





TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.  
 SECOND SESSION.  
 IN SENATE.  
 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 vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. PHILIP SPAID.

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

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 brig 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 expediency of connecting the third and fourth Judicial Districts, and to extend the benefits of the Judiciary system to the Western States, reported a bill reorganizing the Judicial Circuits of the United States, and connecting the two districts 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 amendment, 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 not a 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 favorite 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 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 them.

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 the exigencies of the times.

The President of the United States had been censured in the course of this debate. He wished to see if the censure was just. Mr. G. read from the report of the Postmaster General, made to the President; and from the report of the majority of the committee, showing the grounds on which the President had found his opinions.

whether the evils complained of had grown out of want of vigilance, corruption, or any other cause, he must think it was not Obadiah who had tied all these knots.

Mr. EWING denied that there was anything in the report of last year from which it could be justly inferred that the Committee condemned the carrying of a daily mail between New Orleans and Mobile as a waste of public 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 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 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 this, he would not argue with the honorable gentleman. But why were these failures?

The mail ought to have been carried daily, and ought now to be so carried; but the payment for services which were never performed, was what the Committee condemned.

So it other payments which had been made by the Department for services which had not been rendered, had been reserved, and paid usefully for facilitating the mail, the Committee would not have condemned them—the danger of paying which the honorable gentleman feared, was certainly a groundless alarm; for not a single witness had testified 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 speculated 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 purpose was the same, and it was so believed by the majority of the committee.

But as to the report, 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 due to small contractors prior to Jan. 1st, 1834, many of whom were now nearly ruined, and now suppose this appropriation of \$300,000 should be made, the large contractors, who had been waiting for it, would come in and sweep it away, while the honest small contractors, the Postmasters General said was about \$400,000, but the accounts employed by the committee, and they were as skillful as any in the District, had made the actual sum only about \$199,000.

How then could me make a sweeping appropriation to pay them? But there were accepted drafts too in circulation not paid, amounting to \$163,000, but payable at a future day, and the aggregate sum amounted on the 1st April last to \$160,000, as he had stated.

Congress were perpetually in session. He believed the ascertainment of the amount of the debts could be effected better by the Treasury Department than through the medium of a committee.

He therefore offered the following amendment to the amendment: "That all the debts now due and owing by the Post Office Department, to be paid by the Treasury Department, shall be paid by the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. GRUNDY accepted the offer as part of his amendment.

Mr. BIBB declared that he could neither vote for the amendment 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, to the Government.

Mr. BIBB reprobated strongly the abuses which had occurred, and attributing them to the contracting and other agents; he passed a warm eulogium upon the Postmaster General, to whose integrity, uprightness, and noble generous heart, he wished to do full justice.

He hoped the honorable gentleman would be induced by proposing an amendment to the effect that the outstanding debts should be paid out of the funds to accrue from future postages.

Mr. WEBSTER said a rule of practical wisdom in legislation was, to not let a single object by a single measure.

The gentleman from Tennessee, he thought, would have well to have made this proposition the subject of a distinct bill.

The Post Office Department required a substantial reorganization, and mismanagement, or whatever else might be called, existed there, and he believed it was not denied, we should make provision, first, for the reconstruction of the Department, and when that was done, introduce a bill making complete reorganization.

He hoped the honorable gentleman (Mr. Grundy) would not thus obstruct the progress of the bill, which he knew the gentleman desired should pass by the introduction of this debatable matter.

Because, if we were called on to pay the debts in this way, it opened the whole question; and must we not inquire what they were, how they were contracted, and the true character of them?

So far as they could be discriminated, and as far as they could be paid, he would cheerfully vote a sum sufficient to pay them.

Mr. GRUNDY said, that he had but one object in view, in all that he had advanced on this subject, and that was, that the Department should be paid.

He was very anxious that this bill should be incorporated in it, and he therefore withdrew the amendment.

Mr. BUCHANAN said, he did not rise to extend this discussion, but he thought it might be well to express some opinion on the subject, and he therefore withdrew the amendment.

The 19th section was next considered. It provides that the Postmaster General shall report to Congress within the first ten days of each annual session, and specify at length, the various subjects upon which he shall report.

The section is divided into four clauses. The fourth clause requires the Commissioner to report to the Postmaster General the condition of the finances of the department.

After being so amended, at the suggestion of Mr. WEBSTER, as to require the report of the Commissioner to be made to Congress, the section was adopted.

The 20th section was next considered, in the following words: "It shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to furnish to the Deputy Postmaster at the termination of each route, a schedule specifying the times of arrival and departure for each route, in like manner, of any change or alteration in the arrivals and departures which may be ordered by him."

Mr. EWING moved to insert after the word "mail," the words "a copy of which, the Postmaster 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 mail shall arrive, to subscribe an oath "that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and will not be influenced by any consideration of money, or of any other interest, in the discharge of his duties."

It also directs the Postmaster General to report to Congress, annually, each failure to deliver the mail where the same may be conveyed in steamboats, coaches, or stages, and the names of the contractors upon whose routes the failure have occurred.

After some immaterial amendments of form, this section was also adopted.

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.

The amendments having been gone through with—Mr. CALHOUN made some objection to the first section of the bill, which provides for the appointment of the Commissioner.

He 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: "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, to said Commissioner."

After some conversation between Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject, and before any action was had on the proposition.

Mr. GRUNDY interposed a motion to adjourn; which prevailed, and The Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1835. Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill supplementary to an act authorizing the Territory of Florida to construct certain canals therein named.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing certain rail road companies to construct roads through the lands of the U. States; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, on leave, introduced 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 appropriations for arming the fortifications of the United States, reported a bill for that purpose; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. ROBBINS, from the Committee on the Districts, 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.

On motion of Mr. EWING, the Senate resumed 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 \$400,000, the compensation given to the Commissioner, and inserting \$3,500.

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

Mr. WRIGHT said he was desirous of putting this officer on the same grade, as regarded the salary, with the Auditors of the Treasury; and he saw no reason for the distinction between them.

The salary was quite sufficient, and it might be perceived by Senators that the time was very near when all the Auditors would be put on the same footing.

Mr. WRIGHT'S proposition was agreed to. Several important amendments were then made to the second, third, fourth and fifth sections, when

Mr. EWING moved an amendment, requiring the books in the General Post Office, appertaining to the Commissioner, to be delivered up to that officer on the 10th of March next, and requiring the Postmaster General to deliver to the Auditor all books and papers in the Post Office, or copies or extracts therefrom relative to suits brought, and a statement of all matters in suit and all judgments remaining unsatisfied, which were agreed to.

The 12th section prohibits any additional compensation from being made to any contractor for additional services in carrying the mail upon any mail route, so as to increase the compensation to more than double the net amount of postage received on the route, &c.

Mr. EWING moved to amend this section by inserting after the word "route" in italics, these words—"which shall have been established for 10 years before the execution of his contract."

This amendment was also agreed to. The 12th section further provides that "when any extra service shall be ordered, the amount of the allowance, therefore, in dollars and cents, 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 additional compensation shall be paid for any extra services ordered before the issuing of such order, or the making of such entry;" which was agreed to.

Several unimportant amendments were made in 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 into a contract for carrying a daily mail between New Orleans and Mobile."

Upon this proposition a discursive debate ensued.

Mr. SOUTHWARD opposed it, not because he was unfavorable to a daily mail between Mobile and New Orleans, for he thought there ought to be one transported there.

But his difficulty was in selecting any particular route, where there should be a daily mail carried, and introducing it into this bill.

He thought it ought to be incorporated in a particular bill, and unless this was a very grievous case he would be opposed to it.

Mr. PORTER admitted there was some incongruity in incorporating a provision like this in a 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 look for but continued interruption; for, by the bill, no change could be made in any contract upon a route, which was of ten years standing, and therefore this route would be cut off.

Incongruities 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 inducing Louisiana to send Senators here who would support the Postmaster General.

No other part of the whole country, it appeared, could be selected for making retractions upon, but this one. Mr. P. then recurred, at some length, to the President's letter to the people of New Orleans, and the allusions made therein to himself and his colleague.

When Mr. P. concluded, Mr. LINN said, if the amendment should pass, and he was not in favor of it, he would then propose another to carry the mail daily from Louisville to St. Louis—he did not wish to embarrass the bill but if this passed he would feel it his duty to offer the one he suggested.

Mr. WAGGAMAN said, the honorable gentleman had not taken a just view of this amendment. New Orleans was the only commercial place which had been made the victim of the curtailment of the expenses of the Post Office Department.

The important commercial relations of that city, made it indispensable that a regular daily mail should be kept up. The exports from that city alone, in 1834, would be fifty millions of dollars, and in ten years it would be doubled.

This fact would present to the Senate the necessity of an uninterrupted daily intercourse between that city and the north. This was the object of his colleague's amendment, and it occurred to him that New Orleans should be made an exception.

He was willing that St. Louis should have equal privileges, if it had as imperative claims. The necessity of a daily mail from Mobile to New Orleans, was self-evident. The amount of postages which were taken in the latter city, was about \$46,000, while \$40,000 only, was estimated to be sufficient for the transportation of the mail.

Why not grant it, then? They asked nothing unreasonable, but only what they paid into the Treasury might be appropriated for their use.

Mr. BIBB said he should vote for the proposition, notwithstanding the objection of the honorable gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. 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 particular route, it was the duty of Congress to do it.

He thought it was. Could there be any more doubt that a daily mail was as necessary between Mobile and New Orleans as between the seat of Government and New Orleans, or Philadelphia?

If it was self-evident that it was important to have a daily communication between New York and New Orleans, and the Postmaster General would not establish it, ought it not to be done?

It was said that it was only for the purpose of establishing a provision for the purpose of being introduced into this bill, and he would go for any other similar proposition where the propriety of it was as manifest as this was.

Mr. GRUNDY remarked, that having given in his opinions very fully yesterday, he would not say anything to-day on the general topics connected with this bill.

But if there had been any person more consistent than another in favor of this mail being carried daily, he was that man. He always was in favor of it, and thought 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 never had occurred in our legislation before. Congress had never yet said when, and how, the mail should be conveyed from place to place.







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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 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 favorite with the majority of the Senate. He said the only one who supported the conduct of the Postmaster General on that occasion. He wished to do justice to 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 them.

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 the exigencies of the times.

The President of the United States had been censured in the course of this debate. He wished to see if the censure was just. Mr. G. read from the report of the Postmaster General, made to the President; also from the report of the majority of the committee, showing the grounds on which the President had founded his opinion. 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 vote in favor of the grant. So far from that, he did not believe they would even vote for it now. The Department had been accused of corruption, said Mr. G. He thought the head of that Department uncorrupt, and incapable of corruption. He feared for him at the commencement of the investigation, not from any suspicion of his integrity, but from perjury and misrepresentation. The order for investigation held out an invitation to all dissatisfied and ill-disposed contractors who had been dismissed or rejected. But to the honor of his countrymen, he was proud to say no one had been found to accuse the Postmaster General of corruption.

Mr. G. said in accusing the Department of corruption, in the terms of 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 culprit 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 so very enough, that the term 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 selfish 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 Departments—not with the turning out of all the heads of the Departments—no, 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 appropriation. It was better to do a thing while they were about it.

Mr. LEIGH said, he understood the report of the minority of the committee at the last session, as a recommendation to pay the debts of the Department. But although he did not believe any such debt contracted as these had been, without authority of law, were binding on the U. States, yet he thought that principle, 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 a proposition, when the Department should be placed upon a safe and secure foundation. But did understand the honorable gentleman then 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 bona fide debts, he would not vote it to the Post Office Department. For suppose one of these debts was a contract for services 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 satisfied of their honesty, he would vote a liberal appropriation to satisfy them. He would not make charges of corruption, but

whether the evils complained of had grown out of want of vigilance, corruption, or any other cause, he must think it was not Obadiah who had tied all these knots.

Mr. EWING denied that there was anything in the report of last year from which it could be justly inferred that the Committee condemned the carrying of a daily mail between New Orleans and Mobile as a waste of public 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 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 Orleans, and yet \$40,000 a year were paid for carrying this as a daily mail. And it appeared, that Mr. O. B. Brown was interested in that contract. Whether there was corruption in it, he would not argue with the honorable gentleman. But why were these failures? The mail ought to have been carried daily, and ought now to be so carried; but the payment for services which were better performed, was what the Committee condemned. So if other payments which had been made by the Department for services which had not been rendered, had been reserved, and paid usefully for facilitating the mail, the Committee would not have condemned them—the danger of paying which the honorable gentleman feared, was certainly a groundless alarm; for not a single witness had testified 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 purpose 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 due to small contractors prior to the 1st of 1834, and 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 honest small contractors, the Postmasters General said was about \$100,000, but the accounts employed by the committee, and they were as skillful as any in the District had made the actual sum only about \$199,000. How then could he make a sweeping appropriation to pay them? But there were accepted drafts too in circulation not paid, amounting to \$160,000, but payable at a future day, and in the aggregate they amounted on the 1st of April last to \$160,000 as he had stated. We could not then make an appropriation. He hoped the amendment would be rejected, and then, when sufficient data could be obtained, he would introduce a bill to appropriate annually such sum as would be required for payments of the just and legal debts of the Department.

Mr. BUCHANAN said, he did not rise to extend this discussion; on the contrary, if so young a member of the Senate as himself might be at liberty to express such an opinion, it had already been too much extended. The bill before us, was for the purpose of changing the organization of the Post Office Department. Its most important provisions had received the unanimous approbation of the Committee. It was not denied that the enactment of this bill was indispensable to the useful and successful operations of the Department. It corrected the strange anomaly 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 discharge of the duty of receiving the money, and of paying it out upon 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 press 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 committee were presented and read, the Senate presented the appearance of a "Sinner's Hollow." With very few exceptions, not a Senator then present, paid attention to them which their importance required. He pleaded guilty himself; the reports gave details which he did not and could not thoroughly understand from hearing them read. He had, therefore, determined to wait until he could see them in print, and until then, 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, and when he had done so, he would come to his own conclusions, which, on any proper occasion, he should express fearlessly. But there was another reason why he 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 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 otherwise been necessary. Without saying anything further, he hoped we would go on to discuss the bill, and leave the other subjects for another occasion. He would merely suggest to the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing), whether the debts due to the small contractors, 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 disappointed under this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the settlement of these claims.

Mr. KANE said, he could not vote for the amendment; by doing so, he might be voting to pay a debt, the consideration for which had entirely failed—it might be to pay for the transportation of the mail when it had never taken place. Was it right, he inquired, to leave the ascertainment of the debts to Congress, hereafter. Such a thing he deemed hopeless, unless

Congress were perpetually in session. He believed the ascertainment of the amount of the debts could be effected better by the Treasury Department than through the medium of a committee. He therefore offered the following amendment to the amendment:

"That all the debts now due and owing by the Post Office Department for the transportation of the mail, or for money borrowed and actually applied on account of transportation, when ascertained, adjusted, and audited, according to the provisions of existing laws, shall be paid by the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. GRUNDY accepted the offer as part 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. Bibb reprobated strongly the charges which had been made, and attributing them to the contracting agent, other agents, he passed a warm eulogium upon the Postmaster General, to whose integrity, uprightness, and noble generous heart, he wished to do full justice; he was convinced his kind, and benevolent, and unassuming temper had been imposed upon by designing and dishonest men. A set of miscreants had fed upon the plunder of the Department. Mr. Bibb concluded by proposing an amendment to the effect that the U. States should be paid off out of the funds to accrue from future postages.

Mr. WESTER said a rule of practical wisdom in legislation was, to act for a simple object by a single measure. The gentleman from Tennessee, he thought, would have well to have made this proposition the subject of a distinct bill. The Post Office Department required a substantial reorganization, and 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, 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 gentlemen on the other side of the House, desired to provide for those honest men who were directors of the department, and he felt very disposition to join them in this matter. But was there anything more easy than to get a report from the department, with statements of the amount of its debts? He hoped the honorable gentleman (Mr. Grundy) would not thus obstruct the progress of the bill, which he knew the gentleman desired should pass by the late of this subject, and that the Department should be paid. He was very anxious that if we were called on to pay the debts in this way, it opened the whole question; and must we not inquire what they were, how they were contracted, and the true character of them? So far as they could be discriminated, and shown to be just and honest, he would cheerfully vote a sum sufficient to pay them.

Mr. GRUNDY said, that he had but one object in view, in all that he had advanced on this subject, and that was, that the Department should be paid. He was very anxious that if we were called on to pay the debts in this way, it opened the whole question; and must we not inquire what they were, how they were contracted, and the true character of them? So far as they could be discriminated, and shown to be just and honest, he would cheerfully vote a sum sufficient to pay them.

The 17th section (another of Mr. Grundy's amendments) was then taken up. It provides that the books of the Treasury, so far as it relates to the accounts of the General Post Office, shall be kept separate and distinct from all other accounts, and every warrant for the payment of money for demands against the General Post Office, shall express upon its face that the same was issued on account of the General 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.

The 18th section, which was to bring words, was then considered. "That the Commissioner to be appointed under the provisions of this act, shall have power to transfer debts due from Postmasters by drafts in favor of contractors, 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 deposits in Bank" were inserted, at the suggestion of Mr. KNIGHT, and the section, as amended, was then adopted.

The 19th section was next considered. It provides that the Postmaster General shall report to Congress within the first ten days of each annual session, and specify at length, the various subjects upon which he shall report. The section is divided into four clauses. The fourth clause requires the Commissioner to report to the Postmaster General the condition of the finances of the Department.

After being so amended, at the suggestion of Mr. WESTER, as to require the report of the Commissioner to be made to Congress, the section was adopted.

The 20th section was next considered, in the following words: "It shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to furnish to the Deputy Postmaster at the termination of each route, a schedule specifying the times of arrival and also furnish a notice, in like manner, of any change or alteration in the arrivals and departures which may be ordered by him."

Mr. EWING moved to insert after the word "mail," the words "a copy of which, the Postmaster shall set up in some conspicuous place in his office;" which Mr. GRUNDY did not object, 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 time shall be designated at which the mail shall arrive, to subscribe an oath "that he will truly and faithfully report to the General Post Office, all failures to deliver the mail at its office at the times prescribed." It also directs the Postmaster General to report to Congress, annually, each failure to deliver the mail where the same may be conveyed in steamboats, coaches, or stages, and the names of the contractors on whose routes the failure have occurred.

After some immaterial amendments of form, this section was also adopted.

[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.]

The amendments having been gone through with, Mr. CALHOUN made some objection to the first section of the bill, which provides for the appointment of the Commissioner. He

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:

"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, to said Commissioner."

After some conversation between Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject, and before any action was had on the proposition, Mr. GRUNDY interposed a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, and The Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE.  
 SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1835.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill supplementary to an act authorizing the Territory of Florida to construct certain canals therein named.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing certain railroad companies to construct roads through the lands of the U. States; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, on leave, introduced 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 appropriations 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 resumed 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 amendment by reducing the salary to \$3000 per annum.

Mr. WRIGHT said he was desirous of putting this officer on the same grade, as regarded the salary, with the Auditors of the Treasury; and he saw no reason for the distinction between them. The salary was quite sufficient, and it must be perceived by Senators that the time was very near when all the Auditors would be put on the same footing.

Mr. WRIGHT's proposition was agreed to. Several important amendments were then made to the second, third, fourth and fifth sections, when

Mr. EWING moved an amendment, requiring the books in the General Post Office, and properly belonging to the Commissioner's office, to be delivered up to that officer on the 10th of March next, and requiring the Postmaster General to "deliver to the Solicitor all books and papers in the Post Office, or copies or extracts therefrom relative to suits brought, and a statement of all matters in suit and all judgments remaining unsatisfied," which were agreed to.

The 12th section prohibits any additional compensation from being made to any mail contractor for additional services in carrying the mail upon any mail route, so as to increase the compensation to more than double the net amount received on the route, &c.

Mr. EWING moved to amend this section by inserting after the word "route" in italics, these words—"which shall have been established for 10 years before the execution of his contract."

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, and be forthwith entered upon the books of the General Post Office."

Mr. EWING moved to add to this, "and no additional compensation shall be paid for any extra services ordered before the issuing of such order and the making of such entry;" which was agreed to.

Several unimportant amendments were made in 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 into a contract for carrying a daily mail between New Orleans and Mobile."

Upon this proposition a discursive debate ensued.

Mr. SOUTHWARD opposed it, not because he was unfavorable to a daily mail between Mobile and New Orleans; for he thought there ought to be three times a week, and he believed his difficulty was in selecting any particular route where there should be a daily mail carried, and introducing it into this bill. He thought it ought to be incorporated in a particular bill, and unless this was a very grievous case he would be opposed to it.

Mr. PORTER admitted there was some incongruity in incorporating a provision like this in a 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 look for but continued interruption; for, by the bill, no change could be made in any contract upon a route which was of ten years standing, and therefore this route would be cut off. Incongruities 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 inducing Louisiana to send Senators here who would support the Postmaster General. No other part of the whole country, it appeared, could be selected for making retrenchments upon, but this one. Mr. P. then recurred, at some length, to the President's letter to the people of New Orleans, and the allusions made therein to himself and his colleagues. When Mr. P. concluded

years it would be doubled. This fact would present to 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 that New Orleans should be made an exception. He was willing that St. Louis should have equal privileges, if it had an imperative necessity of a daily mail from New Orleans. The amount of postages which were taken in the latter city, was about \$46,000, while \$40,000 only, was estimated to be sufficient for the transportation of the mail. Why not grant it then? They asked nothing unreasonable, but only what they paid into the Treasury might be appropriated for their use.

Mr. BIBB said he should vote for the proposition, notwithstanding the objection of the honorable gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. 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 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 necessary between Mobile and New Orleans as between the seat of Government and New Orleans, and between Washington and New York or Philadelphia? It was self-evident that it was important to have a daily communication between New York and New Orleans, and the Postmaster General would not establish it, ought it not to be done? It was said he would not establish it, but that it was only tri-weekly. Then, he thought a provision for the purpose ought to be introduced into this bill, and he would go for any other similar proposition where the propriety of it was as manifest as this was.

Mr. GRUNDY remarked, that having given his opinions very fully yesterday, he would not say anything to-day on the general topics connected with this bill. But if there had been any person more consistent than another in favor of this bill being carried daily, he was that man. He always was in favor of it, and reported 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 never had occurred in our legislation before. Congress had never yet said when, and how, the mail should be conveyed from place to place. He believed there was one instance in which Congress had authorized the employment of a steamboat for that purpose. 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 would also make out his case, and perhaps a very strong one, and how could he refuse it? And another and another would then be presented, and how could you refuse the accommodation? Let this be established as a precedent, 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 encroached upon this principle, you destroyed its responsibility. He agreed that this daily mail was proper, and ought to be established; but he hoped it would be done in the ordinary way.

Mr. SOUTHWARD thought it important that this should be a daily mail route; and if it could not be done otherwise, Congress ought to direct it. But we might command the Postmaster General, and still it would not be done. But his difficulty was, that this was not the proper place to introduce it; it should be inserted in a bill establishing new routes. Such a bill, he had no doubt, would pass at this session—there were parties 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 no form or other, he would give them his utmost exertions to carry such a proposition through.

Mr. EWING said he agreed with the honorable Senator 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 immediately rejected 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 put 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 collusion bids should not be received.

After some remarks between Mr. EWING and Mr. King, the amendment was rejected, on a division—yeas 18, nays 19.

Mr. EWING then adopted a portion of Mr. KING's proposition, and moved it as an amendment, as follows: "each route to be bid for, separately, and separate contracts executed for each accepted bid, and every proposal shall be handled 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 informed that such would be the effect of so strict a measure.

Mr. EWING could not say that it would not have the effect of increasing the cost of transportation. But if there were fairness in competition 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 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 made by Messrs. WEBSTER, KING of Georgia, BIBB, PRESTON, and SHEPLEY, in favor of the

amendment, and by Mr. WRIGHT against it.

Mr. WAGGAMAN asked the yeas 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, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cass, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kent, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Nauvau, Poindeux, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Tallmadge & Wright—2.

Mr. EWING then moved a further amendment to the bill, that "immediately after the letting the books containing the register of the bids shall be opened for inspection;" which was agreed to.

Mr. SHEPLEY then offered a further amendment "that if any person bid for different routes, separately, which are connected with each other and shall not obtain the principal route, he may decline the subordinate route; and it shall be left to him to say."

Mr. BUCHANAN thought there was no ground of apprehension on his subject. The great mail contractors would drive all the small contractors from the public routes of the United States. And although it would not be known to the Department, their bids would be known to each other. There would be combinations as well for the little as the great routes, and then they would transfer to each other. This would be the result in practice. It would be as it was now, with this difference, that it would not be known to the Department.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. POINDEUX then offered a further amendment providing that if any Deputy Postmaster shall at any time refuse to deliver, or shall detain any letter, newspapers, periodical, or other paper transmitted through the mail, with intent to prevent the same from duly 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 discontinued from office, and be ever afterwards incapable of holding the office of Deputy Postmaster.

After some conversation between Messrs. ROBINSON, POINDEUX, 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 over other routes, in opposition 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 nays upon its adoption; which were ordered, and also as follows:

YEAS 10—NAYS 33.

So the amendment was disagreed to. The question being on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, Mr. EWING asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and are as follows:

YEAS—44.

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 Extinction of the National Debt, and of the Victory at New Orleans.

Gentlemen—This is the anniversary of a day that should be held as a day in American history, the day when the National Debt was extinguished, and the day when the National Victory at New Orleans was achieved. 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 address you, I see some grey heads at the table. I do not know that we have amongst us any soldiers of the revolution. If we have they and those whose absent have the first tribute of my heart, in gratitude for the liberty I enjoy.

We all have some recollection of the events of the late war—the causes that led to it—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 Niagara frontier, were performed deeds of valor that would have done honor to the best 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, approached the Capitol; burnt and destroyed our public buildings, & drove, for a



Collector of the Town Tax for the year 1831  
 taken this method of appraising all those con-  
 cerned that their accounts are now due. No  
 payment is expected, the time for claiming  
 collection having nearly expired, and the Col-  
 lector being responsible for the amount, we  
 render it necessary that the Law be his guide  
 in such cases made and provided.

J. H. McNEAL, Collector

Feb 3 Sw



PROSPECTUS  
For Publishing in the City of Baltimore a  
Weekly Paper under the title of  
THE  
Weekly Baltimore Republican.

At the solicitation of several of our Friends 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 wily 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 yomany of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambitious 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 need,—when the cause of our common country 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 FREEMAN.

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, as 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 Country Edition, and will contain most of the reading matter which may appear in those papers in the course of the week. Good paper and fair type will be used, and every improvement in its mechanical arrangement shall be adopted of which the encouragement we shall receive will admit. It will be issued every Saturday 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. (These terms must be strictly adhered to.)

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favor 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. 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,

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

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. (2) When this paper is sent by mail, it will be delivered 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, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductors assume the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always changed by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or also 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 direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "illers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

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 index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This is a very erroneous view, and one which ought to be classed by the farmer as a loss of money—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. (3) If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has 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 faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if 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 amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore), free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, 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 is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, 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 his name and cash at once.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE  
Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Metcalf. We are aware of the peculiar interest attending 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 has justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agriculture and Horticultural 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 1st vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be continued, and the editor is making preparations to enlarge and improve the Farmer by numerous cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural culture of the various States of the Union, and of the points where the migration of 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 importance 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 to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase 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, face, and health of the country, &c.

37-A List of Select Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

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 sale for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on interest banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage.

Persons obtaining 6 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 requested 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 SHOOTING 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. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mail on Monday morning, it is impossible for a paper published twice a 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 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 difficulties, 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. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance.

All such will receive it at the exceedingly low 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 weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to 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 pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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.

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, and to expect to be paid as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday 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 semi-weekly 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 support. The effort now made must afford evidence 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.

Oct. 28, 1834.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.  
AMERICAN MAGAZINE  
Of useful and entertaining knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bowick 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 people. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

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

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial size 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; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of nature in all its forms; and a variety of interesting source of instruction; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits, &c. of Birds, Fishes and Insects; together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bowick Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17—dec 13

THE STEAM BOAT  
MARYLAND

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

L. T. A. MORGAN, Capt. 41

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.

dec 30  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

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 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 \$1 50.

May be had of the Booksellers in the District, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union.

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 on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dyer 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.

oct 14 if Easton Point.

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 Mulliken, Esq. on whom they are requested to call and settle the same, either by payment or acknowledgment.

RICHARD SPENCER.

A CARD.  
A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not deaf, and that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

feb 7 if JAMES M. KNIGHT.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXTERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO. Baltimore. may 29

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 10th 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 RICHARD 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 Charlottesville, Jefferson county. Richard is about 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark mulatto, has a small scar on his upper lip and on the 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 Baltimore City and County Jail. feb 3 3w

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 Baltimore, a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ELIZABETH OLMAN; says she was born free, and was raised by her mother, Jane OLMAN, in Gloucester, Va. aged about 40 years, 5 feet 5 inches high; has a scar on her right arm, and about half an inch. Had on when committed, a pink gingham frock, check apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, 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 directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden of Baltimore City and County Jail. Jan. 24 3w

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 Baltimore, a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself SUSAN OLMAN; says she was born free, and was raised by her mother Elizabeth OLMAN, in Gloucester, Virginia, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 2 1/2 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 negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden of Baltimore city and county Jail. Jan 24 3w

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 occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets, a  
GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of articles in their line, such as  
GROCERIES,  
FRUITS,  
CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.

which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission. dec 20 1m

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,  
CRANBERRIES, &c.

JUST 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. H. & P. GROOMER.  
dec 2 eow6t

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS  
MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments 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 plaster's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

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

Coaches, Bagniches, Gigs,  
Cafes, &c., &c.

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

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

The public's obedient servants.

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

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

A. & H.  
Jan 20 if  
The Eastern Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

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'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet, MARTIN VAN 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 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 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 Broad Creek, \$1.00  
" from Broad Creek to Queenstown, 1.00  
" from Queenstown to Wye Mills, 50  
" Wye Mills to Easton, 1.00  
" from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00  
" from Cambridge to Centreville, 1.50  
" Wye Mills to Centreville, 50  
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

The Maryland Gazette will copy the above during the Session.  
Easton, Jan. 24, 1835.

TO LET  
FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore Denny, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For terms apply to  
JOHN W. DAVID.  
feb 3 if (G)

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 Thomas 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 act; and the said Thomas 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 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 Assembly. Given under my hand the 3d day of February, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
feb 7 3w

NOTICE.

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

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.  
feb 3 if (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 pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53 1/2s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s., 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Schell's &c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 51—also, no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN,  
Jan 31 if

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE  
IS expected to stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centreville.

feb 10 3t

The Farmer's and Citizen's  
RETREAT.

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite 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 accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season,

OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c. &c.

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.  
Jan 31

SOLOMON BARRETT,

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

feb 3 if  
N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

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









## BY AUTHORITY.

LAW 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 recognized by former laws as valid, but which have not heretofore been confirmed to the grantees or their legal representatives, be and they are hereby, authorized to present their claims to the register and receiver of the land office in which the land may lie, within two years from the passage of this act, together with the written and oral testimony in support of the same, and it shall be the duty of the register and receiver 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 receiver are hereby further authorized 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 claim properly and justly settled, and to have the same likewise 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 office, at or before the beginning of each session of Congress thereafter, to make to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the claims which have been presented before them, together with the testimony, accompanied by their opinions of the validity of each claim, and such other information respecting them as may be in their possession, which said report, shall, by the Treasury, be laid before Congress as soon as practicable, with the opinion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, touching the validity of the respective claims.

JNO. BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MYAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 6th, 1835.

ANDREW JACKSON.

(Public No. 8.)

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight 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 be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy and pay of seamen, one million five hundred and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty cents.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards, sixty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For provisions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, nine hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, forty thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 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 of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, forty-six thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, one hundred thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Pensacola, forty-four thousand six hundred dollars.

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

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 materials and stores of every description, for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and 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 office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents, for premiums and incidental expenses of recording, for apprehending deserters, for compensation to judges advocates, for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations, for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings, for purchase and repair of fire and steam engines, and for machinery, for purchase and maintenance of gun and horse, and for carts, timber, wheels, and workman's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service, for pilotage and towing of ships of war, for cabin furniture, for vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses in navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress, for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation, for coal and other fuel for forges, steam engines, and machinery, for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission, and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing models for ships to be built, and for no other purpose whatever, two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not heretofore enumerated, three thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents.

For the subsistence of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and washerwomen 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 eleven dollars and twenty-five cents.

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

For transportation 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 nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-three cents.

For military stores, pay of armorer, keeping-arms in repair, drums, fife, flags, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, two thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, three thousand dollars.

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

For the repair of the hospital near 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, made under the act of the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, nine thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For arrearages for paying the extra services and expenses of the officers of the navy engaged in the survey of the coast and harbors of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of a lithographic press for the Navy department, and for expenses of the same for one year, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums, being the unexpended balances of former appropriations, which have been carried to the account of the surplus fund, be and the same are hereby re-appropriated to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For the purchase of timber to rebuild the Frigate Java, and the Sloop Cyane, authorized by the act of July the tenth eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the sum of forty-six thousand, three hundred and thirty-two dollars and three cents.

For the purchase of iron tanks for the use of the Navy, as authorized by the act of tenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the sum of three hundred and thirty-two dollars and three cents.

For the purchase of iron tanks for the use of the Navy, as authorized by the act of tenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the sum of three hundred and thirty-two dollars and three cents.

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

APPROVED, January 13th, 1835.

The Wandering Piper.—The "Wandering 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 greater part of the Peninsula war, and was killed by the enemy after the battle of Waterloo. His opponent is Count Benier, 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 dinner party, a dispute arose concerning the hospitality of different nations, which ended in both parties finally and firmly agreeing for the sum of £5000, to travel in disguise, the one as a piper in England, Ireland, Scotland and North America; the other as a fiddler in France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands, to subvert on the public might please to give them unsolicited.

The one to whom the most voluntarily given is to win the prize. They both commenced 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 before the expiration of three months.—The uncle, however, died in 1825, which left both parties free from restraint, in consequence of which they again started in 1826, 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 succession 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 done, but while Mr. Campbell was engaged in handing a gentleman a pair of spectacles, the robber decamped with 4 gold watches, which lay on the case. Notice being handed to the Police, the fellow, with his colleague, was soon apprehended through the vigilance of an active Police Officer Zell, Ridgely and Boverox.—The gold watches, together with two silver watches, which were stolen at the fire at the Court House, were recovered. But it is a source of regret, that those officers have lost half of the reward, after all their trouble, in consequence of one of the prisoners, while the officers were searching his companion, allowed him to escape with the watches into the pocket of Mr. Boverox, another constable, who immediately carried them to Mr. Campbell and received half of the reward.

The robbers, as Conck Lewis, from the Sing Sing Prison, Ches. Goodson, from the Maryland Penitentiary. They have been fully committed for trial by Justice Skillman.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.—A memorial has been prepared for signatures in this town the object of which is to petition the Congress of the U. S. to pass an act of Non-Interference with France, until the Treaty of 1821 shall be complied with—and not to resort to War or Repression.—Salem (Mass) Reg.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 9, 1835.

### EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

Substance of Mr. Benton's reply to Mr. Calhoun's Report.

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

He concurred in the general purport, and in the general object, of the report, in showing the great increase which had taken place, in a short time, in the expenditures of the Government, and in the number of persons employed, or supported by it. The increase was great, but not so great as had been depicted and out of proportion to the increase of the population, and to the wants of the country for the same period, but not so inordinately as the report affirmed. It was 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 supported out of the Federal Treasury. In all this he concurred with the report; but he regretted, deeply and sincerely, that it had not fallen within the scope of the chairman's view of his subject, to show the source and origin of these great increases; that the blame, if any, should fall upon the true author, and that the genius of reform should know where to apply the correcting hand. The omission of the Chairman 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 disadvantages 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 in this chamber. The report, said Mr. B., assumes for the periods of comparison the year 1823, which was the first of Mr. Adams's Administration, and the year 1833, which was the commencement of the second term of President Jackson's Administration. It was, in a comparison between the two last administrations, and that of President Monroe, which terminated in the year which is taken for the starting point of the comparison. Confining himself to these points of time, Mr. B. 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 the present administration, were a gross augmentation, and had 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 rather assumed its expanded and invigorated form, in the year 1821—the last year of Mr. Monroe's administration—and under whose auspices and recommendations no person could better tell than the distinguished author of the present report. Internal Improvement was then, and an entire century for popular favor, which was spread the entire surface of the distracted canvass. Commenced upon national principles, and with the design of being confined to national objects, the whole system rapidly degenerated into local, or neighborhood contrivances, for the expenditure of money, and the acquisition of popularity. Before the end of Mr. Adams's four years, the downward course of the system had established the truth of the statement, which Mr. B. had before said, that made shortly before his death, it had opened a gulf which the treasures of Peru and Mexico could not fill! It had produced a rambling money, in which the means got most! President Jackson found this system at that pass, with the immense augmentation of money expended, and men employed, which it necessarily involved; and the consequent increase of Executive patronage, which these augmentations implied. Far from enhancing, or even retaining this branch of patronage, he voluntarily stepped himself out of the risk of some danger to his temporary popularity, he stood forth to oppose the barrier of the Executive veto to the total current of local and neighborhood Internal Improvement. He endeavored to turn back the system, and to confine it to its original design, that of great objects. So far, then, from this head of increased expenditure, and increased numbers, employed by the Federal Government, President Jackson is free from blame; so far as diminution of patronage has resulted from the restoration of the fatal and ruinous part of this system; he alone is entitled to the exclusive honor; he alone is entitled to the exclusive credit.

Revolutionary pensions, Mr. B. said, was the next source which he would point out of those augmentations which were so conspicuously 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 1833, it was near four millions. Who opened this fountain of Executive patronage? This prolific source of expenditure, and of revolutionary hero resurrection, which, at the end of half a century, is exhibiting 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 existing and raging; and which has produced a demoralization of morals, and a perpetration of crimes, revolting to the mind, it is difficult to state to the country? Who produced all this? Certainly not President Jackson! but the action of Congress, under Executive recommendations, commencing at a period with which the author of this Report must be most familiar, and carried on to the year 1832, when the system of pensioning received its climax in the law of that year, and in the production of consequences which astonished and afflict the country.

The removal of the Indians was the next source of increased expenditure and increased numbers, which Mr. B. adverted to, and of this head, far from disclaiming, he claimed the merit of it almost exclusively for President Jackson. It was he who had stood forth the true friend of the Indians, the true advocate and assertor of their rights; in relieving the Southern States of their Indian population, at the same time that he provided for these Indians themselves permanent, tranquil, untroubled, and far more desirable homes; in the execution of this policy, Congress acted under his recommendations; and to him the same must be ascribed the removal of the Indians from the north-west, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, are all, all indebted for the advantages and blessings which they enjoy in their freedom from the incursions of a useless and infuriated population within their borders. The removal of the Indians from the East to the West of the Mississippi, from the land of the white man to the land of the red man—under the guiding and protecting hand of President Jackson, has been to both parties, to the white race, and to the red race, and to the nation, a signal and glorious triumph, on which Heaven has shed its ben-

ignited blessing, and which calls for grateful emotions of every heart while red, civilized or savage, which can rejoice in the prosperity of the human race, and feel gratitude and thankfulness to its greatest and most eminent benefactor. But above all, and more than all put together, should the State of Mississippi feel that gratitude. Hard was her fate until General Jackson ascended the Presidential chair. The oldest Territory in the Union, a State for almost twenty years a delicious climate, ample boundaries, lands adapted to the production of the richest staple, and the rivers with all their advantages, her population remained a speck in the corner of her own extended map. The Chickasaws and Choctaws occupied the finest portion of her soil, and seemed destined to occupy them forever under the abetment of a great political party, then called national republicans; now whigs, whose policy was as cruel to the Indians as it was unjust to the People 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 and delusive popularity. He was the friend of the white and of the red, he spoke the language of truth, justice, wisdom, to both; the long depressed and obscure 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; displaying a prodigious expansion of both, and ready at the census of 1840, to present 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 graduation principle, by treaty is adopted for the sale of the newly acquired lands, descending down through successive gradations from \$1.25, to six and a quarter cents per acre! So that this State has acquired by treaty, under the auspices of President Jackson, the justice and the boon which her elder sisters have been in vain soliciting from Congress for so many years. For all this, that noble State is indebted to President Jackson; and it is as honorable to the inhabitants of that State, as it is just and right in itself, that the throbs of gratitude beats in the hearts, and the sentiment of affectionate respect glows in the bosoms of almost the whole of her entire population. And shall the expense of these measures, the expense of freeing not only Mississippi, but the whole south, and the entire north-west, from the encumbrance of an Indian population, be now set down, without explanation, in a grave Report on Executive patronage, as one of the wasteful extravagancies of the day which portends the decline and fall of the Republic, and calls for the trenchant hand of cutting reform, and the indignant verdict of public reprobation?

Closely allied to this head, that of removal of Indians was another, which Mr. B. would mention, and which was too intimately connected with that head to require the detail of explanation. It was the great acquisition of Louisiana, the extension of Indian titles, the fair and full sale, now for the first time allowed, for them and that by an administration depicted as the destroyers of the red race; the consequent increase of surveyors and land offices, and the additional expense resulting from all these war and patriotic operations. They too belong to President Jackson's administration; and Mr. B. clung to the honor of them for him, instead of confounding the increased expenditure resulting from them, and the increased number of persons employed to execute them in the indiscriminate mass of extravagancies denounced.

Another subject he would mention, the great increase of the tariff in 1824, and 1825, and the increase of Presidential elections, and the consequent nature of their provisions to prevent evasion direct smuggling, gave the full benefit of their own merits to the manufacturers, and to carry out the protective principle in the living bodies of revenue officers to defend it, as well as in the ramparts of forts, intrenching it to the people. Here was a great source of additional expenditure; naval officers and crews employed, and additional patronage conferred; and which now brought in collection of the custom-house revenue with the diminution of the tariff, to the world's expense of nine per centum. But who did all this? Not the administration; and therefore the remedy does not lie in the change of the administration; but Congress—Congress did it; and therefore the evil lies in the conduct of the immediate representatives of the People, and not 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 augmentation 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 incurred were temporary in their nature, and evanescent in their existence. Yes, said Mr. B., the augmentations have been great; but 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 pressure of speeches, reports, and motions of gentlemen opposed to the administration of President Jackson. Try them, said Mr. B., examine them in detail, and you will find the great expenditures for objects of questionable propriety, originated with others, while those of real expediency, of beneficial object, 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 checked these extravagant expenditures of questionable objects, for which he received unmeasured denunciation! And let the people mark it! This same President is now blamed just as much for not stopping, as he is blamed for stopping those wild expenditures.

But, Mr. B. said, while agreeing to much that was in the Report, and in agreeing that there was not only room, but necessity for retrenchment, it would be unjust to the people, who have no means of detecting the delusive and fallacious statements which go forth with the high sanction of the Senate's approbation, to let this Report go forth among them to stir up alarm, disquiet, and amaze them with the details of the expenses of the Government, which he has doubled in nine years, from 1825 to 1833. Never was a wilder proposition presented to the intelligence of a rational people; not that the quantity of money paid out in the last of those two years, and that exclusive of the public debt in both instances, was not in reality double that of the former, but the fallacy and delusion lay in this; that those great additional payments were not for the expenses of the Government, but the ordinary, usual, current, and progressive expenditures, but for unusual, extraordinary, individual, isolated, and anomalous objects, occurring once, and but once, and which, however, when paid one time, some of them impossible, and others improbable to occur again; and, therefore, not fit to be held up among the current expenses, and progressive expenditures of the Government.

The Report, said Mr. B., assumes the years 1825 and 1833 for the comparison and contrast, which it exhibits, the expenditure of the former being eleven millions and a half, that of the latter twenty-two millions and three quarters, and both exclusive of payments on account of the public debt; and this, as the Report affirms, "during a period of profound peace, when not an event had occurred calculated to warrant any unusual expenditure." Now, said Mr. B., let us see what extraordinary expenditure fell upon that year 1833. First, there was the Black Hawk war, on the Mississippi, which, though the fighting was done in 1832, yet the payments fell chiefly upon the ensuing year. Under this head alone there were payments in that year to near \$900,000; namely, to the militia and volunteers of Illinois, \$442,000; for their subsistence, \$186,000; for the conversion of rangers into a regiment of dragoons, \$274,800. Then there was paid for duties refunded on merchandise to importing merchants, the sum of \$701,780; then there was paid to claimants under the convention with Denmark, the sum of \$663,000; and this was money not expended, nor even paid, in the sense of payment, but 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 purchase 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 \$238,000. But the greatest extraordinary payment of the whole year was that of revolutionary pensions, under the fatal act of 1832. That act originated in Congress and carried back its force, and will provisions to take effect from the 4th of March, 1831. This threw the accumulated payments under that most unfortunate act, upon the year 1833, for all the remainder of the year 1832, in which the act was passed, was taken up in establishing the claims of persons to the benefit of the act. Thus the payments in 1832 were but \$235,686, while in 1833, they were ten times that sum, amounting in fact to \$2,507,484. Putting these extraordinary payments together, said Mr. B., and you have a sum of about seven millions of dollars at once to be deducted from the grand aggregate of twenty-two million and three quarters; and he had no doubt but that a research into the whole list of extraordinary for the same year would produce a million more. Be that as it may, here is a sum of seven millions, not belonging to the current and progressive expenses of the government, carried forward to the gross amount of expenditure, and made the means of exhibiting a duplication of the expenses of the Government 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 of such enormous extravagance as to justify revolution if we are not yet reformed! For reformation there is room; for revolution there is no pretext; and the reformation of the ballot box Mr. Benton confidently hoped would answer the exigency, and bring down the expenses of the Government properly so called—the expenses necessarily incurred in working the machinery of the Government—to a sum much below what it would be even after deducting the seven or eight millions of extraordinary from the gross expenditure of twenty-two millions and three quarters in 1833.

To confirm his view and to show that those seven or eight millions of extraordinary could not be added to the Government's ordinary expenditures, Mr. B. presented the following table:

For 1825,	\$11,490,450
1826,	18,062,316
1827,	12,653,095
1828,	13,296,041
1829,	12,659,490
1830,	13,229,533
1831,	18,964,067
1832,	16,516,388
1833,	22,713,765

From this view Mr. B. said the increase of expenditure would appear not to be so great as this Report would represent. For the first year of the term, the increase was about a million and a half; for the next five years there 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 shown; so that if the author of the Report had taken for the basis of his comparison the seven years of regular expenditure, he would have found an increase of about two millions only, instead of a duplication of eleven millions; a result which, while it would have presented something for reform, it would have presented nothing for revolution, or even for turning out the party in power, and putting in their opponents, who are the real authors of every thing which requires reform.

Having shown the fallacy of the Report in its exhibit of the extravagance of the Government, having shown its enormous error in stating that this great increase had taken place during a period of profound 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 since! Mr. B. would say a word, and but a word, upon its correlative part, the increase of persons paid by the Government or fed by its bounty. In 1825 the whole number was 55,777; in 1833, 100,078. This said Mr. B., is almost double; but how did it happen, why from 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 17th of March of 1824 and 1825; requiring many 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 Western frontier. In these items, and others, the source of the increased numbers will be found some few of them necessary and indispensable, as that of the dragoons; some necessary and

Precise sums are here substituted in the published speech for the general statements made in the speech when delivered. Mr. B. had heard the Report read but once in the Committee, and had not obtained, when he spoke, the precise detail of sums above numbered. He obtained them afterwards, and produced, read and commented upon them in the Senate; and therefore feels justified in substituting precise sums for the general statements which he could only make, at that part of the spoken speech.

As well might the five millions in the French Expedition Bill, which has passed the Senate and now lies in the House of Representatives, be set down, if it passes that body, also, among the Government expenditures for the year 1833, and carried forward to swell the aggregate of the year, to furnish contrast, and excite discontent against an extravagant administration.

temporary as those for removal of Indians and Internal Improvement; and lastly, the expediency of the law creating the office for carrying into effect the complex provisions of the new tariff laws; some unusual, and some most incredible, as the increase of pensioners, the bare statement of whose numbers announces a fraud of stupendous magnitude, and implies a demoralization of public morals, of frightful enormity.

(To be concluded.)

From the Richmond Enq.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We have been favored by Mr. Skinner, of Baltimore with a copy of the following excellent letter, addressed by him to Mr. Gustin, of Morgan Co. Va. He was only one of several Delegates appointed for Morgan Co. from the city of Baltimore, who took the ground expressed in this communication. Mr. John Nelson voted against the application to Congress, but admitted their power of appropriation. We cordially concur with Mr. Skinner, in the objections he has presented, on this important question. Grant the power which is claimed for Congress—sanction their usurped power of contributing money to Internal Improvements—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 institutions overturned?—We think the reasons assigned by Mr. Skinner, irresistible. He puts the question in a nutshell. We go against the usurpation of the power in every shape—whether by vote or money—whether directly, or whether it be covered by the establishment of a port of entry on a river.

We recommend Mr. Skinner's article to the attention of the reader. We will not trust ourselves to speak of his abilities as we think of them. He is well known as the former Editor of the American Farmer and the present Editor of the Sporting Register.

TO ROBT. CUSTIN, Esq.

Sir,—Under a high sense of the honor conferred, in having been appointed a Delegate of the "Ohio and Chesapeake Canal Convention," on the part of the portion of the good people of Morgan Co. at a meeting at which you presided, I took my seat in the Convention, heartily disposed to aid in promoting the progress of a work which had ever had my ardent wishes for its success. I voted accordingly for all the measures proposed by its friends, except the one which recommended that the Convention be further aided;—and here arises the question not to my necessity, for this explanation, which might otherwise appear superfluous. Against that Resolution I gave my vote because I do not believe in 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 indispensable to the welfare of the people and to the union of the States that may 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 expensive projects of national aggrandizement, than to have them accomplished by recognizing in the Federal Government a power so incompatible with its nature, and so susceptible to popular abuse.

It is a nature so susceptible to popular abuse, that it is not only a power, but a power which will be used to the ruin of the people, and to the ruin of the Union. It is a power which will be used to the ruin of the people, and to the ruin of the Union. It is a power which will be used to the ruin of the people, and to the ruin of the Union.

I am too well aware, that the old Democratic doctrine of strict construction, is in many parts of the country becoming obsolete, in a degree to subject those who were in maintaining it, to derision and obloquy; how prompt are mankind to adopt opinions that square with their personal convenience, or with local and temporary interests, while this very consideration enhances the obligation of every Republican to stand out in resistance of that external tendency of the best balanced, and most explicitly limited government, to resolve themselves into governments, of force.

Old principles resist first encroachment! was once the maxim of the proud & patriotic "Old Dominion," but there is reason to fear, that even there too, is fast spreading that insidious poison of expediency, 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 expenditure that may appear convenient and profitable. Is there no danger that the step, will fall into that elastic practice of protraction for opinion's sake which, by placing personal safety, peace, honor and dignity, in competition with free and independent thought, ties us down in hateful bondage to the sordid estimations of self interest, and leaves us unprotected victims to the sanguinary grasp of tyranny? When these doctrines & these practices shall have been adopted by the people, and rooted in the land, let us have a President sufficient to resist the encroachments of a majority of Congress, often made, as assuredly they will be, under that immoderate propensity which both animated nature, when it feels power, to forget right—or a pliant Legislature eager to register the edicts and to seize the proffered patronage of an ambitious or corrupt Executive—and where will remain any shadow of guarantee for your boasted written constitutional safe guard? Let all of us look to it—as we will have to answer to posterity for the sacred trust, devolved on us by the Patriots of the Revolution. For my humble self, with every respect for the motives of those who entertain opposite opinions, I did not feel at liberty to go to Congress to petition for a loan that involved the extension of a power which I believe to be not granted to the Federal Government, and therefore reserved to the People and the States.

Very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
J. S. SKINNER.

NOTES ON THE CANAL.

We learn from the Washington Telegraph that the bill for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, introduced by Mr. Skinner, has been passed by the Senate, and now lies in the House of Representatives.

The bill provides for the construction of a canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and for the purchase of land for the same.

The bill also provides for the appointment of a board of commissioners to manage the canal, and for the payment of the expenses of the same.

The bill further provides for the payment of the interest on the loan, and for the redemption of the same.

The bill also provides for the payment of the salaries of the commissioners, and for the payment of the expenses of the board.

The bill further provides for the payment of the expenses of the canal, and for the payment of the interest on the loan.

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The bill also provides for the payment of the salaries of the commissioners, and for the payment of the expenses of the board.

The bill further provides for the payment of the expenses







Against this increased reduction, there must be set off a probable gradual increase, of the domestic exports of the country, and with them as a necessary consequence, a corresponding increase of the imports, and with them the receipts from the Customs. If we take the last six years, from '23 to '34, the last included, the average annual increase of domestic exports, in the period is nearly \$5,000,000, of which the increase in 1835 was \$7,200,000, & in 1834, \$9,000,000, making in the last 2 years an average increase of \$8,500,000; thus showing a much more rapid increase at the end, than at the beginning of the series. If to this fact we add, the effect which the decrease of duties under the act of the 21 March, 1833, must have on the exports, the growing demand for the great staples of the country, and the vast amount of fertile and fresh lands brought into market, within the last 5 years in the region most congenial to the growth of cotton, it is believed that it may be safely assumed, that the average annual increase of our domestic exports for the next seven years will at least equal \$6,000,000. This increase must be followed by a corresponding increase of imports, and with them, as stated, of the receipts from the customs. Assuming that the proportion between the free and dutied articles, in consequence of this increase of imports will be, as has been estimated, it will add to the receipts from the customs an annual increase of \$1,000,000. From which, however, must be deducted \$500,000, on account of the biennial reduction of 10%, which would reduce the increase to \$500,000. If this be deducted from the average reduction of one-tenth as above ascertained, we shall have, taking the two causes together, the increase of the customs from increased imports, and the decrease from the biennial reduction of 10% of the revenue equal to \$84,000 annually; making in seven years \$588,000. But it must be taken into the estimate, that no increase of revenue from increase of exports, is annually added, while the reduction on account of the 10% biennially taking this in to the estimate, the increase of revenue on account of the increase of the exports over the decrease, on account of the biennial reduction of 10%, will in the seven years equal \$3,298,500, from which take \$588,000, and it will leave an aggregate increase over the decrease of \$3,000,500. This conclusion, however, rests on the assumption, that the proportion between the free and dutied articles will remain during the period, the same as is estimated for the last year, but it is probable, that the reduction of the price of the free articles, in consequence of the repeal of the duties, will greatly increase their consumption, and of course have a corresponding effect in reducing the amount of the dutiable articles, and with them the receipts into the Treasury. It is however believed to be a safe estimate, that the reduction of the receipts 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 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 customs 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, under ordinary circumstances.

(To be concluded.)

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



## MAKING.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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A. & H.

The Eastern Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Carolina Advocate, will copy the above.

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## PROSPECTUS

For Publishing in the City of Baltimore a

Weekly Paper under the title of

## THE

## Weekly Baltimore Republican.

At the solicitation of several of our Friends 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 wily politicians who have exerted every energy to break us down; and as long as the principles of the present National Administration continue to receive the support of the People—the youthancy of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambitious and aspiring demagogues.

We are not disposed to outdo 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 need,—when the cause of our common country 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 trifling with the inalienable rights of Freedom.

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 printed on the same size sheet as our Daily and Country Edition, and will contain most of the reading matter which may appear in those papers in the course of the week. Good paper and fine type will be used, and every improvement in the printing arrangement shall be judiciously adopted. It will be issued every Tuesday 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. These terms must be strictly adhered to.

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favor 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. 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,

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

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 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, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscribers are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or 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 conveyances as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each 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, raising, and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis 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 publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page

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 of 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers 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 it, and nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to the cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the No. (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 faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if 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 No. 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 large 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 amount of fifty cents.

2. The subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full each year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore), free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

5. The subscribers 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 compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best of each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and commodity markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, 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 subject, let them write: Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

dec 20

## PROSPECTUS

## OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE

## Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Meloy.

Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending 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 Agriculture, and Horticultural 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 livestock—domestic animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agriculture and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from both original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to be given and improve the Farmer by numerous cuts, representing more clearly the subjects a cuts enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi 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 importance to emigrating farmers, and is 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 to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others who wish to purchase 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 price of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

## 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 published at this price (much below what is sale for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notices on advert blanks 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 requested 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 country, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. 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 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 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 difficulties, 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. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low 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 weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to 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 pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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.

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 practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, the price of the paper of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor, in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly 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 support. The effort now made must afford evidence 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.

Oct. 28, 1834.

RICHARD SPENCER.

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

## AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

OF Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Engraving Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical, more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines. Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperceptible 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; Landscapes. Scenery the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Engraving Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17, dec 13

## THE STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Feb 7

## Farmers 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 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 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 fine.

The public's obedient, and very humble servant,

E. McQUAY.

Feb 3

## PAGE'S HOTEL,

## BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

Baltimore, dec 2

J. H. PAGE.

## CLOVER SEED.

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

W. H. & P. GROOME.

Feb 17

## 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 old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozzment & Shanahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

## Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "solid things a'mast as gude as new," and at a low price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased and taken in exchange at the highest prices.

Country orders, as usual, will be attended to, and may be ordered, as usual, to be forwarded in Baltimore.

STURGEON LANE, BALTIMORE.

Jan 10

## NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neill, 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. Neill, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

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

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

PETER TARR.

Feb 3

## 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 Thomas 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 Thomas S. Cook having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that 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, if any they have, why the said Thomas S. Cook should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 3d day of February, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

## 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, 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 act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 3d day of February, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

## HATS,

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

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

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

ENNALLS ROSELL.

Easton, Jan. 10

## The Farmer's and Citizen's

## RETREAT.

THE Subscriber, having removed to the

above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite 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 accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season, OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c. &c.

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.

Jan 31

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

H. C.

## SOLOMON BARRETT,



They have already shown that the Government cannot bear a permanent increase in expenditure, in proportion to the growth of population, which may be estimated, at a rate of one per cent, without an increase of taxation. It must in its progress inevitably involve the abolition of the institutions and liberties of the country. On this principle, the expenditure, instead of increasing nearly thirteen millions in ten years, will be increased by more than thirty millions in the same period.

lands may be situated. Be this however may, it is at least certain, that the immediate effect of reduction would be to increase the revenue from the lands, and, in the long course, to augment, instead of reducing the public income.

To this may be added another, and, in ordinary circumstances, conclusive objection against the reduction.

The reduction of the price of public lands would act in effect, as a bounty to purchasers, from the Government, by en-

Your committee admit that if such an expenditure could be selected, under a regulated system of disbursements, established by law, much of the patronage incident to present loose and unregulated disbursements might be curtailed, but they are at a loss to such an object. Internal Improvement approaches the nearest, but there is opposition with the object in view, insuperable object. To pass by the formidable difficulty of the established diversity of opinion as to its utility, which divides the two great

perpetuating laziness, is too absurd to be taken seriously. It is a theory of the social relations of production and distribution, and yet, what would be the basis of the social relations of production and distribution, as supposed, so absurd as the theory of the social relations of production and distribution, in the opinion of your committee, is the state of affairs in the present disordered state of affairs, not only useful and salutary, but also a necessary condition of the body politic, in a state of such a condition, just as some potent medicine, which it would be dangerous and absurd to prescribe to the healthy, may, to the diseased, be the only means of arresting the progress of death. Distribution, as proposed, in a

ators and Representatives in Congress, and two for each Territory, and two for the District of Columbia; and that there shall be allotted to each State a number of shares equal to its representation in both Houses, and to each Territory, including the District of Columbia, two shares each. Supposing the surplus to be distributed about average of 9,000 shares annually, as estimated, it will give to each State 430,405; which multiplied by the number of Senators and Representatives of

administration, than your country's present bestow. Should the measures we have recommended be adopted, receive the sanction of Congress they will greatly facilitate the work of caring for the aged, and will thereby increase accountability, retrenchment and economy through every branch of the administration. It will thereby reduce the patronage of the Executive to those safe and economical limits, which are necessary to a complete restoration of the equilibrium of the system, now so dangerously



tribed. Your committee are deeply impressed with the necessity of commencing early and of carrying through to its full and final consummation, this great work of reform.

It is so, it is so, it is so, becoming more aggravated and dangerous. If it is permitted to progress for a few years longer, with the rapidity with which it has of late advanced, it will soon pass beyond the reach of remedy. This is no party question. Every lover of his country, and of its institutions, be his party what it may, must see and deplore the rapid 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 whom the danger originated, but how it is to be arrested in 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 reply to Mr. Calhoun's Report on Executive Patronage.

(Continued.)

The discussions from office next engaged Mr. B. on the subject of Executive patronage, which was the subject of his report in the Report, and the violence with which it concluded, were particularly pointed out. Remarks of a party character were disclaimed and the disclaimer was instantly followed by a series of the most violent and offensive remarks of a party character. The present administration was charged with the reduction to a system of the practice of removing from office for opinion's sake. The assertion, though veiled, and slightly made to wear the form of hypothesis, was nevertheless clear and explicit in the R-report, that the honest and capable were dismissed to make room for the base and corrupt; that officers were the spoils of victory, the rewards of partisan service, and the means of substituting manorship for patriotism, 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 the administration from such flagrant charges, Mr. B. would first discriminate between terms which had been much confused and abused, and then show that the removals made by President Jackson, like those made by President Jefferson, were the legitimate results of the previous system of appointments, and were necessary not only to the safety and success of a democratic administration, but due as an act of justice to the great democratic party of the Union. Terms, he said, were confounded. When a man had been five, ten, twenty, forty years in office, and failed to be reappointed at the end of his second, third, fourth, or fifth term of four years, it was called a "dismission," and the cry of persecution was set up. This, Mr. B. said, might be correct philosophy with those who thought offices ought to be for life, and eventually here, but it was a philosophy repugnant in the democratic school, where the doctrine of right to office was repudiated, and the right of rotation was inculcated. With respect to the fact of dismissions, they resulted in general from appointments made by President Jackson, and not by President Jefferson, and Mr. Jefferson had to turn a portion of them out in order to get in a portion of the republicans; and Mr. Jefferson had told him, (Mr. B.) that he had never carried charges far enough; that he had not done justice to his own party. So of President Jackson; the younger Mr. Adams followed the plan of his father, and President Jackson had to follow the course of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. B. said that his reason for mentioning any office in his own State was worth nothing during the whole administration of Mr. Adams, and the latter part of the administration of Mr. Monroe; and the State to this day contained some persons in office, his decided opponents, who were appointed under the two former administrations. D. bless, he said, President Jackson had made some unfortunate appointments; he himself had made some unfortunate recommendations, though he had made but few; but it was not a justly 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 before, when he would not prostitute his vote to the national republicans, and the Bank has been dismissed from his later. The unregulated state of the deposit 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 this: Not that there was not increase of Executive patronage from this source, but that the President should be reproached with it in the Senate, by the author of this report, and the majority of the Committee from which it came. What is the fact? claimed Mr. B. Did not this Senate twice refuse, at their last session, to pass any law to regulate the deposit banks? Did not the majority of this committee twice refuse to pass a bill for that purpose? Did not the author of the Report twice refuse to attempt to regulate these banks? Are not the votes of these refusals recorded in our journals, preserved 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 Deposit Banks? Without exciting, in the first place, a feeling of the utmost possible 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 reminiscences, 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 deliver with terror at such a state of things, and would leave it to them, and a pretty little task they might find it to recollect their conduct then with their conduct now.

The transfer drafts, said Mr. B., have claimed the attention of the Report. They are proposed to be prohibited in the future, except for the bona fide purpose of transferring public money from one place to another, for the benefit of the public service. To this Mr. B. had no objection. He was not in favor of using the power of the money of the Federal Government to sustain banks in future. Time was when the Government was under a virtual duress to do so. Fifteen or twenty years ago, for example, when the Government was itself dependent on the paper system, and was obliged to support it by a system to preserve its own revenues. Time also when it was not only right, but laudable, to aid in the Government to sustain the local banks; and that was at the commencement of the panic operations of the last year, when the operations of the State banks was the main pillar of the Bank of the United States.

the success of that policy was frustrated by the interposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, through the instrumentality of transfer drafts. But these times have gone by. They have passed away; and can never return until the Federal Government shall commit the consummate folly of creating another mammoth bank, or entangling itself in the fate of local banks by continuing to treat their notes as money, as receiving the federal revenue in them. It is hoped that this folly will not be perpetrated; that no new bank will be created to overthrow, and to crush at its pleasure, all others; that the paper of local banks is not to be made the currency of the Federal Government; but that the Government will, and that with all convenient speed, return to the currency of the constitution, and to the first act of the first Congress that ever sat under the constitution, and made a provision on the subject of money, and which declared that gold and silver coin ONLY should be received in payment of the United States. For the future, then, Mr. B. was opposed to leading the aid of the Federal Government to the support of banks. If they cannot stand, let them fall. Let them blow up if they will; sky-high, if they please; high enough never to fall back to the earth! But, while concurring with the report in the future restriction upon the use of transfer drafts, he took the opportunity, most emphatically, to dissent from the censures which the report, by implication, if not in words, threw upon Mr. Taney for the use he made of the deposit banks in the fall of 1833. He defended 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 frustrate the conspiracy of the Bank of the United States, against the local banks, and to compel her to treat her own notes, and those of her branches, as money! The case was this: Upon the removal of the deposits, many of the branches began to refuse to receive the notes of the Mother Bank, which had been received in payment of duties, and which the deposit banks offered to exchange for their own. Refusing this exchange, and demanding specie from the deposit banks for all their balances, the design of the Federal Bank was evident; it was to cripple, and crush the State Banks, destroy their currency, and upon their ruin, erect the edifice of her own necessity and supremacy and re-barter. Mr. Taney intervened to prevent this crime, this Taney, and this result. He gave drafts to the deposit 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 deposit 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, and its branches to honor each others' paper, and to desist from that part of their atrocious and diabolical plan to break the deposit banks, 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 entitled him to the highest praise. He contented himself now with stating these facts; on another occasion he would prove them. He had certain remarks to make on the Report of the Finance Committee of the Senate, (Mr. Tyler's Report on the Bank,) in which this proof would find an appropriate place; and he was certain that the Senate would not deny him an opportunity of making his intended remarks. Looking at Mr. Tyler, he repeated, that the Senate would not deny him that opportunity; and Mr. Tyler was not far from saying, that certainly he would 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 Columbia, of the annual surplus of public money. The surplus is carefully calculated at \$9,000,000 of dollars per annum for eight years; and the rule of distribution assumed, goes to divide that sum into as many shares as there are Senators and Representatives in Congress; each State to take shares according to her representation; which the Report shows would give each share precisely \$30,405, and then leaves it to the State itself, by a little ciphering, multiplying the aforesaid 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 receive. This process the Report extends through 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 propositions which he ever witnessed, 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., eclipsed and distanced 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 other's 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 dollars among the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, in the Treasury, when that same Treasury was proclaimed affirmed, vacillated, and proved upon calculations, for the whole period of the last session, to be sinking into bankruptcy! that it would be destitute of revenue by the end of the year, and could never be replenished until the deposits were restored! the Bank rechartered! and the usurper and despot of the high place which he dishonored, and abused! This was the cry then; the cry which resounded through this chamber for six long months, and was wafted upon every breeze to every quarter of the Republic to harm, agitate, disquiet, and enrage the People. The author of this report, and the whole party with which he marched under the oriflamme of the Bank of the United States, filled the Union with this cry of a bankrupt Treasury; predicted the certain and speedy downfall of the administration, from the want of money to carry on the operations of the Government.

Mr. Calhoun here rose and wished to know of Mr. B. whether he meant to include him in the number of those who had predicted a bankruptcy in the revenue.

Mr. B. said he would answer the gentleman by telling him an anecdote. It was the story of a drummer taken prisoner in the Low Countries, by the videttes of Marshal Saxe, under circumstances which deprived him of the protection of the laws of war. About to be shot, he a non-combatant; he did not fight and kill; he did nothing, he said, but he was answered, so much the worse, that he made other people fight, and kill one another, by driving them on with that drum of his in the rear of the line; and so he should suffer for it. Mr. B. hoped that the story would be understood, and 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 between what the drummer did 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 beggarly government; now it is treasury gorged to bursting with surplus millions, and a government trampling down liberty, contaminating morals, bribing, and wielding vast masses of people from the unemployable funds of countless treasures. Such are the scenes which the two sessions present, and it is in vain to deny it for the fact speaks of that fatal session have come forth to all the borders of the Republic. They were printed here by the myriad; franked by members by the ton weight; freighted to all parts by a despatch and overwhelmed Post Office; and paid for by whom? Thanks for one thing at least! The Report of the Finance Committee on the Bank (Mr. Tyler's Report) effected the exhumation of one mass of hidden and buried patriarchy; it was the printing account of the Bank of the United States for that session of Congress, which was long live in the history of our country under the odious appellation of the PACIFIC-BUSINESS. That printing account has been dug up; it is the black vomit of the Bank; and he knew the medicine which could bring forth such vomit from the foul stomach of the official harlot. It was the medicine of a Committee of Investigation, constituted upon parliamentary principles; a committee composed, in its majority, of those who charged misconduct, and evinced a disposition to put every charge to the bottom; and a committee which the Senate had appointed, at the same session, not for the Bank, but for the Post Office.

Yes, exclaimed Mr. B., not only the Treasury was to be bankrupt, but the currency was to be ruined. There was to be no money. The trash in the Treasury, what little there was, was to be nothing but depreciated paper, the vile issues of insolvent pet banks. Silver, and United States Bank notes, and even gold bills of exchange, were all to go off, all to take leave, and make their way to the bottom of the sea, and to be the "greenbacks" of the future. The people for the spoils of their country, and could never be realized even if the amendment for authorizing the distribution should now pass. The twenty-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 seventy-two millions could never be found; they would exist no where but in the "greenbacks" of the future, and the "greenbacks" of the future, which figured so largely in the imagination of Sir John Falstaff—the two-and-fifty men in buckram, which the valiant old knight received upon his point thus! (extending a pencil in the attitude of defiance.) The calculations of the author of the report were wild, delusive, astonishing, incredible. He (Mr. B.) could not limit himself to the epithet wild, for it was a clear case of hallucination.

Mr. B. then took up the Treasury Report of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, communicated at the commencement of the present session of Congress, and containing the estimates required by law of the expected income and expenditure for the present year, and also for the year 1836. At pages four and five are estimates for the present year; the income estimated at \$23,000,000; the expenditures at \$19,883,540, leaving a difference of only some three hundred thousand dollars between the income and the outlay; and such is the chance for some millions taken out, and two left in the first year of the distribution. At pages 10, 11, 15, the revenue for 1836 is computed, and after going over all the heads of expense on which diminutions probably be made, he computes the income and outlay of the year at about equal, or probably a little surplus to the amount of one million. These are estimates, said Mr. B. forming a basis upon which the Secretary of the Treasury is to make his report to Congress, and for which we are bound to give credence until they are shown to be incorrect. Here then are the two first years of the eight disposed of, and nothing found in them to divide; the two last years of the term could be despatched even more quickly, said Mr. B., for every body that understands the compromise act of March, 1833, must know that in the two last years of the operation of that act, there would be an actual deficit in the Treasury. Look at the terms of the act! It proceeds by slow and insensible degrees, making slight deductions once in two years, until the years 1841 and 1842, when it ceases crawling, and commences jumping, and leaps down, at two jumps, to two years per centum on the value of the articles which pay duty, which articles are less than one-half of our importations. Twenty per cent. upon the amount of goods which will then pay thirty million, upon the basis of sixty or seventy millions of dutiable articles imported, then which only amount to forty-seven millions now. Then there will be no surplus at all for one-half the period of eight years, the first two, and the last two. In the middle period of four years there will probably be a surplus of two or three millions; but Mr. B. took us up upon all the allegations with respect to it; as that there was no way to reduce the revenue without disturbing the compromise act of March, 1833; that there was no object of general utility to which it could be applied; and that distribution was the 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 that operation could be performed once, and but once. The run of our Treasury payments show that about one quarter of the year's expenditures are not paid within the year, but are paid out of the revenue received in the first quarter of the next year, even if the revenue of the last quarter of the preceding year was thrown away. But this was a thing which could only be done once. You might rely upon the first quarter, but you could not upon the second, third, and fourth. There would not be a dollar in the Treasury at the end of four years if you deducted a quarter's amount from the revenue successively. It was a case, if a honest alder might be allowed, which would have a long run, 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 surplus of nine millions a year for

eight years, as had been assumed; nor any thing near it; and this assumption being the corner stone of the whole office of the scheme of distribution, it was sufficient to show the fallacy of that data to blow the whole scheme into the empty air.

Mr. B. admonished the Senate to beware of ridicule. To pass a solemn vote for amending the Constitution, for the purpose of enabling Congress to make distribution of surpluses of revenue, and then find no surplus to distribute, might lessen the dignity, and diminish the weight of so grave a body. It might expose it to ridicule; and that was a hard thing to public bodies, and public men, to stand. The Senate had stood much in time; much in the latter part of Mr. Monroe's administration, when the Washington Republicans habitually denounced it as a faction, and displayed many brilliant essays, written by no mean hand, to prove that the epithet was well applied, though 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 in all that time it stood clear of ridicule; it did nothing that which society would lay its lash. Let it beware now! for the passage of this amendment may expose it to national ridicule, the peril of song and caricature. And who 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 Poindeux. We give below the letters between himself and Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, together with the affidavits referred to in the correspondence; and that some 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. Mamm mentioned to some members of Congress, that a gentleman who boarded in the same house, informed him, that Mr. Poindeux had interviews with Lawrence, but a few days before the attempt on the President's life. This information produced considerable sensation. A Captain of high standing in the Navy had previously stated in this city that Poindeux, on his voyage from New Orleans, had threatened to demand satisfaction for the remark made about him by the President, as reported in an anonymous letter to the Baltimore Patriot saying if the President refused, that he would shoot him wherever he saw him. This threat of Poindeux was vouched upon such authority as to give considerable uneasiness to several of the President's friends; and among others, to the Rev. Mr. Hatch, Chaplain to the Senate, who called on the President to put him on his guard against Poindeux. Mr. Ward, another gentleman of the Navy, who had probably 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 Poindeux on the Tuesday preceding the event which happened on Friday. Mr. Ward mentioned it to the honorable Joel K. Mamm, and from the interest taken in it by several to whom he mentioned it, Mr. Ward was induced to call on Mr. Stewart to be sure that he had not misunderstood him. Mr. Stewart assured him that what he had told him was true, and although he expressed some apprehension that the publicity of his having made the statement might affect his business injuriously, yet he declared his willingness to make truth tell. 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 promulgate the fact. He, however, felt it due to 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 President.

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 Poindeux's residence, and was certain, under the advice of Mr. Colman, (a member of the City Council,) gave the fact the form of an affidavit, and had it delivered to the President as the person most interested in the evidence.

These circumstances, which were known to many persons in this city, (for many called on the President to see the depositions, and they were shown to all who were desirous of seeing them,) found their way into the newspapers, and 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. Poindeux has founded his application for a committee to make a report upon the subject. In reply to that committee, we have only to say that it is certainly unusual, if not absolutely without precedent. The fact, which it seems Mr. Poindeux 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, by Mr. Clay supposes, it is a matter touching Mr. Poindeux's individual conduct, for which he is answerable before the judicial tribunals, and not his official conduct, for which he is responsible to the Senate. Mr. Poindeux must have known that it would 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. Poindeux 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 forestall and frown down the action of another and a less imposing tribunal.

(Copy.)

#### SENATOR CHAMBER,

Feb. 20th, 1835.

Sir: The writer of the letter published in the New York papers, implicating me in the attempt of Lawrence to assassinate the President, 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, and 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. DUTEE J. PEARCE.

\*S. S. Southworth.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th, 1835.

Hon. George Poindeux: Sir—Your note of to-day has been put into my hand by Judge Black, who has given me the name of the gen-

tleman who wrote the letter published in one of the New York newspapers, to which you have called my attention. The writer of that letter has taken the usual humor of the Washington letter writers, and has published more than he was authorized to publish by me. Some few days ago, he was in my room, and I stated to him what was as I then thought, very generally known, that affidavits had been taken, which, in the opinion of many, would implicate you in the late assault of Lawrence upon the President of the U. States, to wit: That but a few days preceding that assault, he would be coming to the testimony of respectable witnesses, that Lawrence was seen going into and conversing with your house several times; that you were also seen talking with him in the street.

I was authorized to make this statement by two gentlemen who are fellow boarders; the Hon. Joel K. Mamm; and passed midshipman Ward, the first named gentleman had seen the affidavits of two witnesses, proving in substance what I have stated. I had not then seen the affidavits, but have since read them, and found that what I have noted, as nearly as I can recollect their contents, were proved by data. The affidavits are said to be highly respectable men—I am not acquainted with them—the affidavits were taken before one Colman, a member of the City Council. The name of one of the gentlemen is Stewart, and the other Foy. I am your very obt. servt.

DUTEE J. PEARCE.

The above is the original draft of the letter sent Governor Poindeux. The letter sent may vary in two or three words, but not so as to change sense in any way. Judge Black has promised to send you a copy of my letter to Governor Poindeux, also a copy of the note to him of the 21st, in which I corrected two words in my letter to Governor Poindeux; one in stating that Mr. Colman was taken, and the other in saying that Gov. Poindeux was seen in the street with Lawrence, instead, as I ought to have stated in the entry or alley of his own house, as sworn to by some of the men whose affidavits have been taken.

DUTEE J. PEARCE.

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, February 21st, 1835.

Sir: Your note of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same date, accounts for the manner in which the letter from Southworth to the news room originated: there remains yet one point on which your information must be perfect, and to which you have not adverted. In whose hands did you see the affidavits of which you speak?

Your reply to this question will, for the present, end our correspondence on this subject. I am, sir, your most obt. servt.

GEO. POINDEXTER.

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st, 1835.

Hon. George Poindeux:

Sir: In reply to your note which I received this morning, I am at liberty to state in answer to the interrogatory 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 affidants 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, }

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 oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposing and saying, that about the last of December, 1834, or the first of January last, he, his deponent, see Richard Lawrence go into Senator Poindeux's dwelling house, on Fourth and a Half street, and on the Tuesday before the attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, he, his deponent, see Senator Poindeux and Lawrence in Senator Poindeux's passage in conversation.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year before written.

ROBT CLARKE,

Justice of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } to wit.

Washington county, }

On this 14th day of February, 1835, personally appeared Mordecai Foy, before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace, in and for the county aforesaid, and makes oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposing and saying, that his shop is opposite to the dwelling house of Senator Poindeux on four and a half street, and he, his deponent, hath seen Richard Lawrence go into Senator Poindeux's house and return out again at different times; and particularly on the Tuesday previously to Lawrence's attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, he, his deponent, saw Richard Lawrence go into Senator Poindeux's house and return.

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CHARGES AGAINST A SENATOR.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. King of Alabama) stated to the Senate, that a communication had been received from the Hon. George Poindeux, in which he would request the Clerk to read to the Senate, the communication of Mr. Poindeux.

The communication of Mr. Poindeux was then read as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY,

February 21, 1835.

Sir:—I address you as the presiding officer of the Senate, on a subject, involving a criminal charge highly injurious to my moral character, and which, if true, ought to cause my expulsion from the august body of which I am a member. An article in the form of a letter from a person in this city, to be carefully on the public prints, and has already been widely circulated throughout the country, alleging "that the Administration was composed of depositions, taken from three individuals, who swear that Richard Lawrence, the assassin, was seen by them in the private room of the honorable George Poindeux, the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of General Jackson." No one, I presume, can mistake the purpose for which these depositions have been procured. The evidence design is to fix on me the most infamous of all crimes,—that of having been a necessary party to the fact, to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate, by the hand of an assassin! A charge, so monstrous, 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 publication from me. But the investigation which I have thus far given to this conspiracy against

me, who wrote the letter published in one of the New York newspapers, to which you have called my attention. The writer of that letter has taken the usual humor of the Washington letter writers, and has published more than he was authorized to publish by me. Some few days ago, he was in my room, and I stated to him what was as I then thought, very generally known, that affidavits had been taken, which, in the opinion of many, would implicate you in the late assault of Lawrence upon the President of the U. States, to wit: That but a few days preceding that assault, he would be coming to the testimony of respectable witnesses, that Lawrence was seen going into and conversing with your house several times; that you were also seen talking with him in the street.

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WASHINGTON CITY,

February 21, 1835.

Sir:—I address you as the presiding officer of the Senate, on a subject, involving a criminal charge highly injurious to my moral character, and which, if true, ought to cause my expulsion from the august body of which I am a member. An article in the form of a letter from a person in this city, to be carefully on the public prints, and has already been widely circulated throughout the country, alleging "that the Administration was composed of depositions, taken from three individuals, who swear that Richard Lawrence, the assassin, was seen by them in the private room of the honorable George Poindeux, the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of General Jackson." No one, I presume, can mistake the purpose for which these depositions have been procured. The evidence design is to fix on me the most infamous of all crimes,—that of having been a necessary party to the fact, to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate, by the hand of an assassin! A charge, so monstrous, 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 publication from me. But the investigation which I have thus far given to this conspiracy against

me, who wrote the letter published in one of the New York newspapers, to which you have called my attention. The writer of that letter has taken the usual humor of the Washington letter writers, and has published more than he was authorized to publish by me. Some few days ago, he was in my room, and I stated to him what was as I then thought, very generally known, that affidavits had been taken, which, in the opinion of many, would implicate you in the late assault of Lawrence upon the President of the U. States, to wit: That but a few days preceding that assault, he would be coming to the testimony of respectable witnesses, that Lawrence was seen going into and conversing with your house several times; that you were also seen talking with him in the street.

I was authorized to make this statement by two gentlemen who are fellow boarders; the Hon. Joel K. Mamm; and passed midshipman Ward, the first named gentleman had seen the affidavits of two witnesses, proving in substance what I have stated. I had not then seen the affidavits, but have since read them, and found that what I have noted, as nearly as I can recollect their contents, were proved by data. The affidavits are said to be highly respectable men—I am not acquainted with them—the affidavits were taken before one Colman, a member of the City Council. The name of one of the gentlemen is Stewart, and the other Foy. I am your very obt. servt.

DUTEE J. PEARCE.







PROSPECTUS  
For Publishing in the City of Baltimore a  
Weekly Paper under the title of  
THE

Weekly Baltimore Republican.

At the solicitation of several of our Friends 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, we shall continue, in despite of the machinations of wily 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 treasury of the land, we shall continue to be the organ of the watch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambitious 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 need—when the cause of our common country 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 local or foreign nature; and the influence placed in 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 the erroneous theories 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 FREEDOM.

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 dissemination 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 Country Edition, and will contain most of the reading matter which may appear in those papers in the course of the week. Good paper and fair type will be used, and every improvement in its mechanical arrangement shall be adopted of which the encouragement we shall receive will admit. It will be issued every Saturday 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. These terms must be strictly adhered to.

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favor 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. 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.

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 the establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds or 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, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually.) handsonely pressed, half bound and lettered (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.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each 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 of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis 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 publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page

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 index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested, that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax, they 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, and to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has 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 faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if 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 large 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 amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, 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 is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, 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 unprecedent terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once. dec 20

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE

Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary.

Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than 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 Horticultural 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 grain and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from both original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to enliven and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi 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 importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it in 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, face, and health of the country, &c.

A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

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 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 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested 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 more useful and interesting to the readers, and to the conductors under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published twice 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 the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, 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. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low 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 weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to 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 pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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.

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 practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday 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 semi-weekly 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 support. The effort now made must afford evidence of the determination 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.

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Engraving 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 that its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all the valuable and interesting material which appears 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 engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Engraving Company, 47 Court St. Boston, July 17—dec 13

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven wharf,) and Easton, and return next day, Saturday.

Make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore, as above stated, leaving Baltimore on Friday, and returning Saturday, until further notice.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Feb 7

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs,

Carriages,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

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

The public's obedient, and very humble servant, E. McQUAY.

Farmers 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 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 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 same.

The public's obedient, and very humble servant, E. McQUAY.

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore, —dec 2 6m

CLOVER SEED

THE subscribers have just received a supply of this article of PRIME QUALITY. W. H. & P. GROOME.

Feb 17 3w

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 old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozmest & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things of 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, iron, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

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 1f

NOTICE.

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

PETER TARR.

Feb 3 1f

REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

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

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 1f

Collector's Notice.

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

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county

rept 9

APPRENTICE.

WANTED, to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connections from the country would be preferred. Apply to

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

Feb 17 1f

The Farmer's and Citizen's

RETREAT.

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite 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 accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season,

OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL,

&c. &c.

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.

Jan 31 1f  
N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by H. C.

SOLOMON BARRETT.

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, Md.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment. He has a 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.

Feb 3 1f  
N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas. Jan 3 1f

TO LET

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

JOHN W. DAVID.

Feb 3 1f

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 pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 33s., 1m. 55s., 1m. 57s., 1m. 58s., 1m. 59s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's h. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 541, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN, Jan 31 1f

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE IS expected to stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centreville. Feb 10 3f

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 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 \$1 50. May be had of the Booksellers in the District, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union.

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.

dec 30

A CARD.

THE customers of my blacksmith's shop will please to take notice, that their bills for 1834 are drawn off and left at the Post Office with Edward Mulliken, Esq. on whom they are requested to call and settle the same, either by payment or acknowledgment.

RICHARD SPENCER.

Jan 21 1f

A CARD.