterday. From the latter we extract the following article, copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. Effect of the President's Message in France-Belligerent Symptoms—Interruption of Di-plomatic intercourse between France and the United States-Recall of M. Serrurier, the French Minister-Passports tendered to Mr.

The packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Burseley, arrived at this pert last evening, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th of January altime. By this arrival the editors of the Com-mercial Advertiser received their usual supply of foreign journals, including London of Janu-ary 16th, (evening), and Liverpool of the la-test dates.—Copious selections are subjoined.

FRANCE & THE UNITED STATES, The news by the Havre, which arrived on Sunday night, produced an impression that the message of the President of the United States had been received in the French capital with fer greater indifference than had been anticipa-France, which in themselves were perfectly insignificant: it has also made him assume a menacing tone which it accords with those concilating inclinations of which he made so much paralle. THE RECALL OF THE THE RECALL OF THE THE RECALL OF THE WILLIAM THE UNITED STATES, AND TENDER OF MISPASSPORTS TO THE AMERICAN ENVOYRESIDENT NEAR THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE! Coming to seincultusly through the English papers, our accounts are less perfect in their connexion, than we could desire, since we are without the aman of tracing this action of the French Government step by step to the breaking up of and the filling—fills REOLLO D'TED
NEW THE REOLLO D

He) eventually such French interests as might

e endangered."
The same article was simultaneously pubbe endangered." lished in the Journal des Debats, and the runor of the preceding day had found its way in-to all the other papers of Wednesday morning. It is truly one of the most inexplicable docu-These papers are of so much interest and im-persence, that we hardly consider it necessary to offer an apology for the exclusion of our usuwe ever saw. In one breath the government proclaims a measure nearly equivalent to a declaration of war, while in the next it declares its intention, on the succeeding day, to send down a proposition to the Chamber of Deputes, which, if curried through in good faith, will remove every difficulty, and every pretext to be two respectable citizens of Washington Oity, with having had repeated interviews at his bearding house, with Richard Lawrence, the individual who attempted the life of the correspondence of the London papers, on the whole, favors the opinion that the indemnity will be paid, while the tone of the French press would lead to an opposite conclusion. It ap-OUR APPAIRS WITH FRANCE.—The items pears from the article which will be found of foreign news, consisting of extracts from va-Here follow numerous extracts too much at

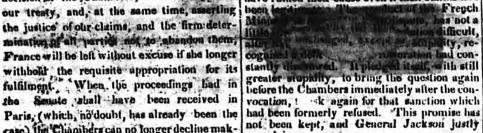
length to admit of insertion at present.

From the United States Gazette. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Reception of the President's Message.

The packet ship Havre, Capt. Stoddard, has arrived at New York from Havre, bringing dates to the 13th ult., very late; we copy from his passports were ready for him, whenever he the New York Daily Advertiser, all the important news which have been received by this arrival. It will be perceived that the President's Message has, as was expected, been pro-

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S MESSAGE. The Constitutionel says, that all are unani-



The Temps expresses its regret at President be submitted to a new legislature in France. There is, in the affair of the 25 millions claimal state ought to have better appreciated than the President has done. France has little uneasiness to feel from these bravadoes, which, in fact have been dictated by certain interests within her own boundaries. What is just cannot reasonably be refused, but it remains to be decided whether valid claims ought not to remain unanswered, when the form of spirit, in which they are made, would render satisfaction an act of dishonor; neither the representatives nor the government of France require any impulse to stimulate them to do what is consistent, with the dignity and honor of the country but the Cabinet ought to resign in favor of a

tion to an issue as well as many others. The Courier Francais says:-"This Docu ment bears the impression of an irritation which ve expected, without, however, conceiving that should or would be carried to such a degree of violence. It is not very edifying to hear a government, which professes the eternal principles of Liberty and Justice, declaring its resolution to avenge itself upon individuals for supposed wrongs done by their government, and proposing a confiscation or something approaching to a confiscation, of their property, us a po-litical measure within the rules of common right. The ill humor of the President has led made objections to it, and probably the law in him to find indications of evil intention in cer- question will be adjourned until after the fall o rain circumstances attending the conduct of the present cabinet
France, which in themselves were perfectly in-

putting a serious construction upon a menace which could never be realized without the sanction of the constitutional powers; we nevertheless acutely feel a language to which it the dead, would be easy to answer, if we wished to return remembrance for remembrance, thies! for threat-France has rarely had her honor called in question nor is that the only quality which is not denied to her. As the American question now stands, it calls for the most serious medita-

the individual who attempted the life of the indemnity being granted by the Chambers, would be equally fatal to the people of both President, one of which interviews was on the especially under the existing irritation; but Tuesday previous to the attempt. The affidadeem all his own promises and pledges states, to the effect that the Chamber of Reprethe hostile measures projected by President his friends. Mr. Poindexter hearing of it, on from the Chambers—while at the same time Jackson, which the Senate will reject, and that Saturday last addressed a note to the Vice from the American Executive. We give French Chamber to vote the 25 millions, unall very well; but such a plan to produce offect ought to remain secret. The Union it appears has its despot, who although temporary is no less absolute. His Government and his Chambers have already arrived at playing

> January. We expected, with great anxiety, the moment when we could know the effect produced in Paris by the message of the President of the

Translations from Havre Journals of 12th

liplomatic comedy.

United States. This moment is come, and the effect of the message has been of little effect in Paris. The motive that Gen. Jackson wanted to give to its menaces of hostilities appeared too weak to give a great deal of anxiety in France, and a ar with the United States seemed to come from too great a distance to cause alarm to a country so little maratime as ours.

Likewise, the impression that President Jackson and his co-diplomatists at Paris had teen in hope, without any doubt, combined with the famous message, to produce any effeet, has entirely failed.
The Courier Français, says:—"A remark-

able peculiarity in the President's Message, is that he does not appear to admit that the French Government met with an insurmountable obstacle in the refusal of the Chamber. The President imputes to the will of Ministers alone the non-execution of the ratified treaty, without taking into account that the constitu-tion grants to the Chamber a veto upon all hether resulting from diplomatic treaties or rivate arrangements."

From the Paris Journal (m derate) Le Temps. A proclamation of unexpected violence has reached us from across the Atlantic. It is the chief of a pretended liberal republic, who addresses it to France, liberal and just.

Setting aside the rights of the United States, and the delays of which they pretend to have a right to complain, there is, in this affair of the 25 millions to which they lay claim, a question of constitutional law, which ought to have been better understood and appreciated by the chief of a state, governed by the most

rigorous constitutional principles. Notwithstanding some declamatory precautions against the language being construed into an intention to intimidate France,it is too clear that in this affair, General Jackson has shown himself, similar to what he has been in his difficulties with the Bank-that is to say-an arrogant'logician an'l a self-willed patriot.

France need not be uneasy about these bravadoes, which certain private interests have no doubt dictated, particularly as these interests are not circumscribed by the limits of the Union, and that it would not be difficult to designate that corner of Paris, from which may have proceeded, the advice followed by the

writers of the message. We prejudge in no way the manner in which this colicate question will be considered by the French Chamlers. We are persuaded that where the honor and dignity of the whole country is concerned, neither its representatives, nor the government itself, will ever require any impulse to stimulate it to action. It is only to be regretted anew, that the whole ministry did not accept the proposal of M. de Broglie and make room for a new cabinet better calculated to bring the question of the United States and many others to a solution. Private Correspondence of the Journal du

A great personage wished to profit by the kind of panic produced by the Message of the President of the United States, to present the law for the 25 millions; but ministers, who have so many other causes of embarrassment,

past four o'clock.—The panic produced yester-day by the threatening letter of President Jack-son's message has subsided, and the Funds

TUSSION, MD.

The Minister of the United States at Paris, incoming him at the same time that the pass-der discussion. Itshould however, be remarked, income of that communication, are at his disposal.

The following statement of a correspondent P. We onthe Morning statement of a correspondent P. We onthe state state of the Labourd however, be remarked, the content of that communication, are at his disposal.

The following statement of a correspondent P. We onthe Morning statement of the Boston Centinel, is vouched for by the editor of that communication, are at his disposal and the state of the four works of the Country was again about to be brought under the discount of the Boston Centinel, is vouched for by the editor of that to make the discount of the Boston Centinel, in the country Post-master and the Boston Centinel, in the destine of the discount of the Communication, are at his discount control of the Boston Centinel, in the discount of the Boston Centinel, in the discount of the Boston Centine until he began to overhaul the contents of his wives had seven sons, and three daughters. One office preparatory to an advertisement, when fact more. One of each family only survives, and that one in both cases the youngest born.

> FOR THE EASTETS SHORE WHIG. Paredy. Air-" The Head of Old Dennie." Phone is adt in this wade world a morsel so sweet. As the fat just above a Terrapia's feet; O the last hope of feeding and joy must depart, Ere the flavor of Terrapia feder from my heart.

Wet, it was not that our Hoar, had so tastefully spre His table with daintice from the foot to the head, Twas not the soft magie of condiments rape, O nd, it was something more exquisite far.

Twas that Tefrapin's dress'd by a master was near That made the scene of exchantment to dear, And we felt how the fam'd gastric art will improve, When incited by Wine, rosey wine, one may love.

O room of S. B'ts, how calm could I rest, In thy saug little corner, with the friend I love best Where the cares of this world a moment may cease And our Spices and Terrapins mingle in peace.

From the Baltimore Gazette. EXTRAGRDINARY SOMNAMBULISM. The following extraordinary example a somname that is mentioned by Dr. Abercrombie
as an established fact:—A girl aged seven years,
an orphan of the lowest rank, residing in the
house of a farmer, by whom she was employed
in attending cattle, was accustomed to sleep in
an apartment seperated by a very thin partition
from one which was frequently occupied by an from one which was frequently occupied by an itigerant fiddler. This person was a musician of very considerable skill, and often spent a part of the night in performing pieces of a re-tined description; but his performance was not taken notice of by the child except as a disagreeable noise. After a residence of six months in this family she fell into bad health, and was removed to the house of a benevolent lady, where on her recovery the most beautiful music was often heard in the house during the night, which excited no small interest and wonder in the family, and many a waking hour was spent in endeavors to discover the invisible ministerel. At length the sound was traced to the sleeping room of the girl, who was found last asleep, but uttering from her lips a sound oxacity, resembling the sweetest sound of a

On further observation it was found that, after she had been about two hours in bed, she became restless and began to mutter to berself. She then uttered a noise pre, isely res mbwithout taking into account that the constitu-tion grants to the Chamber a veto upon all pecuniary stipulations of the Government, whether resulting from diplomatic treaties or accurate manner, and with a sound exactly re- day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted sembling the most delicate modulations of that to the late firm are requested to make payment instrument. During the performance she to Thomas Harper who is legally authorised to sometimes stopped, made the sound of re-tuning her instrument, and then began exactly where she had stopped in the most correct man-ner. These paroxysms occured at irregular has prejudged in a fone prematurely Loutile, the conclusion of a question which he knows must be submitted by us to a new legislature.

Setting aside the rights of the United States.

ALMOST A DURL - A Washington corres pondent writes, under date of the 12th inst:-'Yesterday Mr. Jarvis, member of the House from Maine, in consequence of some publications he had seen from the pen of F. O. J. Smith; member from the same State (and e lifer of the Portland Argus) got up early to "shave and shirt himself," and challenge Mr. Smith to mortal combat. This resolution was made good, and the Honorable Robert T. Lytle, of Ohio, conveyed the communication to Mr. Smith. The latter gentleman, who coming from the land of the ash and the pine, hapduil as a gentleman.

According to the rules of honor, the brunt day morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, deof the battle fell upon Mr. Lytle, who was now called upon by all the rules of chivalry to
defend his own fame as well as that of Mr.

ROBERT COOPER. Jarvis, and he accordingly challenged Mr. Smith. To this call Mr. Smith replied that he had not had any cause of quarrel with Mr. Lytle, and that as a matter of course he should not undertake to fight him. Thus stands the case for the present, and so it will stand till Monday, when

From the Baltimore American. CHATEAUBRIAND. - Few men of the pre sent century have a wider and more brilliant fame than Chateaubriand. Whether it will endure, or will lessen and fade with time, are fame than Chateaubriand. Whether it will creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passing the is prepared to execute all orders in the near-conduct, or will lessen and fade with time, are gers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in questions which we leave time to answer. It the evening in the mail packet, MARTIN VAN on a liberal credit to good customers, for any contact and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any is at all events so great now, that minute in-cidents of his life are caught up with avidity. The last Courrier des Etats Unis contains some curious anecdotes of his career.—In 1822 he was sent ambassador to England; his residence was near the Regent's Park; here, however, he never walked, but always betook himself to Kensington Gardens, far distant from his house. On being asked the cause of this preference, he answered, that it was by no means caprice, but, that what was now the magnificent Regent's Park was formerly, when he was an emigrant, a gloomy marsh where more than once he had wandered in want of bread, a prey

MARRIED
In Newark, New Jersey, on the 10th inst.
hy the Rev. Mr. Magie, Mr. John Nichels, of
Caroline county, Md to Miss Caroline Meeker, of Newark, N. J. NOTICE.

Torms of Salo.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars; the purchases on Tuesday the 3d. of March next. They will sppoint Constables on Tuesday the 24th March and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 24th March and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whother or not they wish to be continued. ther or not they wish to be continued.

By order of the Commissioners, THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.

Feb. 24.

Temperance Meeting. A SPECIAL meeting of the Talbot county
Temperance Society, will be held in the
Methodist Episcopal Church in Enston, on
THURSDAY evening 26th inst. at 7 o'clock.

tend, as the subject is important.
N. G. SINGLETON, Sec.

The celebrated Hunter



grey Messenger,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON. TILL stand for Mares the ensuing seaso at Centreville, Easton, and Trappe More particular notice will hereafter be given RICHARD C. LAIN. feb 21 tf

DISSOLUTION.

FINHE partnership heretefore existing under the firm of BEASTON & HARPER is this

THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER,

Euston, Feb. 14th, 1825 - 10 17 34

TO TRAVELLERS.



pening to be ignorant of the responsibility of Anne, or from Princess-Anne to Cambridge, his situation, returned a very abusive scaled or any of the intermediate places, on moderate reply to Mr. Jarvis, in which he declined to terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, fight, and refused to acknowledge that indivi-dual as a gentleman. The Stage

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the own

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clok, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passential to the passential to the stage of the stage of

same evening.

The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, for Cambridge, and returns same evening.

The MAIL STAGE for Centraville, leaves

Monday, Wednesday and Fri-



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



SCHOONER EMILY JANE

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

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD. pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet

Easton and Baltimore Packet

THE SPENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD



WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock.

The THOMAS HAY WARD was launch.

ed last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sail-, or and sale boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ledies, and comfortable berths; and it the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market afferds.

Or Passage \$1,00; and 25 cents for each

HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess-Anne to Cambridge, have been princessed or any of the intermediate places, on moderate dor any of the intermediate places, on moderate dors and intermediate places. Freights will be received as usual at the sub-

he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant,

feb 10 if SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon Wright.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obliga-tions to the public for the liberal share of WINTER ARRANGEMENT, the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

BUREN.

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 11 o'clock,
A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the
Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton

jan 6

tf (G eow3w)

Millinery and Mantua Making.

The MAIL STAGE for Centreville, leaves
Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches Centreville in time for an early supper. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock.

Fare from Annapolis to Easton, \$3.50

Or—from Annapolis to Easton, \$3.50

"from Bread Creek to Queenstown, 1.00

"from Queenstown to Wye Mills, 50

"from Caston to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00

"from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00

"from Instance of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and the store of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.

jan 17

16 MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS,

rer, to forget er to register ed patronage ecutive—sad ecutive—and guarantee for eafe guards: have to as-ust devolved lution. For poet for the specific appli-o Congress to be affection of

But it must be taken into the estimate, that he increase of revenue from increase of exports, is annually added, while the reduction on acto the estimate, the increase of revenue on account of the increase of the exports over the decrease, on account of the biennial reduction of 1-10, will in the seven years equal \$3,298,500, from which take \$233,000, and it will leave an aggregate increase over the decrease of 3,060,-

This conclusion, however, rests on the assumption, that the proportion between the free and dutied articles; will remain during the perirepeal of the duties, will greatly increase their consumption, and of course have a co responding effect in reducing the amount of the d.t. able articles, and with them the receipts into the Treasury. It is however believed to be a more general circulation of information among the receipts the People, than to the want of energy on our from this cause, will be more than counterbalanced by the excess of the increase of income from the increase of exports, over the reduction of 1-10 biennially, as has been shown, and that it may therefore, be assumed with reasonable confidence, if no untoward event should intervene, that the average annual receipts from the eustoms will be equal to the sum of \$16,370,-000 the sum which the commerce of last year ought to have yielded, as has been shown, uuder ordinary circumstances.

(To be concluded.)



MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispess of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretolore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accomabscribers specifying the kind of carriage wancarriage brought to the door of the person or-dering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver quarterly portions; or sie in a volume (enting pluting done as low as it can be in the city. The public's obedient servants

ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age. one at each of the following branches, viz

They respectfully remind those whose acmonths, to come forward, and settle immedistely, otherwise they will be placed in efficers sands for collection, according to law, without A. & H. Jan 20 tf
The Easton Guzette, Cambridge Chronicle,
and Carolino Advocate, will copy the above.

FOR SALE.

A YOKE of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or a short credit. Apply to JAMES BENNY.

Weekly Baltimore Republican.

A T the solicitation of several of our Friends

We are not disposed to oulogize the characters or conduct of men in this prospectus, but make these few remarks that our friends may know that our principles are unchangeable, and that we shall never desert them in the time of calls every man to action.

It is unnecessary to extend a prospectus for a Newspaper, as every citizen is acquainted with their utility in diffusing intelligence on all subjects of a local or foreign nature; and the influence placed within their power, to be exerted over the public mind, if properly conducted, by giving the general spring to those principles upon which our liberal institutions are founded. or in correcting those derogatory thereto, by exposing their objects, and holding up to view the individual who may be disposed, either from a personal disaffection, or private interest to sport with the liberties of his country, or trifle with the inalienable rights of FREEMEN.

It will, no doubt, be conceded on all hands, that the result of the late election in this State, was owing, in a great measure, to the want of a more general dissemination of information among the People. Our opponents have had every advantage in this respect. More than od, the same as is estimated for the last year, two-thirds of the papers in this State, and in but it is probable, that the reduction of the price of the free articles, in consequence of the mies, and two others, while professing neutralwere evidently hostile to the principles of the "return" mentioned above. the Administration, were arrayed against us. Still we buttled with them all, and if we were not victorious, it was owing to the want of a more general circulation of information among

part. With these few remarks, we shall submit our sheet to the good sense and liberality of the public, hoping that they will see the necessity of encouraging us in our undertaking, as well for the interest of the party generally as for ourselves.

TERMS:

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN WIll be printed on the same size sheet as our Daily and compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Country Edition, and will contain most of the Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the Amerireading matter which may appear in those pa- can Farmer; and indeed from all the agriculpers in the course of the week. Good paper and the price of the country; comprising the and the type will the set and every improve best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the

Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars if not paid till the end of the year. W- These terms must be stricty adhered to.

Editors with whom we exchange in this and he adjacent States, will confer a favour by givng this prospectus a few gratuitous insertions in their papers; and by sending a copy containing it, marked, they will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year; and those friends to whom we send it, will please procure as many subscribers as practicable and return their names to this office about the time the publication is to be commenced.

Post Masters and others, who will exert themselves in procuring subscribers, and for-ward the amount of their subscriptions, will be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per cent, and a copy of the paper for one year for their trouble. They will also forward their names immediate ly, in order that we may place them among our list of Agents. Address, postage mil, S. & J. N. HARKER,

South Gay street, opposite the Exchange, BALTIMORE, Md., December, 1834.

The Farmer and Gardener. AND Live-Stock Breeder & Manager,

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in to warrant a more general support. advance. 03-When this is done, 50 cents The pro-worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be de- live stocklivered or sent to the order of the subscriber ment in the culture of garden and field vegewith his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is prefera-2. The manner of payment which is prefera-ble to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; both original communications and extracts and to obviate all objection to mail transmis- from the most approved works. sion, the conductor assumes the risk.

publisher) without a special order, on receipt cur a heavy expense, a corresponding patron-of which a discontinuance will be entered, to age is expected and solicited. take effect at the end of the current your of sub scription.

some volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious in-

Weekly Baltimore Republican.

A T the solicitation of several of our Friends in this City, and applications of others in this City, and applications of others from the different Counties of the State, we have concluded on issuing a Weekly Edition of our Paper, on or before the first of February next, or as much sooner as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our political opinions, as they are well known to our friends throughout the State; but as it is usual to make some pledges on commencing a new Publication, we will merely state, that as we have always been strictly Republican, so shall we continue, in despite of the machinations of wiley politicians who have exerted every energy to break us down; and so long as the principles of the present National Administration continue to receive the support of the People—the yeonanry of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinel on the walch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambitious and aspiring demagogues.

We are not disposed to culogize the characters or conduct of men in this prospectus, but paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a speci men of the work, with a view to subscribing it need, -when the cause of our common country he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number

sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a larger sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms: 1 Price two dollars a year: but to those who

pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the to make any advance on the price of subscripmount of fifty cents.

subscription; but they shall not be entitled to in advance will be charged \$4 per annum. 3. A postmaster or other person who shall

send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all exof the work for one year, to be charged to one take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly pa-4. Price of advertising - manner of subscri-

bing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, pay in advance will be charged two dollars and are the same as those prescribed above for the lifty cents. armer and Gardener. Also: The guarantee to receive back the

numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper. The matter for this paper will be chiefly

poses, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer. The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send nis name and cash at once. dec 20

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer and Western Hortie alturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary. Well aware of the peculiar difficulties at-tending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the culconnected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farm-

er is determined to persevere in his labors. The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore be commenced on the first day of January 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I Hitch cock, and issued every Tuesday from his establishment on the following terms: a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and

The proper culture of the soil-improving ive stock-diseases of animals-the improvetables-and mechanic arts, and agricultural

In addition to the interests of the first vol-3. Subscriptions are always charged by the ume, the editor is making preparations to en liven and improve the Farmer by numerous ence sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the discretion of the liven are clearly the subjects and involved the subjects are subjects and involved the subjects and involved the subjects are su

At the request of a number of eastern cor-respondents, the editor intends also, in the ty of which, in this country, will form an un-At the request of a number of eastern corscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, of in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending dition and resources of the great Mississippi quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending dition and resources of the great Mississippi dition and different differences differences differences differences differences differences difference

by mail in weekly numbers, of in monthly or quarterly portions; or size in a volume (enting in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they mail to be ing is most tending—the prespects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the qualt in advance as they may of the subjects of this paper will be inserted one at one dollar per square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively and management of domestic animals. The culture of the work will extend its circulation of the work will be published on a square and the work of the latting of the same known of the work will be published on a square and the work of the latting of the same known of the work will be published on a square and provide a square and the work of the work will be published on a square and the work of the latting of the latt

For Publishing in the City of Baltimore a liveskly Paper under the title of May. The publication year begins and ends in May. The publication year begins and ends in the city of Baltimore a liveskly Paper under the title of May.

The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly educted to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 coies sent to their direction. All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and

equested to act as such. Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange. Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

Prospectus For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly

throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can oblain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilites. Receiving the mails, contain ing much important and interesting matters twice a week, it is impossible for a paper pub lished but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events o the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these dif-ficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. tion to the paper to such as pay in advance. 2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five All such will receive it at the exceedingly low dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the WILIG as may not pense to the conductor, shall receive four copies feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to per will be reduced to two dollars per annun to such as pay in advance; those who do not

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

emed payments in advance. The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as best piaces from each. It will also contain a practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an adthe encouragement we shall be commercial and common markets, and a page of the listude very Saturday merulos, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum if pall in advance. Two In short, the paper will be adapted to the purpose of the William of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the rectal with the main objects of the publication.

The circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the rectal with the main objects of the publication.

The circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the rectal time of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the rectal time of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the rectal time of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the rectal time of the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the rectal time of the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the rectal time of the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the rectal time of the circulation of the cir

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tues-day and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semiweekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their supwort. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a remain unsettled on that day will be placed in valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the hands of an officer. the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it large supply of will fail to receive them.

RICHARD SPENCER. Oct. 28, 1834.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To

be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bewick Company. THE success which has attended the publiation of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a perinevertheless, contain all articles of interest to

its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines. Extensive preparations have been enterer into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and

acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splen did engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly tinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and improvements; Land ceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects,

& Farmers Look Here. 23 THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still intends carrying on the

BLACKSMITHING n all its various branches, at the okl stand near Hooks Town. Having engaged the services

Experienced Workman,

custom, at the shortest notice, with that neat-

SHOEING OF HORSES, and submit the same to those who may favor him with a trial. The subscriber deems it unne cessary to say any thing further on the subject but humbly craves a liberal share of public

patronage. He would say a word or two to his customers, particularly to those whose accounts have been standing longer than a year, and informs times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild them that their bills are prepared, and that he Ducks, &c. &c. by is ready and always willing to receive a little of the rino.

and very humble servent, E. McQUAY.

The public's obedient.

Page's hotel,

BALTIMORE. IIIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. thas been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of enterainment. It will be called PAGE'S HO-TEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as hall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United J. H. PAGE.

CLOVER SEED.

Baltimore, dec 2

THE Subscribers have just received a sup by of this article of PRIME QUALITY. W. H& P. GROOME.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore old stand on Washington street, next door to Denny, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's terms apply to Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, bruss, and lead; musk-rat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rage, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash Country again, will may order, as low

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

I still have and intend constantly to keep a

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

(G)

Talbot County, to wit. N application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Thomas S. Cook, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Asodical more particularly adapted to the wants and praying for the benefit of the act of Assaud tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the hundred and five, for the relief Insolvent Debwork strictly what its title indicates, it will, tors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Thamas S. Cook having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of As-sembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thomas S. Cook be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Thomas S. Cook to attend, and show cause, f any they have, why the said Thomas S. Cook should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 3d day

REMOVAL

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

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



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

To country morchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of bats can be lad in a city

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the trigrees cash prices. Easton, Jan: 10 ale

The Farmer's and Citizen's

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washtogether with his own personal attention, he flatters himself that he shall be able to accommodate those who may favor him with their the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the pubness and durability, which, if equalled, will not be surpassed, by any. He would particularly call the attention of the public to the OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL

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

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jan 31 7t N. B. The highest cash prices will at all

SOLOMON BARRETT.

TAVERN KEEPER,

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

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

P. F. THOMAS,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

TO LET

FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on

JOHN W. DAVID.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING. WILL make another season at the same stands—terms 88 and 812. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in lm. 533s., lm. 52s., lm. 53s., lm. 57s., lm. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turt Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6-vol. 5,

page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE S expected to stand the ensuing season at

Easton and Centreville, feb 10

HISTORY OF THE HORSE.

First American, from the London Edition. A HISTORY OF THE HORSE, in all its varieties and uses, together with com-plete directions for their breeding, rearing, and management, and for the cure of all diseases to which he is liable. Also, a concise treatise on DRAUGHT,

with a copious Index to the whole. Price 81 50. May be had of the Booksellers in the Disrict, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union.

03- Booksellers at a distance will be supplied with the work at a reduced price; as our terms, in such cases, will be for cash only.

DUFF GREEN.

A CARD.

THE customers of my blacksmith's shop will please to take notice, that their bills or 1834 are drawn off and left at the Post Office with Edward Mullikin, Esq. on whom they are requested to call and settle the same, either by payment or acknowledgment.
RICHARD SPENCER.

A CARD.

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

to their wishes. N. B. All papers that have copied my form nier Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

OASH.—A number of fikely XOPNG NEGROES, of both sexes, betygen the ages of 19 and 30, slaves for life, app for whom good titles can be given, are wanted, for such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. ENIQUE CASH and very liberal prices with mell times be given for Sh.A VES. All communications will be promptly attended to, it left at Surgage Horal, Water does, at which place the subscribers can be found; or stationary Church—the house is white.

JAMES E. PURVIS & CO.

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p. 252-v. 4,

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

into consideration with these facts, the rapid increase of our population; the steady rise in landed property generally; the vast quantity of lands held by the Government, it is believed to be a safe estimate, that the average annual in-come from this source during the period in question, will be at least equal to \$3,500,000.

Of the remaining sources of revenue the bank dividends is the only one that requires notice. They amounted in 1833, to 8 450,000, and it is probable that they will give an equal annual income till the expiration of its charter, 1836; after which time there will be a reduction from the income of the Government, equal to the annual dividends; but it is believed by those who are most familiar with the subject that a retrenchment in the collection of the customs by a reformation of that branch of the administration may be effected, at least equal to this reduction. It cost the Government the last year \$1,350,000 to collect \$14,222,448,

next seven years, not including incidental items, sixth section. period the aggregate sum of \$132,240,000, to which, if we add the residue of the Government stock in the United States Bank, amounting to \$6,343,400, and which must be paid into the treasury at the expiration of its charter, and the surplus in the treasury on the 31st of December last, which after deducting \$2,000,-000 will amount to \$6,695,991; it will give an aggregate sum of \$148,679,381; which kivided by seven, will make the average annual sum, subject to the disposition of the Government for the next seven years, amount to \$21,239,-

Such being the probable average annual income and means of the government for the sevon ensuing years, the next question which presents itself for consideration is, what ought to by the average expenditure for the same pe-

The expenditure for the year 1834, as taken from the annual report of the Secretary of the Transury, equals \$19,430,373, and for the preceding year \$22,713,753, deducting in both cases, the payments on account of the public debt. Your committee are, however, of the opinion, and that it may be very greatly reduced, withgree, the disease which now threatens so serilars, beyond the whole expenditure of the Government in 1823, excluding, as stated, the public debt; and this, too, during a period of profound peace, when not an event had occur-red calculated to warrant any unusual expenditure. Of this enormous increase, the greater

Your committee have not time to give that

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post office, which is a particular fund) are of small amount. After a careful investigation, your committee are of opinion, that the act of the words and that the largest portion of the largest portion of the largest portion of the largest portion of the posts, with some exceptions, as far as is practi- community to the other, without a corespond-

ses where the duties shall exceed 20 per cent. such public lands, as have remained long in the ad valorem, 1-10 part of such excess shall be market unsold, and of which there is no immewhich is more than equal to nine per cent; a rate, considering the facility of collecting this branch of the revenue, and the decreased in the decreased in the great reduction in the rate of duties, altogetter extravagant.

If these calculations should prove correct, the average income of the Government for the the average income of the Government for the remain unchanged, except as provided in the difficulty under consideration.

pledge or contract, which would forbid any al- 1833, in either of the great sources of our pubterations of its provisions. It is sufficient for lie income, with the exceptions, already stated one, where the revenue is excessive, to another than the exceptions of its provisions. their purpose to state the fact, that the act is the your Committee will next proceed to inquire, result of a compromise between great sectional whether Executive patronage can be reduced interests, brought into conflict under circum- by reducing the expenditures of the Governstances which threatened the peace and safety | ment, of the country; and that it continues to be the only ground on which the adjustment of the controversy can stand. Under these circum stances, to disregard the provisions of the act, would be to open a controversy which your committee hope is closed forever; a controversy | if it were otherwise, it would be found utterly which if renewed, would do more to increase impracticable, for reasons already assigned, to the power and influence of the Executive, than reduce the expenditure much below the inany other event that could occur. With the come. Experience has abundantly proved, impressions then, that the provisions of the act | that so long as there is a large surplus in the cannot be disturbed without endangering the Treasury, the interests in favor of its expendipeace of the country, and adding greatly by its ture, will ever be stronger, than that arising consequences to Executive patronage, your from the necessity of accumulating fands to committee have limited their inquiries to the meet future wants, or the hazard of enlarging reduction of the duties on such articles, as by Executive patronage, or the danger of corruptthe provisions of the act are subject to be re- ing the political and public morals of the counduced; and after a careful investigation, they try by useless and profuse expenditure, or any that these amounts far exceed what ought to te are of the opinion, that all the reductions which other whatever, are sufficient to resist the tempthe expenditure, on a just and economical scale; can be effected, consistently with the spirit of tation to expend. the compromise are inconsiderable, and that to out injury to the public service. They also are make thos: that might be made, would require feated another, with no greater claims on the of opinion that to this great and extravagant too much time and investigation to permit it to public bounty, or justice, will ever stand ready be done at this session, as will appear by a refe ence to the letter of the Secretary of the Treaously the body politic. That a just conception | sury herewith annexed; but in order that the forts to guard the Trensury. But were it pracmay be formed of this extraordinary increase, subject may be taken up with full information they have annoxed a table of expenditures from | at the next session, they have instructed their the year 1623 to 1833, deducting the payment chairman to submit a resolution for the consideration of the public debt, by which it aperation of the Senate, directing the Secretary expenditure would, as has been stated, increase pears, that in this short period of ten years, the of the Treasury to report at the commencement | the patronage of the Executive, and that to an expenditure has risen from \$9,784,000 to of the next session, what duties under 20 per extent so great, that no object of expenditure \$22,713,000, being an increase in the latter ocent. ad valorem, may, with a due regard to can be suggested, having a plausible claim on ver the former of almost three millions of doluments of the manufacturing interests of the country, be the justice or bounty of the public, which would repealed or reduced, with an estimate of the tend half so much to increase his patronage, as

probable amount of reduction. lands, your committee find that the difficulty of Banks. reducing the revenue from that source is not less considerable than that from the customs .part occurred in the last three years; in which They fully agree in that liberal policy in relatime the expenditure has risen nearly nine ntiltion to the public lands, that regards them, as they are deposited in banks selected by him; the means of settlement, as well as a source of that they have the free use of them without com-Present dangerous symptoms.

Your committee have not time to give that minute attention to the expenditures, necessary to determining what particular items can, or

means during the period, at the disposition of the Government, on the supposition, that the expend tures will be reduced to the economical wants of the Government.

Having shown what will be the probable surplus revenue, should the expend t re be reduced to its proper limits, the committee propose next to consider, whether, under existing circumstances, the revenue can be reduced to its proper limits, the committee propose next to consider, whether, under existing circumstances, be gregate gain of the purchasers. As great, however, as it must be, none, who know the public ing circumstances, the revenue can be reduced:

The two great sources of revenue are lands and customs. The others (not including the post office, which is a particular fund) are of small amount. After a careful investigation, your committee are of opinion, that the act of the district of the public lands require it; but only our committee are of opinion, that the act of the fundamental probable in mendment practicable.

But, if no subject of expenditure can be safely expended; and, if neither the revenue nor expenditure can, under existing circumstances, be proper limits, the committee properties, generally, would be, on reduction of price, compared with the agreed loss of the properties, generally, would be, on reduction of the public particular and existing circumstances, be product on of price, compared with the agreed loss of the properties, generally, would be, on reduction of the public particular and particular products on the surplus can be safely expended; and, if neither the revenue or expenditure can, under existing circumstances, be reduced; the next inquiry is, what is to be denoted the probably equal, on an average, for the next eight years, the sum of 89,000, or one of the probable portions of the public interest, or the fundament product on the surplus can be safely expended; and, if neither the revenue nor expenditure can, under existing circumstances, be reduced; the next inquiry is, what is to be denoted the probably equal, able under existing circumstances, consistenting benefit. In presenting this view, it is not the intent and spirit of the act. The act provides, among other things, that plnion on the propriety of a graduated reduction, after the 31st day of December, 1833, in all ca-

Having now shown, that no other reduction Your committee do not deem it necessary to of the revenue can be effected under existing inquire whether the circumstances under which it passed, involves any thing in the nature of a already provided for by the act of 2nd March,

The result of their investigation on this point is, that for reasons, which will hereafter be offered, a reduction of expenditure, under existing circumstances, would tend to increase, instend of reducing Executive patronage. But,

If one unworthy object of appropriation is deare wearied out with incessant and useless cft cable with an overflowing Treasury, to bring the expenditures within proper limits, such is leaving the public money unexpended to accu-In turning from the customs to the public mulate, as surplus revenue, in the Deposite

Your committee are deeply sensible of the tribution might reduce all useless expenditures, carefully explored the whole ground, and the surplus revenue, the objection would be fatal; result of their inquiry is, that but one means but it is confidently believed that such is not the has occurred to them, holding out any reason-able prospect of success. A few preliminary sure, it is assumed that the act of 2d March, able prospect of success. A few preliminary sure, it is assumed that the act of 2d March, remarks will be necessary to explain their 1833, will remain undisturbed. It is on the

be left undisturbed. difficulty, in the intermediate time is, that the revenue cannot be brought down to the expenditure, nor the expendiure, without great danger, raised to the revenue, for reasons already explained. How is this difficulty to be overcome? It might seem, that the simple and natural means would be, to vest the surplus in some safe and profitable stook, to accumulate for future use; but the difficulty in such a rourse, will on examination, be found insuper-

At the very commencement, in selecting the stock, there would be great, if not insurmountable difficulties. No one would think of investing the surplus in Bank Stock, against which there are so many and such decisive reasons, that it is not deemed necessary to state them, nor would the objections be less decisive against vesting in the stocks of the States: which would create the dangerous relation of debtor and creditor between the Government and the members of the Union. But suppose this difficulty surmounted, and that some stock, perfectly safe, was selected; there would still remain another that could not be surmounted. There cannot be found a steck, with an interest sufficiently strong to compete with the interests, which, with a large surplus revenue, will ever be found in favor of expenditures. It must be perfectly obvious to all, who 'ave the least experience, or who will duly reflect, on the subject, that were a fund selected, in which to vest the surplus revenue for future use, there would be found in practice a constant conflict between the interest in favor of some local, or favorite scheme of expenditure, and that in favor of the stock. Nor can it be less obvious, that in point of fact, the former would prove

shall be reduced to the just and econmical wants of the government?
After bestowing on this question, on the suc-

single department, the fear, that the action of assign the reason, for which said officer may his Government will be too much reduced by have been removed. he measure under consideration, in the short period to which it is proposed to limit its opera-tion, is without just foundation. On the contrary, if the proposed measure should be applied in the present diseased state of the Go vernment, its effect would be like that of some powerful alterative medicine operating just panied by an explanatory report to which your long enough to change the present morbid action, but not sufficiently long to superinduce der to facilitate the reference, they have inanother of an opposite character.

But it may be objected that though the dis-

Government then, is in a state of passage, from than countervailed by the fact that the proposed responsibility, under the almost unlimited con-

condition of the country like the present. Giving, however, to these, and other objec-

can be claimed for them it must be remember-bed the question is not, whether the measure is so much more minutely acquainted with the ed the question is not, whether the measure propose l is, or is not liable to this, or that objection; but whether any other less objectionable can be devised; or rather, whether there is any tion on their part to attempt to add to their reother, which promises the least prospect of relief, that can be applied. Let not the delusion tronage of the Executive, through the Post Ofprevail, that the disease, after running through is natural course, will terminate of itself, fice Department, it is not much less so in referwithout fatal consequences. Experience is ence to the public funds, over which, as has opposed to such anticipations. Many and been stated, it now has unlimited control, and striking are the examples of free states perish- through them, over the entire banking system ing under that excess of patronage, which now of the country. With a banking system spread afflicts ours. It may, in fact, he said with from Maine to Louisiana; from the Atlantic to truth, that all, or nearly all diseases, which the utmost West: consisting of not less than afflict free governments may be traced directly, five or six hundred banks, struggling among or indirectly, to excess of revenue and expent themselves for existence and gain; with an imliture; the effect of which is to rally around the mense public fund, under the control of the Ex-Government a powerful, corrupt and subservient corps—a corps ever obedient to its will,
and ready to sustain it in every measure, whether right or wrong; and which, if the cause of

single will; the surplus revenue, which cannot ecutive power and influence over the banking the exclusive control of the Executive; that they are deposited in banks selected by him; brings us back to the original inquiry; how is idential elections on both of which all this mightifunds, to be calculated on the averthe surplus to be disposed of until the excess ty power and influence will be brought to bear, and when they consider that, with the vast patronage and influence of this government, that winderful, at present to enter into a fairbird part of the wait regions placed under our demands of the public lands of the winderful success with which it has an imput performance of the public part of tronage and influence of this government, that of all the States acting in concert with it, will prevent a removed of the public funds from the panks in which they are now, or may be calter

threatens to concentrate all its powers in a cancies occasioned by removal from office, to

The provisions of this bill are the same as those contained in bill No. 2, reported to the Senate on the 4th May, 1826, by a select committee appointed to "inquire into the expediency of reducing the patronage of the government of the U. States," and which was accomstructed their Chairman to move to reprint the

report for their use.

But the great and alarming strides, which great difficulty of finding any satisfactory solution of this question; but believing that the very existence of our institutions, and with them the liberty of our country, may depend on the success of their investigation, they have the success of their investigation. The success of their investigation is tribution might reduce all uscless expenditures, it would, at the same tune, give additional patronage has male in the short period, that such would be its tendency; and different the successity of imposing other limitations on the discretionary powers of the executive. The success of their investigation, they have the success of their investigation, they have the success of their investigation. The success of the success of the success of their investigation, they have the success of their investigation. The success of the eral Post Office, and the public funds, on which important subject the executive has an almost

unlimited discretion, as things now are. In a Government like ours, liable to dangers so imminent from the excess and abuse of wiews.

Amidst all the difficulties of our situation there is one consolation, that the danger from the secutive patronage, as far as it depends on excess of revenue, must be temporary. Assuming that the act of 2.1 of March, 1833, will suming that the act of 2.1 of March, 1833, will suming that the act of 2.1 of March, 1833, will suming that the act of 2.1 of March, 1833, will suming that the act of 2.1 of March, 1833, will suming that the act of 2.1 of March, 1833, will suming that the act of 2.1 of March, 1833, will suming that the act of 2.1 of March, 1833, will sum to account the part of the susuant that the measure is patronage, it would seem extraordinary, that a department of such vast powers, with an annual income and expenditure so great; and with a lost of persons in its service, extending and remaining that the act of 2.1 of March, 1833, will sum to its adoption, as a premanent measure. It indeed tend to excite such an appetite, control over the correspondence and intercours come after the year 1842, is to be reduced to short as is the period proposed for its operation, of the whole community, should be permitted the economical wants of the Government. The but it is obvious, that this danger is fur more to remain so long without efficient checks, or amen linent to the Constitution, to authorize the trol of the executive. Such a power, wielded ther in which, at a fixe I and no distant period, distribution, would place the power beyond the by a single will, is sufficient of itself, when it will be reduced to its proper limits. The reach of legislative construction; and thus ef- made an instrument of ambition, to contamiectually prevent the possibility of its adoption as a permanent measure; as it cannot be concoived that three-fourths of the States will ever danger, and to impose effectual restrictions and assent to an amendment of the Constitution, to executive patronage, acting through this imauthorize a distribution, except as an extraordi- portant department, your committee are of the nary measure applicable to some extraordinary opinion, that an entire reorganization of the department is required; but their labor, in reference to this great subject has been supersede tions, which may be urged, all the force that by the Committee on the Post Office, which diseased state of the department, than your Committee can be, that it would be presumpcommendation.

But, as extensive and dangerous as is the pa-

been stated, it now has unlimited control, and the disease be not cradicated, must ultimately revenue into a most potent engine of power and influence; and, it may be added, of peculation, people. what progress this dangerous disease has and most decisive step against this danger, is already made in our country, it is not for your hat in point of fact, the former would prove as stronger than the latter. The result is observed to the present symptoms; on the almost unbounded prove extent of Executive patronage, wielded by a extent of Executive patronage, wielded by a single will the symples reasons which caused the country of the surplus reasons of Executive patronage, which caused the country of the surplus reasons which caused the country of the country of the surplus reasons which caused the country of the country

growth of patronage, with all its attending evils, and the certain catastrophe which awaits its further progress, if not timely arrested .-The question now is not how, or where, or with he arrested not the cause, but the remedy, not how our institutions and liberty have been endangered, but how they are to be rescued.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON In really to Mr. Calhann's Report on Executive Patronage.

(CONTINUED.) The dismissions from office next engaged Mr. B.'s attention. The affected moderation of language under which this topic was brought forward in the Report, and the violence with which it concluded, were particularly pointed claimed and the disclaimer was instantly followed by a series of the most violent and offensive remarks of a party character. The presont a liministration was charged with having reduced to a system the practice of removing from office for opinion's sake. The assertion, though veiled, and slightly made to wear the base and corrupt; that offices were the spoils of the means of substituting manworship for patrousm, encouraging vice and discouraging virtue, preparing for the subversion of liberty and the establishment of despotism, and converting the entire body of office-holders into corrupt and supple instruments of power!! Such he said was the language of a Report which set out with a formal disclaimer of party spirit and partisan remarks. In defending administration from such flagrant charges, Mr. B. would first discriminate between terms which had been much confounded and abused, and then show that the removals made by President Jackson, like those made by President Je Terson, were the legitimate resu'ts on the pravious system of appointments, and were necessary not only to the safety and success of a democraric administration, but due as an act nion. Terms, he said, were confounded. When a man had been five, ten, twenty, forty iyears in office, and failed to be reappointed at of four years, it was called a d's nission, and the cry of persecution was set up. This, Mr. B. who thought offices ought to be for life, and eventually here litary, but it was a phraseology repudiated in the democratic school, where the doctrine of right to office was repudiated and followed the plan of his father, and President Jackson had to follow the course of Mr. Jefferso 1. Mr. B. said that his recommen lation for any office in his own State was worth noth ing during the whole administration of Mr. Adams, and the latter part of the administration of Mr. Monroe; and the State to this day contained som persons in office, his decided opponents, who were appointed under the two former administra ions. Do biless, he said, President Jackson had made some unfortunate appointments; he himself had made some unfor tunate recommendations, though he had made but few; but it was incontestably true that many of those who had been dismissed, or not reappointed, were themselves proscribers of those who were in their power; dismissing not only clerks and under officers for political opinions, but mechanics, workmen, and laborers! Yes, the day laborer, when he would not prostitute

The unregulated state of the deposite banks was another source of Executive patronage which the report had strongly and emphatically dwelt upon. Of all the matter contained in the report, nothing, said Mr. B. except one thing, which he would mention in its proper place, had astonished him so much as Not that there was not increase of Executive patronage from this source, but that the Presidon't should be reproached with it in this Senate, by the author of this report, and the majorof the Committee from which it came. What is the fact? e cclaimed Mr. B. Did not this Senate twice refuse, at their last session, to pass any law to regulate the depo ite banks? Did not the majority of this committee twice refuse to pass a bill for that purpose? did not the author of the Repo t twice refuse to attempt to regulate these Banks? Are not the votes of these refusals recorded in our journals, preseryed in our memories, and known to the whole body of the American People? And after that, is the Senate the place from which a reproach can come, and fearful, trembling, awful apprehensions for the safety of the Republic, can be put forth, on account of the unregulated condition of these Deposite Banks, without exciting, in the first place, a feeling of the utmost poss ble astonishment; and, in the next place, a feeling very different from astonishment, and of which the Senate should never aspire to make itself the object? Mr. B. would dismiss this topic with simply exciting the reminisces, as the novel writers called it, which belonged to this occasion, and leave it to those who refused, -twice refused,-only nine months ago, to comply with the Executive recommendation to regulate these Banks, and now reproach him because they are not regulated. and shiver with terror at such a state of things? and would leave it to them, and a pretty little task they might find it! to reconcile their con-

Bank has been dismissed from his labor!

duct then with their conduct now.
The transfer drafts, said Mr. R., have claimed the attention of the Report. They are pro-

others; that the paper of local banks is not to people fight, and kill one another, by driving be made the currency of the Federal Government' but that the Government will, and that line; and so he should suffer for it. Mr. B. with all convenient speed, return to the curwhom the danger originated, but how it is to reacy of the constitution, and to the first act of the first Congress that ever sat under the constitution, and made a prevision on the subject of money, and which declared that gold and silver coin ONLY should be received in payments to the United States. For the future, then, Mr. B. was opposed to lending the aid of the Federal Government to the support of banks. If they cannot stand, let them fall. ment; now it is treasury gorged to bursting Let them blow up if they will; sky-high, if they please; high enough never to fall back to ling down liberty, contaminating morals, brib But, while concurring with the report in the future restriction upon the use of transfer drafts, he took the opportunity, most | Such are the scenes which the two session out. Remarks of a party character were dis- emphatically, to dissent from the censure which the report, by impication, if not in words, threw upon Mr. Taney for the use he made of these drafts in the fall of 1833. He printed here by the myriad; tranked by mesadefended that use; he justified it; he extolled it; he celebrated it above all praise. What was that use? It was to prevent the success of crime, and to compel the observance of justice! to form of hypothesis, was nevertheless clear and frustrate the conspiracy of the Rock of the Uni-explicit in the Report, that the honest and ca-te! States, against the local Banks, and to compable were dismissed to make room for the pel her to treat her own notes, and those of her bran het, as many! The case was this: Upvictory, the rewards of partisan service, and on the removal of the deposites, many of the branches began to refuse to receive from the deposite Banks the notes of the other branches, or of the Mother Bank, which had been received in payment of duties, and which the deposite Banks offered to exchange for their own. Re fising this exchange, and demanding speci-from the deposite Banks for all their balances the design of the Federal Bank was evident; i was to cripple, and crush the State Banks, destroy their currency, and upon their ruins crect the edifice of her own nacessity and supremacy and recharter. Mr. Taney interposed to prevent this crime, this ruin, and this result. gave drafts to the deposite Banks to be used upon condition, and on condition only, that the Bank and its branches should continue to refuse to receive each others' notes, received on public account, in exchange for the notes of the of justice to the great democratic party of the doposite banks, and demand specie from them; and the exhibition of these drafts in Baltimore and New York had the effect that was intended; it compelled the Bank of the United States the end of his second, third, forth, or fifth term and its branches to honor each others paper and to desist from that part of their atrocious and diabolical plan to break the deposite Banks said, might be correct phraseology with those and to derange the currency of the country Mr. B. said, these were the facts which justified Mr. Taney for the use he had made of the transfer drafts; not only justified him, but entithe lohin to the highest praise. He contented the right of rotation was inculcated. With re- himself now with stating these facts; on anothspect to the fact of dismissions, they resulted in er occasion he would prove the n. He had general from appointments. The elder Mr. certain remarks to make on the Report of the Adams appointed none but federalists; and Mr. Finance Committee of the Senate, (Mr. Tyler's Jefferson had to turn a portion of them out in Report on the Bank,) in which this proof would order to get in a port on of the republicans; and find an appropriate place; and he was certain Mr. Jesserson had told him, (Mr. B.) that he that the Senate would not deny him an oppor-Tyler was uniferstgod to say, that certainly he

rould not be denied. Mr. B. came next to the proposition in the Report to amend the constitution for eight years, to enable Congress to make distribution among the States, Territories, and District of Colum bia, of the annual surplus of public money .-The surplus is carefully calculated at 89,000, 000 of dollars per annum for eight years; and the rule of distruction assumed, goes to divide that sum into aa many shares as there are Sen ators and Representatives in Congress; each State to take shares according to her represen tation; which the Report shows would give for each share precisely \$30,405; and then leaves it to the State iiself, by a little ciphering, in nultiplying the aferesaid sum of \$30,405, by the whole number of Senators and Representatives which it may have in Congress, to calculate the annual amount of the stipend it would his vote to the national republicans, and the receive. This process the Report extends brough a period of eight years; so that the whole sum to be divided to the States, Territories, and District of Columbia would amount

to seventy-two millions of dollars. Of all the propositons which he ever witnesel, brought forward to astonish the senses, to confound recollection, and to make him doubt the reality of a past, or a present scene, this proposition, said Mr. B., eclipses and distances the whole! What! the Senate of the United States-not only the same Senate, but the same members, sitting in the same chairs, looking in each oti ers' faces, remembering what each had said only a few short months ago, now to be called upon to make an alteration in the constitution of the United States, for the purpose of dividing seventy-two millions of surplus money in the Treasury, when that same Treasuary was proclamed, affirmed, vaticinated, and proved upon calculations, for the whole period of the last session, to be sinking into bankruptcy! that it would be destitute of revenue y the ead of the year, and could never be relenished until the deposites were restored! the Bank rechartered! and the usurper and despot driven from the high place which he dishonore I and abused! This was the cry then; the cry which resounded through this chamber for six long months, and was wasted upon every breeze to every quarter of the Republic to alarm, agitate, disquiet, and enrage the People. The author of this report, and the whole party with which he marched under the oriflan the Bank of the United States, filled the Union with this cry of a bankrupt Treasury; and predicted the certain and speedy downfall of the administration, from the want of money to carry on the operations of the Government.

inevitable progress of the scheme to the plunder of the weaker half of the Union by the strong-[Mr. Calhoun here rose and wished to know of Mr. B. whether he meant to include him in er; when the stronger half would undoubtedly

*Mr. B., in a sub-equent speech, told an imusing anecdote to the Senate, of the blunder into which a member had fallen with respect to the distribution of these \$30,405. The first posed to be prohibited in future, except for the time that Mr. B. saw the member, after the bona fide purpose of transfering public moneys Report was read, he was violently for it, and from one place to another, for the benefit of the wondered that any Senator, or Representative, public service. To this Mr. B. had no objectional go against it. The next time he saw tion. He was not in favor of using the power him he was indifferent, and even contemptuous of the money of the Federal Government to to the Report. Mr. B. desired to know the sustain banks in future. Time was when the reason of this sudden change and it was accoun-Overnment was under a virtual duresse to do test for thus: When the member first heard to Fifteen or twenty yeart ago, for example, the Report read, he understood these \$30,405 4. Pilteen or twenty yeart at 0, for example, the Report read, ne understood these \$30,405 when the Government was itself dependent on the paper system, and was obliged to support the paper system, and was obliged to support the paper system to preserve its own revenues. Time would have to divide with his constituents; and the had 40,000 in his district; so that it reduced the in the Government to sustain the local the thing to nothing; he would get but four backs; and that was at the commencement of the panic operations of the last year, when the explosion of the State banks was the e iminal policy of the Bank of the United States; and lings and six pence, Virginia money; and lings and six pence, Virginia money.

hoped that the story would be understood, an that it would be received by the gentleman as an answer to his question, as neither in law, politics, or war, was there any difference hetween what a man dal by himself, and did by another. Be that as it may, said Mr. B. the strangeness of the scene in which we are now engaged remains the same. Last year it was a bankrupt treasury, and a beggared governwith surplus mi lions, and a governmet tramp ing, and wielding vast masses of people from the unemployable funds of countless treasures. sent, and it is in vain to deny it; for the fata bers by the ton weight; freighted to all parts by a decried and overwhelmed Post Office; and paid for! by whom? Thanks for one thing at leas! The Report of the Finance Committee on the Bank (Mr. Tyler's Report) effected the exhumation of one mass! of hidden and buried patridity; it was the printing account of the Bank of the United States for that session of Congress which will long live in the history of our country un ler the odious appellation of the PANIC-SESSION. That printing account has been dug up; it is the black vomit of the Bank! and he knew the medicine which could bring forty such vomits from the foul stomach of the old red harlot. It was the medicine of a Comnittee of Investigation, constituted upon parinmentary principles; a committee composed n its majority, of those who charged misconduct, and evinced a disposition to probe every charge to the bottom; such a committee as the Senate had appointed, at the same session, not or the Bank! but for the Post Office.

Yes, exclained Mr. B., not only the Trea to be ruined There was to be no money. The trash in the Treasury, what little ther was, was to be nothing but depreciated paper the vile issues of insolvent pet banks. Silver and United States Bank notes, and even good bills of exchange, were all to go off, all to take leave, and make their mournful exit together; and gold! that was a trick unworthy of counwere over. Ruin, ruin, ruin, to the currency, was the lugubrious cry of the day, and the sor owful burthen of the speech for 6 long months Now, on the contrary, it seems to be admitted that there is to be money, real good money in the Treasury, such as the fiercest haters of the pet banks would wish to have; and that not a little, since 72 millions of surpluses are proposed to be drawn from that same empty Treasu ry in the brief space of eight years. Not a phrase. - The silver currency doubled in a year; | lucination, our millions of gold coined in half a year; exhanges reduced to the lowest and most uniform rates; the whole expenses of Congress paid in gold; working people receiving gold and silver Congress, and containing the estimates requirfor their ord nory wages; such are the results ed by law of the expected income and expenwhich have confounded the prophets of woe, si- diture for the present year, and also for the word CURRENCY from our debates; and rought the People to question, if it cannot ring themselves to doubt, the future infallibil-

orward with new and confident prediction , and the outlay; and such is the chance for nine stwithstanding they have been so recently a at millions taken out, and two left in the first year to compicuously deceived in their vaticinations of the distribution. At pages 10, 14, 15, the reof a ruined currency, a bankrupt Treasury, and a beggared government. But here we are, said Mr. B. actually engaged in a serious proposition to alter the con- and outlay of the year at about equal, or protitution of the U. States for the period of eight | bably a little surplus to the amount of one milcars, in order to get rid of surplus revenue: linn. These are estimates, said Mr. B. formand a most dazzling, seductive, and fascinating ed upon duta, and coming from an officer cheme is presented; no less than nine millions | making reports upon his responsibility, and for year for eight consecutive years. It took the legislative guidance of Congress; and to ike wild fire, Mr. B. said, and he had seen a which we are bound to give credence until they men, ber, -no, that might seem too particular, are shown to be incorrect. Here then are the he had seen a gentleman who looked upon it two first years of the eight disposed of, and no-as establishing a new era in the affairs of our thing found in them to divide; the two last America, establishing a new test for the for- years of the term could be despatched even mation of parties, bringing a new question in-more quickly, said Mr. B., for every body to all our elections, State and Federal, and that understands the compromise act of March operating the political salvation, and elevation 1833, must know that in the two last years of of all who supported it, and the imme liate, ut-ter, and irretrievable political damnation of all tual deficit in the Treasury. Look at the terms the opposed it. But, Mr. B. dissented from of the acti. It proceeds by slow and insensible the novelty of the scheme. It was an old ac- degrees, making slight deductions once in two quaintance of his, only new vamped and new years, until the years 1841 and 1842, when it surbished, for the present occasion. It is the ceases crawling, and commences jumping, and same proposition, only to be accomplished in a leaps down, at two jumps, to two y per cendifferent way, which was brought forward some tum on the value of the articles which pay duyears ago by a Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. 19, which articles are less than one-half of our Dickerson, and which then received unmeasared condemnation, not merely for its unconstiing their angual allowance from the bounty of dutiable articles imported then, which only the public morals, when every citizen tutionality, but for all its effects and consequenthe Federal Government; the debauchment of amount to forty-seven millions now. Then the public morals, when every citizen was to there will be no surplus at all for one-half the look to the lederal treasury for money, and er-ery candidate for office was to outbid his com-two. In the middle period of four years there setitor in offering it; the consolidation of the will probably be a surplus of two or three mil-States, thus resulting from a central supply of lions; but Mr. B. took is we upon all the allegarevenue; the folly of collecting with one hand, to pay back with the other, and both hands to revenue; the felly of collecting with one hand, to pay back with the other, and both hands to be greased at the expense of the citizen who pays one man to collect the money from him, and another to bring it back to him, minus the interest and the cost of a double operation in fetching and carrying; and the eventual and

seven or eight years ago, but it is the modifi-cation, and that in a form infinitely worse for the new States, of the famous land bill which now lies upon our table. It takes up the object of that bill, and runs away with it, giving nine millions where that gave three, and leav-ing the author of that bill out of sight behind; and can the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) be so short-sighted as not to see

throw the whole burthen of raising the money

ness of the time hereafter; at present he would take positions in direct contradiction to all the arguments of fact and reason upon which this nonstrous scheme of distribution is erected and defended. Condensed into their essence, these arguments are:

lions annually for eight years.

3. That there is no object of general utility to which these surpluses can be applied.

4. That distribution is the only way to carry them off without poisioning and corrupting he whole body politic.

1. The report says that the surplus will probably equal, on the average, for the next eight years, the sum of \$9,000,000 beyond the ust wants of the government; and in a sub sequent part, it says, supposing the surplus to be distributed should average nine millions of lollars, annually, as estimated, it would give to each share \$30,405, which multiplied by the senators and representatives of any state, would show the sum to which it would be entitled. +-The amendment which has been reported to carry this distribution into effect, is to take ef-

fect for the year 1835,-the present year,-and to continue till the first day of Jan. 1843; of course it is inclusive of 1842, and makes a period of eight years for the distribution to go on. The amendment contains a blank which is to he filled up with the sum which is to be left in the treasury every year to meet contingent and unexpected demands; and the report shows that this blank is to be filled with the sum of two millions of dollars. Here then is the totality of these surpluses, eleven millions a year for eight consecutive years, out of which nine millions are to be taken annually for distribution. Now nine times eight are seventy-two; so that here is a report setting forth the enormous sum sury was to be bankrupt, but the currency was of \$72,000,000 of more surplus, after satisfying all the just wants of the Government, and leav ing two millions in the Treasury, to be held up for distribution, and to excite the people to to clamor for their shares of such a great and dazzling prize. At the same time, Mr. B. the people for the spoils of their country, and tenance; a gull to bamboozle the simple, and could never be realized even if the amendment to insult the intelligent, until the fall elections for authorizing the distribution should now pass. The seventy-two millions could never be found; they would exist no where but in this report, in the author's imagination, and in the deluded hopes of an excited community. The seven-ty-two millions could never be found; they would turn out to be the "fellows in Kendal

green and buckram suits," which figured so largely in the imagination of Sir John Falstaff the two-and-fifty men in buckram, which Mr. Ward mentioned it to the honorable Joel the valiant old knight received upon his point K. Mann, and from the interest taken in it by word about ruined currency now. Not a word thus! (extending a pencil-in the attitude of deseveral to whom he mentioned it, Mr. Ward about the currency itself. The very word seems fence.) The calculations of the author of the was induced to call on Mr. Stewart to be sure had never carried changes far enough; that he tunity of making his intended remarks. Lookhad not do rejustice to his own party. So of high at Mr. Tyler, he repeated, that the Senate

The data had not do rejustice to his own party. So of high at Mr. Tyler, he repeated, that the Senate

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The data had not do rejustice to his own party. So of high at Mr. Tyler, he repeated, that the Senate

The data had not described by the described him that he had not misunderstood him. Mr. Stewart assured him that what he had told him was true, and although he expressed some an-Mr. B. then took up the Treasury Report of Mr Secrefary Woodbury, communicated at the commencement of the present session of

> enced the tongue of lamentation, expelled the year 1836. At pages four and five are estimates for the present year; the income estimated at \$20,000,000; the expenditures at \$19,-683,540; being a difference of only some three y of those uncaunted alarmists who still go hundred thousand dollars between the income venue for 1836 is computed, and after going over all the heads of expense on which diminutions probably he mad , he computes the income importation. Twenty per cent. upon the amount of goods which will then pay duty, will

only way to get rid of it.

Equally delusive and profoundly erroneous was the gentleman's idea of the surplus which

could be taken out of the appropriations. True tribunal, that operation could be performed once, and but once. The run of our Treasury payments throw the whole burthen of raising the money upon the weaker half, and then take the main portion to themselves. Such were the main positions uttered against this plan seven years objections uttered against this plan seven years for ago, when a gallant son of South Carolina, (General Hayne,) stead by his, Mr. B's side, and, question of the next year, even if the revenue received in the first the New York papers, implicating me in the attempt of Lawrence to assassinate the President side of the next year, even if the revenue received in the side of the next year, even if the revenue attempt of Lawrence to assassinate the President side of the next year, even if the revenue attempt of Lawrence to assassinate the president side of the next year. ago, when a gallant son of South Carolina, (General Hayne,) stood before him, and led him in the fight against that fatal and delusive scheme, now brought forward under a more seductive, dangerous, alarming, inexcusable, unjustitable, and demoralizing form.

Yes said Mr. B. it is not only the revival of the same plan for dividing surplus revenue, which received its condemnation on this floor which received its condemnation on this floor seven or eight years ago, but it is the modification of the same plan for dividing surplus revenue, four times successively. It was a case, if a homely adage unight be allowed, which would not eat the cake and then the cake and the same plan for dividing surplus revenue, four times successively. It was a case, if a homely adage unight be allowed, which would hope the cake and well apply-you could not eat the cake and have it too. Mr. B. submitted it then to the Senate, that on the first point of objection to the Report, his issue was maintained. There was no such surplus of nine millions a year for

it to ridicule; and that was a hard thing for public bodies, and public men, to stand. The senate had stood much in its time; much in the latter part of Mr. Monroe's administration, when the Washington Republican habitually enounced it as a faction, and displayed many 1. That there will be a surplus of nine milions annually for eight years.

2. That there is no way to reduce the revelapplied to a majority. It had stood much also defunct National Journal could still attest; but in all that time it stood clear of ridicule; it did nothing upon which saucy wit could lay its lash. Let it beware now! for the passage of Mr. B. disputed the whole of those proposi-tions, and would undertake to show each to be unfounded and erroneous.

this amendment may expose it to untried peril; the peril of song and caricature. And we to the Senate, farewell to its dignity, if it once gets into the windows of the print-shop, and becomes the burthen of the ballads which the milk maids sing to their cows.

From the Globe. POINDEXTER.

In our Congressional Proceedings will be found an account of a most singular movement made by Poindexter. We give below the letters between himself and he Hon. Dutee . Pearce, together with the affidavits referred to in the correspondence; and that the subject may be precisely understood by the public, we add a narrative of some circumstances connected with it.

A day or two after the attempted assassination of the President, the Honorable Joel K Mann mentioned to some members of Congress that a gentleman who boarded in the same house, informed him, that Mr. Poindexter had interviews with Lawrence, but a few days before the attempt on the President's life

information produced considerable sensation.

A Captain of high standing in the Navy had previously stated in this city that Poindexter, on his voyage from New Orleans, had threatened to demand satisfaction for the remark made about him by the President, as reported in a anonymous letter to the Baltimore Patriot saying if the President refused, that he would shoot him wherever he saw him This threat of Poindexter's was vouched upon such authority as to give considerable uneasiness to several o said, there would be no such surplus. It was the President's friends; and among others, to a delusive bait held out to whet the appetite of the Rev. Mr. Hatch, Chaplain to the Senate who called on the President to put him on his guard against Poindexter. Mr. Ward, andther gentleman of the Navy, who had probable heard of these threats, was at Mr. Stewart's, (a respectable mechanic of this city, whose business brought him into an acquaintance with Lawrence,) on the Sunday after the attempt of Lawrence, and Mr. Stewart mentioned to him the circumstance of seeing Lawrence in conversation with Pointexter on the Tuesday pre-Mr. Ward mentioned it to the honorable Joel prehension that the publicity of his having made the statement might affect his business injuriously, yet declared his willingness to make onth to it. He was advised to do so by several of his friends. We have been informed that Duff Green and Senator Ewing, both called upon him, and endeavored to induce him not to romulgate the fact. He, however, felt it due o those who had repeated the circumstances. on his authority, to give the statement a definite and authentic shape, and he voluntarily made and sent the affidavit given below to the

> Mr. Foy had, also, immediately after the event at the Capitol, mentioned to some of his acquaintances, that he had seen Lawrence go repeatedly to Poindexter's residence; and we unerstand, under the advice of Mr. Coltman, (a member of the City Council,) gave the fact the orm of an affidavit, and had it delivered to the President as the person most interested in the

President.

evidence. These circumstances, which were known to nany persons in this city, (for many called o the President to see the depositions, and they were shown to all who desired to see them.) found their way into the news given by the letter-writers in this city to the journals in the neighboring cities. Mr. Southworth, a correspondent for a New York print, had heard the rumors repeated by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and he communicated them in a letter. This led to the correspondence which is given below, and explains itself-and upon which Mr. Poindexter has founded his application for a committee to make a report upon the subject.

With regard to this procedure, we have on-ly to say that it is certainly unusual, if not abplutely without precedent. The implication, which it seems Mr. Poindexter fears may affect him personally, has not the slightest reference to him officially. If the facts given tend in the slightest degree to bring suspicion upon him, as having stimulated the assault on the President, as Mr. Clay supposes, it is a matter touching Mr. Poindexter's individual conduct, for which he is answerable before the judicial trihunals, and not his official conduct, for which he is responsible to the Senate. Mr. Poindexter must have known that it would necessarily be fully investigated before the court which sits in this city next month, when every fact that can shed light upon the act of Lawrence will of course be adduced. It is evident, then, that Mr. Poindexter was resolved to bring the esprit de corps of the majority, with which he has co-operated in the Senate, to hear upon his case, and by getting, if possible, a favorable report from that high court, to forestal and frown down the action of another and a less imposing

dent, has given me your name as his authority for the statement contained in the letter referred to. I am, therefore, to inquire of you by what authority you authorized that statement?
Your immediate reply is expected, which
will be conveyed to me by my friend Judge Black.

I am, sir, your obedient servant GEO, POINDEXTER. Hon. Duthe J. Pearce.

S. S. Southwarth.

WARHINGTON, Feb, 20th, 1885. Hon, George Puindexter; Sir—Your note of to-day has been put into my hand by Judge diction from me. But the investigation will black, who has given me the name of the gen-

the success of that policy was frustrated by the interposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, and elwith encessity of commencing early and elwith encessity of early elwith encessity of commencing early and elwith encessity of commencing early and elwith encessity of early elwith elwith encessity of early elwith elwith encessity of early elwith elwi Lawrence was seen going into and coming out of your house several times; that you were a!so seen talking with him in the street.

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I was authorised to make this statement by two gentlemen who are fellow boarders; the Hop. Joel K. Mann, and passed midshipman Ward, the first named gentleman had seen t'e applied to a majority. It had stood much also during the four years of the second Mr. Adams's administration; as the surviving pages of the defunct National Journal could still attest; but that what I have since read them, and found that what I have noted, as nearly as I can now recollect their contents, were proved by them. The affiants are said to be highly respectal men-I am not acquainted with themfidavits were taken before one Coltman,a men: her of the City Council. The name of one of the gentlemen is Stewart, and the other Foy

I am your very ob't, serv't.
DUTEE J. PEARCE.

The above is the original draft of the letter sent Governor Poinderter. The letter sent may vary in two or three words, but not so as to change sense in any way. Judge Black has promised me an exact copy of my letter to morrow, also of my note to him of the 21st, in which I corrected two words in my letter to Governor Poindexter; one in stating that Mr. Coltman was taken, and the other in saying that Gov. Pointexter was seen in the street with Lawrence, instead, as I ought to have sta-ted in the entry or alley of his own house, as sworn to by some of the men whose affidavite have been taken.

DUTEE J. PEARCE.

(Copy.)
WASHINGTON, February 21st, 1835. Sin: Your note of yesterday, in reply to nine of the same date, accounts for the manner in which the letter from Southworth to the news room originated: there remains yet one mint on which your information must be perfect, and to which you have not adverted. In whose hands did you see the affidavits of which vou speak?

Your reply to this question will, for the pre-sent, end our correspondence on this subject. I am, sir, your most obt. st. GEO. POINDEXTER-HON. DUTEE J. PEARCE"

(Copy.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st, 1835. Hon. George Poindexter:

Six: In reply to your note which I received this morning, I am at liberty to state in answer to the interregatory which you have propounded, "in whose hands did you see the affidavits of which you speak," that the affidavits were by me read at the house of the President of the United States; they were handed to me in his presence by a friend of his, by me returned to the President, and were put into his hands by the affiants themselves, as I have been informed by him. And I am further authorized to say, that other testimony of the kind is expected. Your very obt. servt.

DUTEE J. PEARCE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } to wit. Washington county, to wit.
On this 13th day of February, 1835, personally appeared David Stewart, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace, in and for the county aforesaid, and made outh on the Hoty Evangely of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that about the last of December, 1824, or the first of January last, he, this deponent, see Richard Lawrence go into Senator Pointe ter's dwelling house, on Four and a Half street. and the Tuesday before the attempt to assassi-ate the President of the United States he, this deponent, see Senator Poindexter and Lawrence in Senator Poindexter's passage in conversation. DAVID STEWART. Subscribed and swern to before me the day and year before written.

ROB'T CLARKE, Justice of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } to wit

Washington County, On this 14th day of February, 1835, personlly appeared Mordecai Foy, before me the subscr.ber, a justice of the peace, in and for the county aforesaid, and makes outh on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that his shop is opposite to the dwelling house of Senator Poindexter's on four and a half street, and he, this deponent, both seen Richard Lawrence go into Senator Poindexter's house and return out again at different times; and partirularly on the Tuesday previously to Lawrence's attempt to assessinate the President of the United States, he this deponent, see the said Richard Lawrence go into Senator Poindexter's house and return.

MORDECAL FOY.

Subscriber and sworn to before me the day and year before written. ROB'T CLARKE, J. Peace,

CHARGES AGAINST A SENATOR. The CHAIRMAN (Mr. King of Abbam) stated to the Senate, that a communication had been made to the Chair by the Hone GEORGE POINDEXTER, which he would request the Clerk to read to the Senate. The communication of Mr. POINDEXTER

was then read as follows: WASHINGTON CITY,

February 21, 1835. Sin:—I address you as the presiding officer of the Senate, on a subject, involving a criminal charge highly injurious to my moral character, an! which, if true, oughts to cause my expulsion from the august body of which I am a member. An article in the logon of a letter from a person in this city to biscorof a letter from a person in this city to bis correspondent in New York, has found its way into the public prints, and has already been widely circulated throughout the country, alledging "that the Administration was possessed of depositions, taken from three individuals, who swear that Richard Lawrence, the assussin, was seen by them in the private room of the honorable George Poindexter, the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of General Jackson." No one, I presume, sir, can mistake the purpose for which these depositions have been procured. The evident design is to fix on me the most infamous of alt crimes,—that of having been an accessary bedesign is to fix on me the most infamous of all crimes,—that of having been an accessary before the fact, to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate, by the hand of an assisian!! A clarge, so monatous, and so repugnant to the tenor of my past life, resting simply on the authority of an anonymous letter in the columns of a newspaper, might well be placed to the general account of the calumnies of the day, which have, of late been so freely cast on me, and as such would scarcely merit contradiction from the. But the investigation which I have thus far given to this conspiracy against I stated to y generally ken, which icate you in the Presid be shown incress, that coming out ou were a:-

tatement by parders; the midshipman ad seen t'e in substance m seen the n, and found is I can now ed by them. respectable em—the afnan,a men:e of one of

EARCE. f the latter letter sent ut not so as odge Black my letter to the 21st, in ny letter to g that Mr. r in saying the street t . have stan house, as se affidavits

EARCE.

lst, 1935.

other Foy.

n reply to the manner orth to the nust be perdverted. In its of which , for the preis subject. EXTER-

21st, 1835. · h I received state in annı have prosee the affihe affidavits e President ded to me in me returned to his hands re been iner authorized kind is ex-

EARCE vit. 835, personand for the n the Hoty th and saith 824, or the eponent, see er Poin e -Half street. t to assassiutes he, this and Lawage in con-WART.

me the day ARKE. f the Peace. 835, personand for the n the Holy elling house a half street hard Law s house and and partito law-President of see the said Poindex-ALFOY.

ENATOR. NG of Alaommunichy the Hone would re-NDEXTER S.YTE 835. ling officer ng a crimi-moral char-

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J. Peace,

it to cause st body of in the lorn, to biscorready been suntry, elas possessed ndividuals, the assusthe room of the two days apping the free two days mous of alt essary bethe life of of an assust so repugating simply ter in the be placed in cast of the life of the contraction which the statement in the letter referred to was founded, to a member of the fluore of Representatives, from Rhode Island; the depositions therein spoken of, have been it the nation of the President thinself, to may constituents and the deposition the statement of the President thinself, to may constituents a special Committee, clothed agreement of the President thinself, to may constituents a special Committee, clothed and process and papers, and to the Senate, and to the Senate, and the pressure and papers, and the senate and paper ich I occupy in this body.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most ob't serv't. Hon. M. VAN BURNN,

EASTON. MD.

Vice President of the United States.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

Our readers will find on the first page of this morning's paper, the conclusion of Mr. Calhoun's report on Executive Patronage. The France, as to be construed into a measure of hostility. Our readers will find on the first page of this peach of Mr. Benton, in reply, is continued on the second page, but the press of other important matter prevented us from concluding the important matter prevented us from concluding the ing with a treaty formally made; that the President,

We publish from the Globe, the correspond-Poindexter, relative to the Lawrence affair, the conversation between the French Minisence between the Hon. D. J. Pearce and Mr. which led to the appeal of the latter to the Sen- ter and himself on other topics, he says, in We cannot for a moment believe that Mr. Poindexter, has intentionally, in the significant possible degree, encouraged the assasther hand, whatever may have been the Presiof the Message,] to which he made no objection. A dent's personal feelings towards him, we think ter all this, you may judge of my surprise, when last night about ten b'clock, I received the billet, a copy of which is enclosed, and which necessarily closes my that Gen. Jackson has instigated the individuals mission. In my reply I shall take care to throw the responsibility of breaking up the diplomatic intercourse between the construction where it ought to rest, is altogether a most unfortunate and extraordiand will not fail to expose the misstatements which you will observe are contained in the Minister's not s, nary affair, in every point of view discredita-ble to the country; if for nothing else, for the hie to the country; if for nothing else, for the note, and the almost imm diate d parture of the packet, may prevent my scading you a copy of my communication to him, which I shall use the utmost diliindicates as existing between the President and gence in preparing.

"The law, it is said, will be presented to-day, and " to leading members of the opposition in the | "The faw, it is said, will be presented to-day, and the leading members of the opposition in the | I have very little doubt that it will pass. The ministration Senate.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH FRANCE.-We COpy from the Globe of yesterday, an article on the subject of our affairs with France, giving extracts from the despatches received from Mr. Livingston since the receipt of the President's ister, to which Mr. Livingston alludes, is a Message in Paris. From these despatches it will be seen, that the prospect is very flattering, will be seen, that the prospect is very flattering, for a speedy and most fortunate termination of our difficulties with that Government. Hon
siter, to which Mr. Livingson anitudes, is a the inhabitants, from their high civilization, arguments of his adversary, he read the extract from the extract from the report which I have given. "Sir, other the pledges made by M. Serurristic to show that the extract the extract to show the termination of the following standary to the rest of the world. The tone of the French with the pledges made by M. Serurristic to show that the extract to the extract to show the termination of the original transfer to the extract to the pledges made by M. Serurristic to show that the extract to show the termination of the following made the extract to the pledges made by M. Serurristic to show that the extract to show the the extract to show the transfer to esty and plain dealing, between nations as which may be fairly construed into a retort, well as men, we have no doubt will in this for what has been improperly called the meninstance, as in most others, prove to be the best the factious press of our own country as well as and only safe policy.

MR. Bexrox has submitted in the Senate the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed. We may expect an animated and tally gratuitous, the King's Government has not described by the following resolution which was ordered to be printed. MR. BENTON has submitted in the Senate

ings in relation to the public revenue, has as-sumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," be, and the same is, ordered to be expunged from the journals of the Senate, because the said resolution is illegal and unjust, of evil example, indefinite and vague, expressing a criminal charge without specification; and was irregularly and unconstifutionally adopted by the Senate, in subversion of the rights of defence which belong to an accused, and impeachable officer; and at a time, and under circumstances, to involve peculiar injury to the political rights and pecuniary in-terests of the people of the United States.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE OF 21st INST. ELECTION OF A SENATOR.

His Excellency JOHN DAVIS was yesterday chosen by the Senate , in concurrence with the House of Representatives, a Senator in Congress for six years from the fourth of March next. Four ballots took place; Mr. J. Q. Adams had three votes on the first ballot, after which he was dropped. If Mr. Adams had acted prudently in the House of Representatives, on the French question, he would un-Mr. Davis; but his conduct has disappointed, if not mortified, many of his best friends, as the

From the Globe. THE DESPATCHES FROM FRANCE The President communicated yesterday, to both branches of Congress, the despatches received by the late arrivals from Mr. Livingson. Time does not permit the publication at large of the contents of these papers is our coresders as soon as possible, and will be found to present such an aspect of our relations with France, as will not fail to make every Ameri-Can patriot, at home and abroad, proud of his

the deliberations of the French Chambers. We give a brief clitorial abstract of the deaments before us, which will put the public a possession of an outline of the leading features

the contents. Mr. Livingston's first letter of the 11th Janpary gives an account of the arrival of the Message, and the first indications produced by it. He says, further "it caused the greatest sensation, which is as yet I think unfavorable." He says, I ought not to conceal from you that

Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation that other powers, if I may judge from the demea-found guilty, I may no longer disgrace the nor of their representatives here; and my own opinion is, that as soon as the first excitement subsides, it will operate favorably in the councils of France. Already some of the journals begin to change their tone, and I am much mistaken if the opposition here, finding that we are in earnest, will incur the responsibility of a rupture between the two nations, which they see must take place if the treaty be re-

In his second despatch of the 14th Jan Mr. Livingston states that he had held a conference with the French minister of Foreign Affairs. He says:

It was, I said, part of a consultation between differen speech in this day's paper. We shall forbear making any remarks, either on the report or on the speech of Mr. B. in reply. The object of the report, viz: the retrenchment of Executive Paironage, as far as practicable, consistantly with the wellbeing of the Government, we most heartily commend.

In with a treaty formally made; that the President, as was his duty, stated the facts, truly and in moderate language, without any irriting comment; that in farther pursuance of his official duty, he declared the different modes of redress, which the law of nations permitted in order to avoid hostilities; expressing, as he ought to do, his reasons for preferring one of them; that, in all this there was nothing addressed to the French nation; and I likened it to a proceeding will known in the French law, (a family consoil, in which the cone-rus and interests are discussed,) but of which in our case, the debates were necessarily public,"

> After this interview, of which Mr. Livingconclusion:

"We parted, as I thought, on friendly terms, and

terial phalanx, reinforced by those of the opposition, (and they are not a few,) who will not take the responsibility of involving the country in the difficulties which they now see must ensue, will be sufficient to carry the vote. The recall of Serrurier, and the notice to me, are measures which are resorted to to save the pride of the Government and the nation."

The communication from the French Minace of the message-a sort of Reprisal for what that of Fran. e, has constructed into an invasion of French honor.

highly interesting debate whenever it shall be taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 28th day of March, in the year 1834, in the following words: "Resolved, That the President, in the Late Executive proceeding a shall be asked for an appropriation of 25 millions to meet the consideration of the dignity no longer to leave his minist-rexposed to hear language so offensive to France. M. S. rucier will receive orders to return to France.

This letter of the French Minister was dated on the 13th January. To the argument and explanation contained in the Lody of this letter, Mr. Livingston informed the French Minister he would reply at length. To the conclusion quoted above, he replied as follows:

alleged, could not have been anticipated, of alleged, could not have been uncicipated, of territory with as little delay as possible. In course no instructions have been given to the this view, as an American vessel might not be undersigned on the subject, and he will not take ready at any of the out-ports, he marked his upon himself the responsibility which he would incur by a voluntary demand of his passports, although made on the suggestion of His Malathough made on the sugge upon himself the responsibility which he would passage in question the duty of the undersigned cannot be mistaken. He will transmit the note of His Excellency the Count de Rigny to his Government, and wait its instructions.—
Widely different will be his conduct, if he is informed that the conclusion of the Count de Rigny's note is intended as a direction that he

Rigny's note is intended as a direction that he

The status is the effect of mutual presence of the State Legislature, on Monday that this is the effect of mutual presence of the State Legislature, on Monday the the controversy should have arisen.—
He was the personal friend of both of the gentlemen. He thought they were both out of or learning to presence of the State Legislature, on Monday the the the American Minister,—took the intended as a direction that he conclusion of the Count de Rigny's note is intended as a direction that he Rigny's note is intended as a direction that he be Rigny, when he saw that the American, of strict veracity. He did not believe that the can papers at Havre, the members of the Genshould quit the French territory. This, he instead of making a single effort to soothe the Senator from Missouri ment to charge otherwill, without delay, comply with, on being so wounded vanity of his government, took him at his word; and for aught-we know, the project or his protection, until he shall leave the King-dam, Landing the color of the project of a law, respecting the American claims. The meritant to soothe the Senator from Missouri ment to charge otherwould wise. He hoped that the call to order would be withdrawn, and that Mr. Benton would be threatened commerce. The meeting was unature.

tains a full explanation of the motives of his conduct, which, it will be perceived from the nstructions annexed, have met the entire approbation of the President.

the same time to inform you that he should lave excited no surprise, and certainly would have expressed no displeasure, had you yielded to the impulse of national pride, and at once have quitable for the Windship of the Wi by the transmission of a note, a copy of which, and of all the correspondence had with him, is cise over the destines of the most power in the hands of a vile faction in cise over the destines of the most power in the hands of a vile faction in cise over the destines of the most power in the hands of a vile faction in the hands of a vile f sented to me, as charged with the affairs of France on the recall of the Minister.

The note of the Count de Rigny having, no doubt according to your intention, received from you an appropriate reply, it is only necessary for me now to say that the Count is entirely mistaken in supposing that any explanai ms have been given here by M. Serrurier of the causes that have led to the disregard, or postpone ment, of the engagements entered into by France, after the rejection of the appropriation by the last Chamber of Deputies, and of which he was the organ. No written communication whatever has been made on the sub-ject, and none verbally made of sufficient im-portance to be recorded—a silence with regard to which, could not have been justly the foundation of any inference that the president was satisfied that the course of the french administration was either reconcileable to the assurances given him, or necessary to secure a majority of the Chamber of Deputie .
The last note of M. Serrurier will be the

subject of separate instructions, which will be minediately prepared and forwarded to you In the present posture of our relations with France, the President directs, that, if the appropriation to execute the trenty shall have en rejected by the French legislature, you forthwith quit the territory of France, with all the Legation, and return to the United States, by the ship of war which shall be in readiness at Havre to bring you back to your own country. If the appropriation be made you may retire to England or Holland, leaving Mr. Barton in charge of affairs; notify the Department of the place selected as your temporary rest leace, and await further instruc-

I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN FORSYTH.

FOREIGN NEWS. Opinions of the English Journals on the subject of the President's Message. - After remessage, the Morning Chronicle observes-

LONDON, January 13. We regret to see a nation like the French, which ought to set an example of justice and noderation to the rest of the world, conducting itself towards America in a very ambiguous, not to say, dis reditable manner. What might be overlooked in a poor and barbarous country, becomes of immense consequence in the case of so powerful a country as France, of which the inhabitants, from their high civilization. power for security fron bein; compelled to afford! vote reprisals against France, may be doubted; der? Several Senators called out "take down but there can be no doubt that, if France allow matters to come to this extremity, the opinion of marking will be loughly pronounced to the words to writing. The Vice President of the words to writing. The vice President by The possible will be said for outweigh ident referred to the latitude which the delate.

Minister of Foreign Affairs having made "Such, sir, are the determinations which I am arthorized to make known to you immediately, in order that you may inform the government of the U. States of them and take such measures yourself as this communication may naturally suggest. Such passports, therefore, as you may need, are at your disposition."

This later of the content of can be called, after the concession which acanapuncing the rupture of the political relations between the two States, the significant intimat'on is given, that, "in execution of the engagements entere l into by France the project of a "It is necessary in a matter involving such grave consiquences, that there should be no mismaderstanding, the two categories demanding a line of conductors triefy different the one from the other.

"In it effect he can take no derections or follow no suggestions but those given by his own given and, which he has been sent here to represent. The recall of the Minister of France on the grounds alternate could not have been unicipated, of the measures for quitting the French capitol and the recall of the Minister of France on the grounds. law, relative to the American claims will be ready at any of the out-ports, he marked his that upon the words being taken down, Mr. ube.—Ib. route at once for England. It is true he leaves Calhoun expressed a wish that Mr. Benton dom. Leaving the responsibility of this mealoc as much due to the dignified conduct of Mr.

seat) remarked, that he "made no bargains."

esce in the American indemnity. The petition

It will be seen from the brief notes which passed between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Seruricr before the latter took his departure for France, that he returns in no very good humor. Although this is to be regretted, yet as the fault is not on our side, we trust it will be borne with fortitude.

Mr. Livingston, in his last despatch, of the introduction of the law for effecting the payment of the 25,000,000. That it will pass, we entertain scarcely a doubt.

Taries in that capitol have not yet recovered from Mississippi was mistaken in this particular, of Alabama, in reply, said that the gentleman in from Mississippi was mistaken in this particular, and he though that both he and the senator was larged by the President of a State, which dates its exhibit the contributed of a Mississippi was mistaken in this particular, and he though that both he and the senator from Mississippi was mistaken in this particular, and he though that both he and the senator of the purpose of electing a senator, Mr. Webster) upon a far monarchy of sixteen hundred years stand-in monarchy of sixteen only from Mississippi was mistaken in this particular, and the bough that both he and the senator was long that both he and the senator is described with form Mississippi was mistaken in this particular, and the though that both he and the senator is described with the contribute.

On convening it was lound that owing to the arrive for france, the latter took his departure for France, the contribute of a Mississippi was mistaken in this particular, and the bough that both he and the senator was long from Mississippi was mistaken in this particular, and the bough that both he and the senator of the strence only from Mississippi was mistaken in this particular, and he though that both he and the se the excitement is at present very great, and that their price is deeply wounded by what their price is introduction of the law free deeply wounded by Concurrent votes; outled to concur, the of superiority lowards a union so justly proud of the number and splendure of the price is introduction of the law free microally states in a very deal of superiority towards a union so justly proud of the number and splendure of the price is price in the supressing in the crown of the collision of the object towards a union so justly proud of the number and splendure of the whole, their election is postportively towards a union so justly proud of the number and splendure of the whol

Correspondent of the New-York Times. WASHINGTON CITY.

FEBRUARY 14, 1835. Gentlemen-Yesterday the Senate took up those officers who now hold their appointments good manners are involved."

Calboun replied to the latter remarks of Mr. Beaton in a manner violent and personal. In his report Mr. Calhoun had used the following jectures in the crowd of spectators, touching named schooner will commence her regular ed as public trusts, to be conferred on the hon . Webster. est, the faithful, and capable, for the common office, those who faithfully performed their dupractice was reversed, when offices, instead of being considered as public trusts to be conferred office, hold by the tenure of partizan zeal and party service, it is easy to see that the certain, direct and inevitable tendency is, to convert the entire body of those in office into corrupt and for every service, however base and corrupt. Mr. Calhoun classed Mr. Benton with those to foregoing quotation. Pronounced him boldthat is, said he, "bold in assertions upon this floor." Mr. Benton again rose in reply. After responding with great ability to the general arguments of his adversary, he read the extract from the report which I have given. "Sir,"

against her. The moral loss will far outweigh ident referred to the latitude which the delate Louisville Journal. had taken. He considered the remarks of the Senator from Missouri as intended to repel the harges of the Senator from South Carolina .proper de orum of the body or whether it was ei- ed to two representatives .- Md. Repub. ther good breeding or good manne is that I Senator sho .11 point to another, & e I him that he had made a direct attack upon truth. Mr. W. was sushuysen.—The friends of Calhoun discovered that a reversal of the opinion of the Chair would witch Prince Alexander.—N. Y. Mer. Adver. tained by Goldsborough, Poindexter & Frelingplace him in an awkward dilemma. It would e equivalent to saying that Mr. Benton had

view of relieving Mr. Calhoun from this un- in all the ports and custom houses of the empire, pleasant predicament strenuously supported shall continue in force for 1935, with respect the decision of the chair. I forgot to mention, to the Black Sea, the Sea Elzoff, and the Dansure where it ought to rest, the undersigned has the honor to be," &c.

Mr. Livingston's letter to Mr. Forsyth con-This morning we received the morning and in debate, and he was for stopping at threshhold evening papers of Monday. Our contempo-any improper or rude language. Mr. King, at remains to be a nice question. The Legis-feries in that capitol have not yet recovered of Alabama, in reply, said that the gentleman lature of Alabama were convened by the Gov-

remarks. Mr B. turned upon, disengaged himself, and remarked, "My friend, do not interrupt me. My honor is in my own keeping. I will sustain and defend it." Mr Benton then turned upon Mr. Webster. "That Senator," said he, "when I was upon my trial before the Gentlemen—Yesterday the Senate took up the resolution which accompanied Mr. Caldebate, was pleased to say, in a sarcastic remark, addressed to the Chair, that I had comby the public's obedient servant, with the Captain, with the posing so to amend the Constitution as to provide for a distribution of the surplus revenue manners. Sir, said Mr. B. that Senator and among the several States and Territories until myself are cognisant of a transaction which the year 1843; and a resolution providing an should forever forbid him to set himself up as amendment of the Constitution, so as to place a monitor, in a matter where good breeding or for a term of years upon the same footing as stood to allule to an attack which Mr. Web Judges and others, who hold during good be- ster made on John Randolph, while the latter Mr. Calhoun took the floor in support of the challenge from the latter to the former on his measures, and in reply to the speech of Mr. return, and if was some transaction connected BOHOONER EMILY JANE. port. Mr. Benton rejoined, and Mr. Southard erence. The manner in which Mr. B. made with this controversy to which Mr. B. had ref also addressed the Senate on the subject. Mr. this allusion, turned the eyes of those present upon Mr. Webster, who cowered under the blow. This was evident to all, and the con-

this allusion, were very unlavorable to Mr. When Mr. Benton concluded, Mr. Calhoun good, and not for the benefit or gain of the in- again took the floor. He declared that every good, and not for the benefit or gain of the inagain took the floor. He declared that every
cumbent, or his party, and so long as it was
statement made in the report was true—that he
the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and the practice of the government to continue in would not take back any thing which he had continue to run on the above named days, duoffice, those who faithfully performed their du-ties, its patronage, in point of fact, was limit-abused for the stand which he had taken in faed to the mere power of nominating to acciden-vor of reform—that he stood there the advocate til vacancies, or to newly created offices, and of American liberty—that if the surplus of could, of course, exercise but a moderate influ- \$9,000,000, which he contended would be left cace, either over the body of the community or in the Treasury, after paying the expense of an Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with of the office holders thanselves, but when this economical administration of the government, was not distributed as he proposed, the people would be bought up and corrupted with it by on the deserving, were regarded as the spoils the Executive, and that the liberties of the peoof victory; to be bestowed as the rewards of ple would be restricted. &c. When he sat ple would be restricted, &c. When he sat partizan services, without respect to merit; down, Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, rose, and with when it became understood that all who hold great emphasis and warmth said, "that he view ed the charge which the Senator from South Carolina had made against the free and enlight ened citizens of the Union, that they could be bought and corrupted with the paltry sum supple instruments of power, and to raise up a which he had named, with unutterable abhorhost of hungry and subservient partizans, ready rence." This sentiment was responded to by a spontaneous burst of applause from the galle ries. The Sonate immediately adjourned, and whom he had alluded in the latter part of the saved the Vice President the necessity of ordering the galleries to be cleared.

Battle Between the Indians and the Poles .-It appears from a letter received this week mend. A nation should never consider itself of power, as subservient, base and corrupt. In above being just; and there is far more magnamaking this foul charge the Senator has made nimity in atoning for wrong, than in relying on a direct attack upon truth."

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launch ed last Spring, and has run as a packet for one ness route, they became utterly lost, when they were firrely attacked by the Indians. a direct attack upon truth."

ness route, they became utterly lost, when they were fiercely attacked by the Indians.

The Poles had but few guns, but maintained commodious manner for the accommodation of redress. Whether the Congress will actually the chair whether the latter words were in or-

Congressional Districts .- A bill has been He did not believe that the former intended to reported by Mr. Ridgely, of Anne Arundel, charge the latter with a want of veracity or an to change the districts. It makes Worcester, us this morning, officially announces the recall charge the latter with a want of veracity or an of M. Serrurier, the French Minister at Washintentional departure from the truth. If such Somerset and Dorchester Counties, the first was his opinion, he should certainly decide that district; Caroline, Talbot, Queen Ann's, Kent he was out of order. - Eentertaining a different and Cecil, the 2d-Harford and Baltmore the known the proceedings to Mr. Livingston, the opinion, he decided that Mr. Benton was in orAmerican Minister, infumated to him, at the der. Mr. Webster appealed from the decision of same time, that "the passports he may need, it consequence of this communication, were at the words themselves carried with them an inten i'm to charge upon Mr. C. deliberate depar- and St Mary's Charles, Calvert and P Georges ture from the truth; that he wished the Senate to the 7th district, each district to elect one repdecide, who ther it w s in accordance with the resentative except the 4th which is to be entitled.

> RUSSIA .- We find in the London papers Mr. WILKINS, Ambassador from the United States, and Prince Suzzo the Greek Ambassa-

The Emperor of Russia, by an ukase dated charged him with an intentional departure from Kuno, December 1, has ordered that the ukase of the 13th September, 1833, allowing the im-Mesers. Bibb, Tyler, and Preston, with a portation of corn free from all foreign countries

The complexion of the next U. States Sen-



and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

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

03-Passage to or from Baltimore, and found, feb 23

Easton and Baltimore Packet



ROBSON LEONARD-Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 1 ring the season. Passage one dollar and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't. J. E. LEONARD,

tf feb 17

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HATWARD,



WILL commence her regular trips he-tween Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather per-

passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords. 03- Passage \$1,00; and 25 cents for each

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

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant.

feb 10 tf SAMUEL H. BENNY.

VENDUE.

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



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

ow in the ground.
Terms of Sale. -A credit of six menths will be given on all sums over five dollars; the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale, before the property can be removed; on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and

JAMES G. MARTIN Ex'r. with the will annexed of Dr. Ennalls Martin,

NOTICE.

WHE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 3d. of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 24th March and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk when

ther or not they wish to be continued.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.

THE Weekly Baltimore Republican.

from the different Counties of the State, we paper in the light of an expense or tax. This have concluded on issuing a Weekly Edition item ought to be classed by them with the cost

detail of our political opinions, as they are well more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid known to our friends throughout the State; but can be more useful than to the fundamental art as it is usual to make some pledges on com- of Agriculture. QG-If any Grmer is doubtful mencing a new Publication, we will merely on this point, and considers an agricultural pastate, that as we have always been strictly Re-per either useless or expensive, the conductor publican, so shall we continue, in despite of the of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with Administration continue to receive the support of the People—the yeomanry of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom, and wara them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambipaid by him for subscription. This pledge is tions and aspiring demogogues.

We are not disposed to eulogize the characters or conduct of men in this prospectus, but faith. need, -when the cause of our common country without cost to the conductor, have a number calls every man to action.

It is unnecessary to extend a prospectus for a Newspaper, as every citizen is acquainted with vised to take the Nos. from the commencement their utility in diffusing intelligence on all sub- of the current volume; and indeed when not ojects of a local or foreign nature; and the influ- therwise specially directed we shall so send ence placed within their power, to be exerted them. Subscriptions, communications and adover the public mind, if properly conducted, by vertisements are respectfully solicited. giving the general spring to those principles upon which our liberal institutions are founded, or in correcting those derogatory thereto, by exposing their objects, and holding up to view the individual who may be disposed, either from a personal disaffection, or private interest, to sport with the liberties of his country, or tri-

fle with the inalienable rights of FREEMEN. It will, no doubt, be conceded on all hands, that the result of the late election in this State, was owing, in a great measure, to the want of a more general dissemination of information among the l'e ple. Our opponents have had every advantage in this respect. More than two-thirds of the papers in this State, and in this City, two of them open and avowed eneraies, and two others, while professing neutrality, were evidently hostile to the principles of the Administration, were arrayed against us. Still we battled with them all, and if we were not victorious, it was owing to the want of a more general circulation of information among the People, than to the want of energy on our part. With these few remarks, we shall submit our sheet to the good sense and liberality of the public, hoping that they will see the necessity of encouraging us in our undertaking, as well for the interest of the party generally, as for ourselves.

TERMS:

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN will be printed on the same size sheet as our Daily and reading matter which may appear in those paand fair type will be used, and every improvement in its mechanical arrangement shall be adopted of which the encouragement we shall turday morning, at the low price of Two poses, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the Common farmer. Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars if not paid till the end of the year. [These terms must be strict-

ly adhered to. Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favour by giving this prospectus a few gratuitous insertions in their papers; and by sending a copy con-taining it, marked, they will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year; and those friends to whom we send it, will please procure as many subscribers as practicable, and return their names to this office about the time the publication is to be commenced.

Post Masters and others, who will exert themselves in procuring subscribers, and forward the amount of their subscriptions, will be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per cent, and a copy of the paper for one year for their trouble. They will also forward their names immediately, in order that we may place them among our list of Agents. Address, postage paid, S. & J. N. HARKER,

South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. BALTIMORE, Md., December, 1834.

The Farmer and Gardener. AND Live-Stock Breeder & Manager,

establishment on the following terms:

with his receipt.

and to obviate all objection to mail transmis- from the most approved works. sion, the conductor assumes the risk.

pullisher) without a special order, on receipt cur a heavy expense, a corresponding patron-of which a discontinuance will be entered, to age is expected and solicited. take effect at the end of the current year of sub

quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually.) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may out to emigrants—the face and health of the paid in advance

63-Advertisements relating to any of the manufacturing purposes, &c. subjects of this paper will be inserted once at

too, will be found interesting and highly useful, to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in the markets duly noticed. The numbers for a year form a hand-May. some volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious in-

An argument and an offer .- It is respectfulof our Paper, on or before the first of Februa-ry next, or as much sooner as a sufficient num-ber of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a long Surely there is no human employment which machinations of wiley politicians who have exerted every energy to break us down; and so for either of the papers issued from this office long as the principles of the present National and comply with the terms; and if at the end

given and will be redeemed in perfect good make these few remarks that our friends may Any gentleman desirous of seeing a speci-know that our principles are unchangeable, and men of the work, with a view to subscribing if Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specithat we shall never desert them in the time of he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address

sent him for that purpose. Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully ad-

HINTS TO FARMERS.

every second week on the following terms: amount of fifty cents.

dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay subscription; but they shall not be entitled to in advance will be charged \$4 per annum. It is further my intention to publish a we

send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all ex- of such of the patrons of the WHIG as may not pense to the conductor, shall receive four copies feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to 4. Price of advertising - manner of subscri-

Farmer and Gardener.

as to the other paper.

his name and cash at once. dec 20

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer and Western Hortiextturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary. Well aware of the peculiar difficulties at-ending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horicultural improvements in general, to aid in IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I Hitch—contenance and circulation fully equal to the will be the object of the proprietors to make the will be the object of the proprietors to make the will be the object of the proprietors to make the contenance and circulation fully equal to the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, cock, and issued every Tuesday from this anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in to warrant a more general support. advance. [7]-When this is done, 50 cents The proper culture of the soil—improving worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be de-live stock—diseases of unimals—the improvelivered or sent to the order of the subscriber ment in the culture of garden and field vegetables-and mechanic arts, and agricultural 2. The manner of payment which is prefera- and garden implements—Domestic Economy— them to issue a work honorable to its title, and ble to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, istry, &c. will all receive due attention, from or else by remittance of a current bank note; both original communications and extracts

In addition to the interests of the first vol-3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When liven and improve the Farmer by numerous once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects adiscontinued (except at the discretion of the bove enumerated. As this will necessarily in-

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the 4. Subscribers : ay receive the work either course of this volume, to give, from time to by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or time, a condensed view of the agricultural condirect: but the \$5 must in all these cases be country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and

Such information is of the utmost importone dollar per square, or at that rate for more ance to emigrating farmers, and as closely contain a square, and at half that rate for each nected with a Western agricultural publication as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusive- products suitable to such cultivation. As this ly devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the branch of the work will extend its circulation soil," and also treats more particularly than to some considerable extent among eastern that work did of the breeding, rearing and gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular find it to their interest to make the same known

sionally inserted, and any important change in TERMS.

The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month it the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe At argument and an oper.—

At argument and an oper.—

The solicitation of several of our Friends by suggested that those farmers err who view for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, in this City, and applications of others a subscription to a well conducted agricultural and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and quested to act as such. Editors who wish to receive the second vol-

ume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange. Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly delphia and Baltimore, throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the embracing every variety, selected with the utcircumstances under which it is published will most attention and care, and confidently believe admit of. With this view I have determined that with the experience they have in the busifor the convenience of the citizens of this coun- men, together with the facilities they now have, ty, and of such other of its patrons as can ob- they will be able to meet the wishes of all those tain it twice a week by means of the existing who may favor them with their custom, in all mail facilites. Receiving the mails, contain- orders for ng much important and interesting matters twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to and at the lowest possible prices. They higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing This is another publication printed on a larg- and interesting to them. To obviate these difr sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in oc- ficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the tavo form, and issued from this establishment citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will in-1 Price two dollars a year: but to those who form them at an early day, of most matters of may at the time of subscribing, free of postage interest which the press of our country is daily r other expense to the editor, a return shall be evolving, I have determined on this change. made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other In adopting it, however, it is not my intention article kept for sale at the establishment, to the to make any advance on the price of subscripmount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five All such will receive it at the exceedingly low

It is further my intention to publish a week-3. A postmaster or other person who shall ly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of the work for one year, to be charged to one take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum to such as pay in advance; those who do not bing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, pay in advance will be charged two dollars and are the same as those prescribed above for the lifty cents.

fifty cents. All payments for the half year, made during Also: The guarantee to receive back the the first three months, will be deemed paynumbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber ments in advance, and all payments for the is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this year, made during the first six months, will be

deemed payments in advance. The matter for this paper will be chiefly The importance of prompt payment to the ately, otherwise they will be placed in officers compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to hands for collection, according to law, without Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the Americ every one. To have one's debts scattered over respect to persons. can Farmer; and indeed from all the agricul- the country in such small sums, renders them Country Edition, and will contain most of the tural periodicals of the country; comprising the almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as pers in the course of the week. Good paper Price Current of country produce in both the circulation of the paper by offering an adarkets, and a page ditional inducement to subscribers, in the reor two will be devoted to advertisements con-duced price of the Willia, I have concluded to nected with the mam objects of the publication. make the difference in price between such as receive will admit. It will be issued every Sa- In short, the paper will be adapted to the purpay in advance, and those who wait to be call-

The above arrangement, will be carried into The numbers for a year will make a hand- effect from the first of January next. The some volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send Whig are requested to communicate to the edge. iter which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semiweekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is uscless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, it possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If he paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it More particular notice will hereafter be given, will fail to receive them. RICHARD C. LAIN.

will fail to receive them.
RICHARD SPENCER. Oct. 28, 1831.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

By the Boston Bewick Company.
THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a perinevertheless, contain all articles of interest to

ts patrons which appear in foreign Magazines Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Maga-The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty spien did engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price tavo pages, and be furnished at the low price to conveyed from Cambridge to Princess-Anne to Cambridge,

scape Scenery; the boundless variety and beau-ty of which, in this country, will form an un-ceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History. Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a fami-

lar and popular manner FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court st., Boston, July 17—dec 13

THE STEAM BOAT





Making.

IIIE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's PROSPECTUS

shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Phila-

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

o issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, ness, and the assistance of the very best of work-

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls.

the necessity of taking the city papers, at style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will tainment. It will be called PAGE'S Ho-dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for TEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, conducted by the subscriber in such manner as or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. They assure the public, that all orders, as here- &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United ore, will be attended to with promptness, and States. all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it-also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. They wish to take three apprentices one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immedi

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle,

A and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to
JAMES BENNY. Easton, fel . 17

The celebrated Hunter



Grey Messenger,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, WILL stand for Mares the ensuing season at Centreville, Easton, and Trappe.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BEASTON & HARPER is this Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted be illustrated with numerous Engravings to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER, N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

T. HARPER. Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835-feb 17

TO TRAVELLERS.



of two dollars per annum. It will comprise Anne, or from Princess-Anne to Cambridge, Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Build- terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage ROBERT COOPER.

dec 30 N. B. All baggage at the risk of the own

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS, AVING lately returned from Baltimore

where she has been at work in the above business, in the employment and under the in-struction of a lady considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, that work did of the breeding, rearing and the work also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly resira and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets formalite party politics and religious discussion—testing page.

Bonne considerable extent among castern gand of the work, and others, who wish to purchase weeklers of the breeding, rearing and gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase weeklers of the blands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such hands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The uport of the Baltimore produce and provision markets formalite production; party politics and religious discussion—testion; party politics and religious discussion—testion party party politics and religious discussion—testion party party

Farmers Look Here. 23

THE undersigned begs leave to inform bis friends and the public generally, that he still intends carrying on the

BLACKSMITHING all its various branches, at the old stand near Hooks Town. Having engaged the services

Experienced Workman, modate those who may favor him with their custom, at the shortest notice, with that neatness and durability, which, if equalled, will not be surpassed, by any. He would particularly

call the attention of the public to the

SHOEING OF HORSES, and submit the same to those who may favor bim with a trial. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing further on the subject but humbly craves a liberal share of public patronage.

He would say a word or two to his customers, particularly to those whose accounts have been standing longer than a year, and informs them that their bills are prepared, and that he is ready and always willing to receive a little of the ring.

The public's obedient. and very humble servant,

· E. McQUAY.

Page's Hotel

BALTIMORE. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of enter-

J. H. PAGE. Baltimore,-dec 2

CLOVER SEED THE Subscribers have just received a sup p'y of this article of PRIME QUALITY.
W. H. & P. GROOME.

TIN WARE. THE subscriber informs his friends and cus-

tomers that he still continues to repair and manof steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, ufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman.

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new." and at so low a price that those who pay will never miss the amount Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange

YOKE of young, well broke OXEN, again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in short credit. Apply to Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. jan 10

NOTICE.

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

the hands of an officer. I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

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

ustomers and the public generally. PETER TARR.

REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State. and will self on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 10

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

The Farmer's and Citizen's



RETREAT.

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on West-instead street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Experienced Workman, ington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel together with his own personal attention, he flatters himself that he shall be able to accommodate those who may favor him with their the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to acintends always to keep, while in season. OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL,

> He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement be has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from generous public. HENRY CLIFT.

> jan 31 7t N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks &c. &c. by Ducks, &c. &c. by

SOLOMON BARRETT.



TAVERN KEEPER. EASTON, Mr.

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

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

P. F. THOMAS, A TTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

TO LET FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on

Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore Denny, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For terms apply to JOHN W. DAVID.

(G)

The Thorough-bred Race Horse UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING, WILL make another season at the same stands,-terms \$8 and \$12. For his at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in Im. 5314., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s , 1m. 57s., 1m. 56c., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's h. c.) See Am. Turt Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6-vol. 5, page 54-do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252-v. 4,

p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN,

NOTICE.

jan 31

dec 30

MARYLAND ECLIPSE S expected to stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centreville.

HISTORY OF THE HORSE, First American, from the London Edition. A HISTORY OF THE HORSE, in all its varieties and uses, together with complete directions for their breading, reading, and management, and for the cure of all diseases to

Also, a concise treatise on DRAUGHT, with a copious Index to the whole. Price \$1 50. May be had of the Booksellers in the District, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union.

03- Booksellers at a distance will be supplied with the work at a reduced price; as our terms, in such cases, will be for cash only.

DUFF GREEN.

A CARD. THE customers of my blacksmith's shop will please to take notice, that their bills or 1834 are drawn off and left at the Post Of-fice with Edward Mullikin, Esq. on whom they are requested to call and settle the same, either by payment or acknowledgment. RICHARD SPENCER.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A cowners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-in, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, an has been artfully represented by his opp but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please given him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,

N. B. All papers that have couled my for-mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

subscriber. JAMES M. KNIGHT. feb 7 tf

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All rommunications will be promptly attended to, it left at STRNERS' HOTEL, Water street, it which place the subscribers can be found; or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Min.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

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