

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1837

VOL. III.—No 8

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is Printed and published every
TUESDAY MORNING,

BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are set-

tled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted

three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for

every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in

proportion.

All communications to insure attention

should be post paid

POETRY.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

That favored event in New England for the lover
Of pumpkin pie and poultry, has sharpened the
wit as well as appetite of our Yankee brethren. The
following parody has been produced by some poetaster.

ODE TO TURKEYS.

"Turkeys! who have nobly bled,
Turkeys! whom corn have fed,
Welcome to us, now you're dead,
And in the frost have hung

"Now's the day, and now's the hour,"
Tis the market how we shout,
Seeking Turkey to devour,
Turkeys old and young.

Who would be a turkey head?
Fed and fattened in a pen?
Killed and eat by hungry men—
Can you tell, I pray?

Lay the proud old turkey low,
Let the young ones run and grow
To market they're not fit to go,
Till next Thanksgiving Day.

TO A CHILD

BY JOANNA BAILIE.

Whose imp art thou, with dimpled cheek
And curly pate, and merry eye,
And arms and shoulders round and sleek,
And soft and fair, thou urchin'sy?

Thy downcast glances, grave but cunning,
As fringed eyes hide and fall;
Thy shyness, swiftly from me running—
Thy infantine coquetry all

And thou must laugh and wrestle too,
A mischievous warfare with me waging,
To make, as wily lovers do,
Thy after kindness more engaging.

The wilding rose, sweet as thyself,
And new crop'd daisies are thy treasure;
I'd gladly part with worldly pelf,
To taste again thy youthful pleasure.

But yet for all thy merry look,
Thy tricks, and wiles, the time is coming,
When thou shalt sit in cheerless nook,
The weary spell or hornbook thumbing

Well—let it be! through weal and woe
Thou know'st not what thy future range;
Life's a muley shifting show,
And thou a thing of hope and change.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DINNERS OF RICHELIEU.

During the time Cardinal Richelieu held
such tyrannical sway in the legislative concerns
of France, an old military officer who resided
upon a small estate in Normandy, had occasion
to visit Paris on some business. He had been
some days in the capital, when on
returning to his hotel, one evening, he found
on his table a note addressed to himself, in the
hand-writing of the Cardinal, which proved to
be nothing else than an invitation to dine at the
Chateau de Ruel, the next day. So great an
honor was as surprising as it was unexpected.
He however, attributed this high distinction
to some friend at court, and set out in time to
arrive at the hour appointed. The old soldier
commenced his journey on foot, and having as-
cended the hill of Neully, he perceived a cabriolet
approaching. Having some doubt
whether he had taken the right road, he inquired
of the occupant of the vehicle his way to Ruel.

To Ruel? answered the stranger, if you will
accept of a seat in my chaise, I shall be happy
to drive you thither. That is my destination.

With many thanks for this politeness, our
officer entered the cabriolet, and began to con-
verse freely with his new companion.

I am going to dine with the Cardinal, said
the latter.

Mon Dieu! exclaimed the veteran. How
very singular! I am about to do the very same
thing; yet I am at a loss to know how I de-
serve so high an honor, for never, to my knowl-
edge, have I served his highness in any way;

neither have I been introduced to him.

How! exclaimed the driver of the cabriolet,
with surprise—and then, changing his manner,
he said, slowly and sorrowfully, you have never
seen the Cardinal, and you and I are to dine
with him to-day. I pity you.

Good Heavens! what has made you change
your countenance?
Call up every circumstance from the re-
membrance of your memory, said the stranger, with
great earnestness. I conjure you to recollect
yourself. Have you never directly or indi-
rectly had any communication, personally or
otherwise, with the prime minister?

Indeed, never to my knowledge.

Try again, I implore you, continued the
stranger, with increased anxiety. That cir-
cumstance is of the greatest importance to you
and I am sure you may not believe it.

Sir, you alarm me, ejaculated the veter-
an. Not unnecessarily, I can assure you. Scrui-

inize your conduct well.—Have you never al-
luded to the Cardinal in any public way?

Not that I can remember.

Never was guilty of a satire, or—

O, I beg pardon. Yes, I had forgotten.
When at court, some time since, I published
a few poems.—Among them was an epigram
not very flattering to his highness.

I thought so. Listen to the fatal lot that
awaits you. The Cardinal has discovered in
you an enemy. His vengeance is terrible.
He never invites me but when some horrid
crime is to be performed. You are the vic-
tim to-day.

Horrible! exclaimed the old officer. How
may I be saved?

I am the best authority for what you have
just learnt. In me you behold—

Who?

The executioner. I feel happy in warning
you—in saving at least one victim from pre-
mature death.

How, how can I reward you? said the veter-
an.

Only by keeping the secret of my having
saved your life, and not forgetting me. Fly
Leave Paris with all speed.

The officer hastened to the inn where he had
his cab, and making the best of his way to Paris,
from whence he set out on the same evening on
the route to his residence in Normandy; and
it was not long after he had the double satis-
faction of learning the death of Richelieu, and
expressing his gratitude to his friend, the exe-
cutioner.

This, then, is the history of the snug dinner
at Ruel. They were always tele-a-tele par-
ties, consisting of only three guests—the Car-
dinal, the executioner, and the victim. The cheer
was capital—rare dishes and excellent wine,
which were enhanced by the affability and bon-
homie of the host. After dinner his excel-
lency would propose an adjournment to a neigh-
boring apartment. He entered first, then the
executioner, and lastly the victim, who was
instantly precipitated into a vault, under the
floor, which was raised by the executioner, by
means of a spring. This was quickly closed,
and the finisher of the law returned home,
while the Cardinal retired to enjoy his des-
ert.

RETRIBUTION.

Sometimes a part of the play of The Stranger
is enacted out of theatres, though it is dis-
cussed to find a Mrs. Haller among the in-
fantis persons. Not long since the New

York papers were teeming with an account of
the desertion of his wife and family, by a hus-
band and the father of several children who
embarked for England with the wife of an
English gentleman, herself an English wo-
man. He took with him one hundred thou-

sand dollars in business, and his father being
a retired officer of a noted militia.

During a short sojourn at the Astor House,
a few months ago, we had an accidental op-
portunity of knowing the parties in question.

The attentions of the Deserter to the lady,
were themes of comment with many. The
personal beauty of the woman was striking,
and there is a portrait in the Book of Gems,
by the Countess of Blessington which may be
deemed an almost perfect likeness.

All things having been duly prepared, and
with great caution the guilty pair betook
themselves to the big Green Mountain, which
sailed from New York for Bristol, (Eng.)

The city was vocal with execrations of the act for
several days. The father of the young man,
—who was well stricken in years, resolved at
once to follow his erring son. He embarked
directly for Liverpool. The rest of the story,
and the moral which it enforces, will be well
told, in the following letter from a friend at
New York.

—who eloped with Mrs. B—
has been brought back to New York by his
father, who sailed two or three days after he
left America. The old gentleman arrived in
Liverpool three days after the Cosmo, (young
J—'s vessel) arrived at Bristol.—He had
pushed on with his paramour, to London, and
was staying in great style at a Hotel in the
West End.—He sent from London a draft for
£25,000 on a house in Liverpool, which was
received by the house to which it was ad-
dressed, about ten minutes after the old gentleman
arrived at Liverpool. He set out at once for
London.—(He had his son's address, from
his letter enclosing the draft) and ar-
rived there the next day. In the mean time,
young J—, knowing three packets had
arrived at Liverpool, began to suspect some-
thing was in the wind, that the money for his
draft did not come back. He was expressing
his presentiments to Mrs. B— in the draw-
ing room of the hotel, and they had deter-
mined to converse in the streets day nor night.

They were leaving the room, due to
prepare her trunks, and he to take passage,
when J— was taken by an officer of the
police, and conveyed to the Fleet prison!

This was at the suit of his father, who had
arrived just in time. Mrs. B— sent the
contents of his wardrobe to the prison, but
was not permitted to see him. She had all of
his money, it seems, but the unsuccessful draft
that he took with him; and as it was supposed,
made the best of her way to her friends, some-
where in one of the provincial cities. Mean-
time after keeping him in confinement for a
week or so, the older J— had his son liber-
ated and brought home. He (young J—)
thought he could come back and appear in
public; and headed the list of those who re-
turned thanks to the captain of the packet,
but on sending for one of his friends to ascer-
tain about it, he found, very soon, that he
could not be seen in the streets day nor night.

His wife, I learn, has not seen him at all, and
is of course resolved that she never will; nor
can he stay in the city. He is skulking
round, "in the black and dark night," from
places where he is traced, in obscure quarters,
to others apparently more secure from obser-
vation; while B— with moral vengeance
burning in his bosom is looking for him con-
tinually aided by scouts of his own. I believe
he will be the death of him should he dare to
step in town two weeks longer. This is the
present condition of the unprincipled Deser-
ter. His fate furnishes a solemn warning
to the man of mere passion.—Phil Gaz.

Mr. Harrison is just finishing a monument
to be placed over the remains of the late tal-
ented Mrs. Hemans, in Dublin. It consists of
a Grecian monumental table, on a black
ground, on which is an appropriate stanza from
her poem, "The Dirge."

HORRIBLE ADVENTURE.

At the period when Murat was about to in-
vade Sicily, the Chevalier R—, Paymaster
General of the Neapolitan forces, was travel-
ling through Calabria, for the purpose of
joining the army, having been to Naples to
make arrangements for the transmission of a
quantity of specie. He had sent on his servant
before him, to prepare his quarters at the town
whither he expected to arrive there himself by
nightfall, the day being very sultry, he lo-
tered on the road, and at nine o'clock, he dis-

covered a man at a considerable
distance from the proposed end of his journey.
He was so much harassed and fatigued that
he determined to put up for the night at the
first convenient house. He at length entered
an old romantic building on the road side, in-
habited by a man and his wife, the former a
stout, muscular figure, with a swarthy com-
plexion, almost wholly shrouded in a mass of
bushy whiskers and mustache. The travel-
ler was received with civility, and, after per-

forming a hearty supper, was conducted up a
crazy old staircase, to his apartment for the
night. Not much fancying the appearance of
the place, and finding no lock on his door, he
fixed a chair against it, and, after priming
his pistols, put them carefully under his pil-
low. He had not been long in bed, when he
heard a noise below, as of persons entering the
house, and some time afterwards, was alarmed
by the sound of a man's footstep on the stair-
case. He then perceived a light through the
crevice of the door, against which the man
gently pressed for admittance; but finding
some resistance, he thrust it open sufficiently
to admit his hand, and with extreme caution,
removed the chair and entered the apart-
ment.

The chevalier then saw his host, with a
lamp in one hand, and a huge knife in the
other, approaching the bed on tiptoe. The che-
valier cocked his pistol beneath the bed clothes,
but the noise of the spring might not be heard.
When the man reached the end of the bed, he
held the light to the chevalier's face, who pre-
tended to be in a sound sleep, but continued
to steal an occasional glance at his fearful host.

The man turned from him, and after hanging
the lamp on the bed post, went to the other
end of the room, and brought to the bedside a
chair, on which he immediately reclined, with
the tremendous knife still in his hand. At the
very moment that the chevalier was about to
start up from the bed and shoot him, the man,
in a hurried manner, cut several enormous
slices from a piece of bacon that was hang-
ing over his forehead, though it had been wholly
undisturbed by the agitated traveller. The
host then passed the light before his eyes, and
left the room in the same cautious way in
which he had entered it, and an unconscious
danger he had escaped, returned to a crowd of
new and dangerous questions below stairs, who
of course, not very sorry that he had saved his
bacon.

THE OLD SNAG.

A couple of blades once met a Vermont
at a tavern. They had heard much of Yankee
ingenuity and cunning, and they soon deter-
mined to see if they could not "come round"
this son of the Green Mountain. Thinking
that he would be careful of his coppers, they
proposed to him, in the course of the evening's
chat, that each of them should propose and do
something which the other should imitate; or
on refusal of either so to do, he should pay
all the damage the others might sustain, and
the seat at the bar. The Vermont was a
little wary at first—but at length consented.

One of the Yorkers commenced the game.
He pulled off his coat, walked up to the fire,
and threw it on. His companion did the same.
The Vermont, as they had agreed, must do
so too with his coat, or pay for the other two
coats, and the seat. Without hesitating, off
went the garment on to the fire. The other
New Yorker next made trial. He off boots
and hat, and consigned them to the de-
vouring element. His companion imitated
him, and to their astonishment the Yankee
was not backward. Now came the Vermont
to his time to "let." "Landlord," said he, "is
there a doctor near?" "Yes, sir," "Send
for him." The gentleman of York began to
stare. The doctor soon came in. "Doctor,"
said the Vermont, "get your instruments, I
want you to pull out every tooth in my head,
and these gentlemen will probably want the
same done with theirs, at the same time. Be-
gan to make ready for the operation. The
doctor and the other two were confounded.
"Come on, don't wait," and setting upon
his mouth, he walked up to the company, that
he had in his head but one old snag, which
would hardly keep in his head. It was pre-
sently out. The Yorkers wisely declined fol-
lowing suit, paid the Vermont for his coat,
hat and boots, and went off to bed grating
their molars.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE.

Mr. Wardwell, from the Committee on Re-
volutionary Pensions, reported a bill, to-day
granting a pension to Benj. Gunnelt, widower
of Deborah Gunnelt, a soldier of the Revolution.

I learn the following remarkable facts
from the report of the Committee in this
house.—The maiden name of Deborah Gun-
nelt, a soldier of the Revolution, was Debo-
rah Sampson. She was born in Sharon, Mas-
sachusetts, and entered the army under the
name of "Robert Shuttleff."

She served faithfully three years till the close of the war,
when she was honorably discharged. She was
at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, at New
York. She was in many engagements, where
she behaved manfully. In the skir-
mish at Tarrytown, she was badly wounded
by a musket ball, which was never extracted,
and the effects of which she felt through life.

Her sex was never divulged nor discovered,
while she was in the service. The motives
which prompted her conduct do not distinctly
appear, but are supposed to have been enthusi-
asm in the cause of independence. She drew
a pension from the government till the year
1827 when she died. She was married to
Mr. Gunnelt, in the year 1784. He is re-
presented to be a poor but honest and respect-
able man, and now far advanced in years.

He expended, from time to time, a consid-
erable sum of money, on account of the state of
his wife's health, which was much enfeebled
by the effects of her wound, and the great
hardships she had endured. The Committee,
therefore, reported a bill continuing to him his
wife's pension, from the time of her death—
"Journal of Commerce."

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

A work has been published at Boston, which
contains among other matter, the following
reasons for attending public worship, which ap-
pears to us to be of such general application
as to come within the scope of our paper:

You are right to exert, in this practice, the in-
fluence of a good example to all around you.
Self respect, and regard for your own char-
acter in the estimation of all virtuous and Chris-
tian men, should lead you to the practice of this
duty.

Public worship is not only a duty, but it is
a privilege, which, if you are a considerate and
conscientious person, you will not be willing
to lose.

By your habitual and serious attendance on
the word of God, you will encourage the
ministers of the gospel in their labours.

Habits of church are a strong bond of salutary
influence on civil society. Also,
They humanize and refine men by the very
necessity, cleanliness, and frugality they pro-
mote.

These neighborhood in which public wor-
ship is neglected, are generally speaking, im-
moral neighborhoods.

An untidy and infrequent attendance on
public worship is little better than none; for
there is no regular recurrence at the influence
of religious ordinances to keep up a steady
consideration of the temptations of unholiness
which surround you, in the sinful
world. You lose ground in all moral and spir-
itual respects, faster than you gain it."

MARYLAND.—Their Excellencies, Gov.
Veazy, have, in a message, communicated to
the Legislature of this State, a copy of a report
and resolution, passed by the Legislature of
Georgia, on the subject of the surplus revenue
of the United States, proposed to be deposited
among the States.

The Georgia resolutions protest strongly
against the proceeding power, as unconstitutional,
and urge an immediate reduction of
the revenue to what it calls the legitimate
want of the Federal Government. Governor
Veazy, on the contrary, submits the propriety
and importance of protesting, in the most
earnest and unequivocal manner, against any
infringement of the compromise made by the
Treaty act of 1833.

His Excellency, with the same ridiculous af-
fection of royal or editorial style, which he
has so often before afforded the public the op-
portunity of laughing at, by assuring the Leg-
islature, that:

With the highest respect, we have the honor
to remain, your obedient servants,
THOS. W. VEAZY,
Governor of Maryland.

INTERESTING TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—A
friend to the Horse, in the Pittsburgh Gazette,
cautions owners of horses against putting cold
bridle-bits into the mouth of the horse when
the weather is much below the freezing point,
by doing so, the consequence is, that when-
ever the bit touches the tongue or lips, the skin
will come off, as if burnt with a hot iron.

Hence the sore tongue in horses so often com-
plained of and suffered. This fact should be
known, and the practice of warming the bits
observed in all northern latitudes, where the
thermometer ranges between zero and the free-
zing temperature.

If any one doubts the truth of these remarks,
let him put his tongue to a piece of exposed
iron in a cold morning, and he will doubt no
longer.

ORIGIN OF THE BARBER'S POLE.—The
pole which marked with red spiral stripes,
stands at every barber's door, is a standing
puzzle to most people in this country. The
barber himself can not interpret its meaning,
professors of the art of shaving in the old
world, however, understand the meaning of the
symbol better than we, as is evident from the
following explanation, given by one of them
on a trip in an English court of justice.

"Ah, Sir! a pole is an old ancient sign among
barbers, what really are barbers, and it shows
to our customers, and the world generally,
as our forefathers used to bleed their customers
in the barn; this pole they used to hold
and then there stripes is the vital fluid as
flowed down it."

SCENE IN A GROCERY STORE.—"I
want one cent's worth of Scotch snuff, and
change for half a dollar; and my wife wants
to borrow your quart and half gallon measure,
to try if the vinegar is right she bought at
the other store."

"My mother says you must lend her fifty
cents, and put it on the book. She says your
bacon ain't good, and she don't keep no account
no where else."

THE INVESTIGATION.

The following resolutions being submitted
to the President, drew from him the reply
which follows:

In select Committee of the House to inquire into
the Executive Departments, &c. January 24, 1837.

The following resolutions were adopted and
the Chairman directed to furnish the President
of the United States with a copy of the same.

Resolved, That the President of the United
States be requested, and the heads of the
several Executive Departments be directed,
to furnish this committee with a list of lists of
all officers, or agents, or deputies, who have
been appointed or employed and paid, since
the 4th of March, 1829, to the first of Decem-
ber last, if any, without authority of law, or
whose names are not contained in the last
printed Register of public officers, commonly
called the "Blue Book," by the President or
either of the said heads of Department re-
spectively, and without nomination to, or the
advice and consent of the Senate of the United
States; showing the names of such officers,
agents, or deputies; the sums paid to each;
the services rendered, and by what authority
appointed and paid, and what reasons for such ap-
pointments.

Resolved, That the various Executive of-
ficers in replying to the foregoing resolution,
be requested at the same time to furnish a
statement of the period at which any innova-
tions were made in the mode of appointing,
their original causes, and the necessity
which has required their continuance.

Attest B. F. HALLETT, Clerk.

The President's letter to the Committee.

[Copy] WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1837.
Sir:—I received on the evening of the 24th
inst. your letter, covering a copy of certain
resolutions purporting to have been adopted by
a committee of the House of Representatives,
of which you are chairman, and request that
you will lay before that committee, this my
reply, which I hasten to make.

It appears, by the published proceedings of
the House of Representatives, that the com-
mittee, of which you are chairman, was ap-
pointed by your motion. The resolution offer-
ed by you, and finally adopted by the House,
raised a direct issue with that part of my an-
nual message in which I held the following
language. Before concluding this paper, I
think it due to the various Executive Depart-
ments, to bear testimony of their prosperous
condition, and to the ability and integrity with
which they have been conducted. It has been
my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and
faithful discharge of the public business; and
it is gratifying to me to believe that there is
no just cause of complaint from any quarter,
in the manner in which they have fulfilled
the object of their creation. Your resolution is
in the following words. Resolved, That so much
of the President's message as relates to the
condition of the various Executive Depart-
ments, the ability and integrity with which
they have been conducted, the vigilant and
faithful discharge of the public business in all
of them, and the causes of complaint from any
quarter, at the manner in which they have ful-
filled the object of their creation, be referred
to a select committee, to consist of nine mem-
bers, with power to send for persons and pa-
pers, and with instructions to inquire into the
condition of the various Executive Depart-
ments, the ability and integrity with which
they have been conducted, into the manner in
which the public business has been discharged
in all of them, and into all causes of complaint,
from any quarter, at the manner in which
they have fulfilled the object of their creation,
or any of their officers or agents of every de-
scription whatever, directly or indirectly con-
nected with them in any manner, officially or
unofficially, in duties pertaining to the public
interest, have fulfilled or failed to accomplish
the objects of their creation, or have violated
their duties, or have injured and impaired the
public service and interest, and that said com-
mittee, in its inquiries, may refer to such per-
sons and papers as to them may seem expedient
and proper. It also appears, from the publish-
ed proceedings of the House, that this resolu-
tion was accompanied and supported by a
speech of considerable length, in which you
preferred many severe but vague charges of
corruption and abuse in the Executive De-
partments. The resolutions adopted by the
committee, as well as that adopted by the
House itself, must be taken in connection with
your introductory speech, which gives a char-
acter to the whole proceeding. When (thus
regarded) it is obvious that, by the resolution
of the House, an issue is made with the Pres-
ident of the United States; as he had alleged,
in his annual message, that the heads of the
Executive Departments had performed their
official duties with ability and integrity. In
your speech you denied this; you charged them
with manifold corruptions, and abuses of trust,
as you had done in former speeches, to which
you referred; and you demanded an investi-
gation through the medium of a committee.
Certain other members of Congress, as ap-
pears by the published debates, united with
you in these accusations; and for the purpose
of ascertaining their truth or falsehood, the
committee you demanded was ordered to be
raised, and you were placed at its head. The
first proceedings of the investigation commit-
tee, to pass a series of resolutions, which,
though amended in their passage, were, as un-
derstood, introduced by you, calling on the
President and the heads of the departments
not to answer to any specific charge; not to
explain any alleged abuse; not to give infor-
mation as to any particular transaction; but,
assuming that they have been guilty of the
charges alleged, call upon them to furnish evi-
dence against themselves.

After the reiterated charges you have made
it was to have been expected that you would
have been prepared to produce the evidence con-
tained in the various speeches of yourself and your
associates, and to furnish the evidence to con-
vict yourselves; and this call purports to be
founded on the authority of that body in which
alone, by the Constitution, the power of im-
peaching us is vested. The heads of depart-
ments may answer such a request as they
please, provided they do not withdraw their
own time and that of the officers under their
direction, from the public business, to the
injury thereof. That business I shall direct
them to devote themselves, in preference to
any alleged and unconstitutional calls for in-
formation, no matter from what source it may
come, or however anxious they may be to
meet it. For myself, I shall repel all such
attempts as an invasion of the principles of
justice, as well as of the Constitution; and I
shall esteem it my sacred duty to the people of
the United States, to resist them as I would
the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition.

If, after all the severest accusations contained
in the various speeches of yourself and your
associates, you are unwilling of your own ac-
cord to bring specific charges, then I request
your committee to call yourself and your as-
sociates, and every other member of Congress
who has made the general charge of corrup-
tion, to testify before God and our country,
whether you or they know of any specific cor-
ruption or abuse of trust in the Executive
Departments; and if so, what it is. If you
are able to point to any case where there is the
slightest reason to suspect corruption, or abuse
of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall
be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by
all legal means. The offices of all the de-
partments will be opened to you, and every
proper facility furnished for this purpose.

I hope, sir, we shall at least have your charges,
and that you will proceed to investigate them,
not like an inquisitor, but in the accusa-
tional mode. If you either will not make
specific accusations, or if, when made, you
attempt to establish them by making freemen
their own accusers, you will not expect me to

countenance your proceedings. In the most
period which remains of my official duty, I
shall endeavor, as I have heretofore endeavor-
ed, to fulfill the obligations of that oath of of-
fice, by which, I engaged "to the best of my
ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the
Constitution of the United States;" and for
this, and other reasons of the most solemn
character, I shall, on the one hand, cause ev-
ery possible facility, consistent with law and
justice, to be given to the investigation of
specific, tangible charges, and on the other,
shall repudiate all attempts to invade the just
rights of the Executive Departments, and of
the individuals composing the same. If, after
all your clamor, you will make no specific
charges, or bring no proof of such as shall be
made, you and your associates must be re-
garded by the good people of the United States
as the authors of unbounded calamities, and
the public servants whom you have assumed
will in the estimation of all honorable men, stand
fully acquitted.

In the mean time, I cannot but express my
astonishment that members of Congress should
call for information as to the names of persons
to whom contingent moneys are paid, and the
objects of those payments, when there are six
standing committees under the seventy-seventh
rule of the House of Representatives, whose
special duties are to examine annually into all
the details of those expenditures. The like re-
mark is applicable to some other branches of
the information sought by you, ample data is
in respect to which

RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

The city of New York has again seen the scene of the most disgraceful riots. The following call of a meeting was circulated and posted in every part of the city for several days previous to Monday, on which day it drew together from 5 to 6 thousand of the populace, and the result will be found in the details below:

BREAD, MEAT, RENT, FUEL!

THEIR PRICES MUST COME DOWN!

The Voice of the People shall be heard, and will prevail!

The People will meet in the PARK, Rain or Shine, at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

To inquire into the cause of the present unexampled distress, and to devise a suitable remedy. All friends of humanity, determined to resist Monopolists and Extortioners, are invited to attend.

Accordingly Monday afternoon, five or six thousand of the populace assembled in the Park, where they were addressed by Alexander Ming, Jr. in a very exciting speech. Mr. Ming, concluded by remarking, that Eli Hart, at his store in Washington street, had many thousand barrels of flour, which he was hoarding up and refused to sell. "Fellow-citizens," said he, "let us go to Mr. Hart, and offer him ten dollars for his flour, and if he refuses [a long pause] let us go peacefully away again."

Mr. Ming was here cheered, with the greatest enthusiasm, and carried to the shoulders of the populace through several of the streets. The mob in accordance with his suggestion, repaired to Mr. Hart's store, but instead of offering ten dollars for flour, and going peacefully away again, they beat the large flour warehouse of Eli Hart & Co., No. 575, Fifth Avenue street, which appeared to be the main storehouse of the city with flour, grain, and commenced committing outrages. Intelligence of the fact was immediately dispatched to the police office, and Justice Bloodgood with half a dozen officers proceeded thither. Before their arrival, however, the doors and windows of the first floor had been partially demolished, and no sooner did they attempt to interfere, than the mob fell upon them, broke their staves to pieces, and compelled them to retreat to save their lives.

The mob then cleared the doors from obstruction, and left nothing of the lower windows but remnants of the sashes. Several barrels of flour had been rolled out, and smashed, when the Mayor arrived, and succeeded in reaching the door, and the riotous contents scattered in the street. Large quantities were carried off by half the block remained, when the mob left the store, knee deep with flour and grain. The counting rooms in the first and second stories were stripped of their contents, which were thrown into the streets, where the debris were smashed to atoms, and the papers scattered to the winds.

About dusk, the cry of "river street" was raised, and nearly all the mob were in a body, and proceeding through Hanover street without stopping to eat. They kept on down Old Slip to South street, and halted before the store of E. & J. Herrick, and two or three others; but becoming satisfied by the protestations of persons who happened to be in the stores, that they contained no flour, they left them unmolested.

"To Broad street!" was the next cry, and the mob, which had dwindled away to about thirty active participants, proceeded up Coenties Slip, and were turning down Water street towards Broad, when the cry of "Genesee and Ohio flour" on the large store of B. S. Herrick & Son, corner of South street and the Slip, caught the eyes of some of them, and the discovery was instantly communicated to the rest. Some minutes passed before any violence was used, and there was not above a dozen who appeared to be very anxious to renew the work of destruction, and half of these were mere boys. The smashing of a few panes of glass in the lower windows appeared to be the extent of the mischief they would do at this store, and what they were halting in their work, Justice Lowndes arrived, accompanied by Aldermen Benson and Ward. Mr. Lowndes went among them, and endeavored to persuade them to desist from any further violence—but just then some boys arrived with a ladder, which they had obtained in the neighborhood, and a few of them put the ladders against the windows for outrage. The ladder was immediately raised, and in a few minutes the principal doors and windows of the first floor were demolished. Several citizens and the magistrates stationed themselves in the doorway to prevent the rioters from entering and destroying the flour; but they leaped in at the windows, and threw out a dozen or twenty barrels, some of which were smashed, and their contents scattered in the street. A person of respect, the appearance then made his appearance at the door, and the store had authorized that the proprietor, pledge that if they would desist, he would the next day give every barrel he had in his store, for the benefit of the poor. This announcement was received by the mob with a round of cheers, and they desisted from further destruction there. They then commenced canvassing among themselves as to the next place of attack, but before they had fixed upon any, the symptoms of resistance which appeared amongst the spectators, who had now become more numerous, and the rioters, rather than to desist from their ardor, and they began to draw off just then, a number of men, with a strong posse of watchmen, made their appearance at the slip, and the rioters attempted to get out of the way; but a number of the principal actors were secured, with the aid of the magistrates and the citizens, and peace was soon fully restored. The arrival of the force half an hour sooner, would have effectually put to flight the whole of the mob that remained, and prevented the destruction at the store of the Messrs. Herrick.

In the course of the evening, a company of the National Guard were assembled at the City Hall, but no new outbreaking had occurred up to the time of our going to press. A collection of people, varying in number from two to three hundred, remained in front of the Hall during the evening, but went to no excess, occasionally exercising their lungs with a hurra or a groan. Both the Board of the Common Council were also in attendance during the evening, having collected for the purpose of transacting business—but they did not keep any.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

This being the day fixed for the opening of the Legislative Chambers, the usual preparations were made for his Majesty's progress to the Palais Bourbon. Bodies of military were in attendance, as on former occasions; but the severity of the weather was such that the ordinary crowd of spectators was diminished to a much smaller number than we have previously remarked at this ceremony.

Within a few seconds of the royal cortege leaving the Tuilleries, by the gate leading to the Port Royal, and whilst the crowd assembled on the quay were cheering the appearance of his Majesty, a young man, rather quietly dressed, made an attempt on the King's life, by firing a pistol at him, which happily did not take effect. The assassin, it is said, was close to the carriage, in which was the Duke d'Orleans and Nemours, that his Majesty had a full view of his person, and was enabled to point him out to the National Guard, who arrested him, and conveyed him to the guard-house of the chateau without his making any attempt to resist or save himself by flight.

The feeling excited among the troops and National Guards was such, that the wretched youth was nearly sacrificed on the spot which he had selected for his diabolical purpose. The Duke of Orleans and Nemours were both slightly wounded by the glass of the carriage window, which the ball directed against his Majesty shivered to atoms. During this scene the King exhibited the greatest coolness and courage, and the procession, immediately after the arrest of the assassin, continued its route to the Chamber without any other event marking its progress. Her Majesty's carriage—in which besides the Queen, were Madame Adelaide and the Princesses, preceded that of the King.

Meunier, the assassin, is nephew to M. Barre, a respectable merchant, who read the description of him and was shocked on being confronted with him and finding that it was his relative. The nephew was greatly affected, but he soon recovered and said he had no regret for what he had done. His father is a small land holder at La Chapelle St. Denis, where he had been many years a clerk in a wagon office. His nephew also of M. Chambrun, deputy mayor of La Villotte. Lastly he had been employed by M. Lavaux, a saddler, Rue Moutmaire.

Meunier's pistol belonged to M. Lavaux, which latter, strange as it may seem, was one of the mounted escort that accompanied the king to the Chamber. Meunier is imprisoned in the room where Fieschi was, and a straight waistcoat and two guards accompany him. The bullet was coarsely cast, and it went through the front sash to the right of the coachman, and passed between the Duke of Nemours and Joinville. The lantern on the left side was broken.—Meunier had early in his youth learned Anquet's History by heart, and thence conceived a hatred to the House of Orleans, the head of which he had long designed to put an end to.

As a singular coincidence, the officer of the King's Staff, nearest to the king, was the Duke of Freix, son of Marshal Mortier, killed by Fieschi's infernal machine.

When Meunier was being conducted to the Conciergerie, some one near him, after condemning his conduct inquired whether he did not at the same moment of discharging the pistol cast a thought upon his mother. He replied, "Certainly, I am number two." "But number three, perhaps, would not have displayed the same courage." "Then," returned Meunier, "it would have been number four."

Le Droit.

Meunier gives no accomplices, but several have been arrested. The British and American residents at Paris have again had a meeting to congratulate the King on his escape.

THE LAND BILL.

The bill, reported from the Committee of Public Lands, was on Thursday passed in the Senate by yeas and nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, (Ill.) Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King (Ala.) Lyon, Moore, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Page, Parker, Rives, Robison, Strong, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wright—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio Kent, King, of Ga., McKim, McKim, Morris, Prentiss, Robinson, Rogers, Sawyer, Southard, Seward, Swift, Tamm, Wall, Webster, White—23.

We copy from the Intelligencer the substance of the provisions of the bill.

1. That no persons shall be entitled to enter by entry, or at auction, more than two sections of the public lands; and previous to entry or to purchase, must make and file with the Register and Receiver of the land district an affidavit that the lands are sought to be purchased for his own use, and not in trust for another, nor for sale or speculation, and that he has made no contract, written or verbal, to sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise encumber the land or any part of it; that he is at least twenty-one years of age, and has not previously purchased or entered, under this act, any public lands which, together with what he now purchases, would exceed two sections. He must then pay the money whereupon he gets a receipt for it from the Receiver with the consent of the Register endorsed on it.

2. Within five years from the date of his receipt he must prove, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver by the oaths of two competent and disinterested witnesses, that he has erected a dwelling house on the land and cleared and cultivated at least one-tenth of it, or that he has resided on it one year of the five. He may then get his patent. If he fails in this proof he forfeits the purchase money.—If he dies within the five years, and his death shall be proved within six years from the date of the receipt, the patent is still to issue. Any sale, lease, or mortgage, or contract for sale, &c., before the patent, is void.

3. Pre-emption is allowed on proof as above, that the applicant has actually occupied and resided on any tract of the public land before the 1st of December, 1836, and has cultivated any part of it within the year 1836. There are several guards to this section of the bill to cover reserved lands, lead mines, &c. lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, and lands beyond the bounds of the States and Territories.

4. The owner of a farm may enter any adjoining land, subject to private entry, not exceeding one section. An affidavit is required that the land is sought to enlarge his farm, and not for speculation, &c., and the whole must not exceed two sections.

5. A parent being a citizen of the United States, may enter land for his children, but not over two sections in all; and no patent to come till the child becomes of age.

6. Purchases may be made in quarter sections; but no one shall enter more than four quarter sections not contiguous. All

land to be taxable by State authority from the day of purchase.

7. The law to continue to the 30th of June, 1840.]

TEXAS—MEXICO—FLORIDA.

The intelligence from Texas, as late as the 27th ult., is of the most gratifying character. The army is said to be the most efficient body of men, of their number, ever organized. There are not twenty men in it, over 40 years of age. It is now encamped near St. Antonio, and prepared in every respect, to meet the Mexicans on their first approach.

There can be no doubt, of a general disaffection among the Indians, on the borders of Texas and the United States. The Texas Telegraph of the 27th ult. says, "An Express from the corps of rangers in Robinson's column has just arrived, and informs that a skirmish between a body of 103 Indians and 41 Rangers, took place on the 7th inst. in which two of our party were killed."

New Orleans papers of the 4th and 6th instants, express a firm conviction, that there will soon be a general war with the Indians, on the border of Louisiana and Arkansas, and are calling upon government to be prepared for the event.

The Texas papers, are sanguine of the immediate recognition of that government, by the United States, and do not appear to entertain a doubt on the subject, though they had received the special message of the President.

Dates from the city of Mexico, as late as the 25th ult. show that the rejoicing in that city on account of the liberation of Santa Anna, was continued with the greatest enthusiasm. The most furious animosities were being upon him, and there could be no doubt of his placing himself again at the head of government with the greatest ease.

The British squadron, continued the blockade of New Grenada, and the report of a declaration of war between Peru and Chili is fully confirmed.

From Florida.—The report by way of Pensacola, that General Jesup had captured Jumper and Abraham, is neither contradicted, nor confirmed by later intelligence. There is no doubt, he is in close pursuit of a considerable body of Indians, on the Ochlawaha, and near St. Johns river.

The next intelligence direct from him, will probably contain something decisive. In the mean time, straggling parties of the Indians, continue to elude the troops, and commit depredations on the frontier settlements.

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans papers of the 7th inst. contain intelligence from Vera Cruz, which states that the Supreme Government had ordered to Vera Cruz, directing that in the event of Santa Anna arriving there, the authorities should receive him with all the honors due to him as President of the Republic.

The following is the reply of the Vice President to the committee of Congress who waited on him to inform him of his election by the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: I have received, with no ordinary emotions the notice through your committee of my election to the office of Vice President of the United States by the Senate.

The most fulsome adulations were heaped upon me, and there could be no doubt of his placing himself again at the head of government with the greatest ease.

Observing that your decision is in harmony with a majority of the States, and a majority of all the electors in the primary colleges, my gratification is heightened, from the conviction that the Senate, in the exercise of their constitutional prerogative, concurred with, and confirmed the wishes both of the States and people. I feel that the privilege of my presence in the deliberations of your enlightened body, from and after the third of March next, permit me to make use of this opportunity to say, that I cannot feel insensible to difficulties which I must anticipate, and the frequent occasion I may have for your forbearance.

Though for thirty years a member of one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, yet I have never been accustomed to preside, even temporarily, over either, or in any deliberative assembly. My attention has generally been engrossed by the more immediate and practical business of the House, without special regard to the minutiae of rules and orders so necessary to the progress of business, and so important to the observance of the presiding officer.

Contemplating the character of my distinguished predecessors, and considering my deficiency in point of talent, and the want of experience for the appropriate duties of the station, it is impossible for me to overcome entirely the diffidence with which I meet this new and arduous task.

But this reflection will always console me, that any errors on my part will affect me personally rather than the public; the intelligence of the Senate will guard the country from any injury that might result from the imperfections of its presiding officer, and its magnanimity will cover those imperfections with the veil of charity. In this conclusion, I find a warrant in contemplating among the members of your body so many friends with whom I have been associated in the most intimate and confidential manner.

The division of the Senate into the present and the future, is a subject which I have not yet called upon to give a vote. My hope, is that there may be always sufficient unanimity to prevent such a contingency. If, however, it should happen this duty will be familiar to me, and I shall perform it without embarrassment. In exercising this power, I shall expect the same indulgence that I have ever extended to others, where differences of opinion existed.

To the Senate the most important trusts are committed. Its duties are legislative, executive, and in certain contingencies, judicial. As citizens, every branch of our Government is dear to us; but, by your choice, I shall regard it with special interests. It stands pre-eminent in talent and character. In presiding over its deliberations, it shall be my effort to act with perfect respect and impartiality towards every member, and endeavor, by this course of conduct, to merit the approbation of all.

R. M. JOHNSON.

City of Washington, Feb. 10 1837.

POPULATION OF TEXAS.

The population of Texas as given by Mr. H. M. Morill, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State, is 50,000, of which 20,000 are Anglo-Americans, from the United States; 3500 native Mexicans, of Spanish descent; 12,000 Indians, and 5000 Negroes. The additional territory claimed since the declaration of independence will increase the population to 65,000. Exclusive of the army of 2200, there are 6000 able-bodied farmers, which in an emergency, would furnish 3000 of their number.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—The Senate having despatched the Reform Bill with wonderful unanimity. The bill for the election of Governor, by the people, as also that for the election of a Senator from each county, without the intervention of Electors, and the bill for a new apportionment of representation in the lower House, has all been passed by the Senate, without any material alteration from those originally reported, and with, I believe, an almost, if not quite unanimous vote. I wonder how they'll pass next year? They do not intend, as I learn, to touch the Judiciary; that, according to Mr. Schely's opinion, is too near perfect in form for them to meddle with. Clerks and Registers are yet to be looked at, and whether it shall be thought proper to touch them during the present generation, I am not prepared to say. Some business of a local character was transacted in the House today. The law of last session allowed salted fish from abroad to be re-shipped, or re-sold in the city without inspection, was repealed, it being found that its provisions rendered the citizens extremely liable to imposition from the dealers in lard and wooden outwages. A bill was reported by a member from Somerset, which it seemed had been under the consideration of a Hay, committee, who desired to have free ingress and egress from the port of Baltimore, without so much as saying "by your leave."

In plain terms, the committee asked the House, after having taken the 20,000 dollars which they had contended to allow the city, (out of her own money, to keep open her harbor, to take also the little tonnage duty which she is now allowed to collect for that purpose, as if they were really desirous of rendering the city enabled to keep open her harbor, and thereby effectually crush that property which they have so often transmitted by unwise legislation. After a spirited opposition on the part of our Delegates, the bill was referred to the Committee on Grievances, order that it might be ascertained whether or not the tonnage should not be taken off, and let the General Government give enough to pay the city taxes, and keep open her harbor, out of the thrice ruined and beggared and bankrupt Treasury, which has followed the administration of Gen. Jackson, as foretold by the great Whig prophets. On Monday, I understand, the Reform bill comes up in the House: when they will get through that body, it would take a prophet to tell, and as your correspondent lays no claims to that character, he will leave it for the future to develop.

Yours, &c.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CALHOUN.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Calhoun took occasion in the Senate, to charge the President with being connected with the purchase of the public lands, but at the same time stated that he made the charge on rumor! We regret exceedingly that the President should descend to notice a mere charge uttered by a violent opposing partizan, and based as it is upon nothing more tangible than idle rumor. It is true, when an accusation is made against a man, affecting most seriously his honor and his honesty, he is not to be regarded as a man of most speedy resist the charge by bringing the matter to a direct issue; but in this instance the charge of Mr. Calhoun, unsubstantiated by the least semblance of proof, should have been permitted, in our opinion to have gone for just what it was worth—nothing at all.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th, 1837.

SIR: In the Globe of the 6th inst., I find the report of a speech made by you on the 4th upon the land bill, which contains the following passages, viz:—

"Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Yes, the 'experiment' (Mr. Calhoun delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculations could not go on, and the price of the public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on."

In a former part of your speech, as reported, you say, "The speculation which a particular state of things had given rise to, had been produced by those in power. They had profited by that state of things; and should this bill be passed, it would only consummate their wishes," &c. &c.

Knowing the liabilities of reporters to err in taking down and writing out the speeches of members of Congress, I have made enquiry in relation to the accuracy of this report, and have been furnished with certificates of gentlemen who heard you, affirming that it is substantially correct.

You cannot but be aware, sir, that the imputations which your language convey are calculated, if believed, to destroy my character as a man, and that the charge is one which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. I caused the removal of the deposits for the safe purpose of securing myself or my friends by any other results which might grow out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not to be inflicted upon me. On the contrary, if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact, be a fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty; is too mild for him who will make it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privilege under which this imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures. That privilege it is in no degree my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the use of it. But I exercise only the common right of every citizen, when I inform you, that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular, not having on the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered as the dropping of a morbid imagination, or of sleepless malice.

I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, honor and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as it has been uttered—it being the most appropriate mode by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives, that they may inquire into the necessary proof, and ascertain the truth or falsehood of your imputation, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will not hereto justice to yourself nor place the matter in a position where justice

may be done me by the representatives of the people, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and to fore I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, U. S. Senate.

P. S. I herewith enclose you the copies of two notes, verifying the correctness of the report of your speech in the Globe of the 6th inst.

February 7, 1837.

A. J.

HARRY WHITE.

We have been informed that a letter was addressed by Harry White to his father on the day when he was sentenced to the Penitentiary, and written a short time before he was conveyed to it, declaring in the most solemn language his innocence of the crime for which he had been condemned. The letter to his father was sent unsealed to W. L. Brent, Esq., counsel for Harry White, with a request that Mr. Brent would read the letter and forward it by mail. This letter to the prisoner's father accompanied a letter to the Messrs. Brent, thanking them in the warmest terms for their exertions in his behalf. With Mr. Brent's permission we extract from Harry White's letter to his father as follows:—

"Now swear at this moment, when all hopes are gone, and I can have no interested motive for so doing, by the God of Heaven, the Author of all things, and who knows the truth and falsehood of every thing, and to whom alone I now must look for justice, as I value my happiness in the next world, I swear that I am innocent, and not guilty of the crime for which I have been sentenced, in any shape, form or nature whatever, nor was I ever within the enclosures of any of the public departments. I do not retrace the court or the jury that tried me; they have done their duties; but I declare solemnly that my conviction was the result of false, false testimony, of a combination to enslave, by witnesses deeply interested in my conviction."

Metropolitan.

may be done me by the representatives of the people, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and to fore I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, U. S. Senate.

P. S. I herewith enclose you the copies of two notes, verifying the correctness of the report of your speech in the Globe of the 6th inst.

February 7, 1837.

A. J.

HARRY WHITE.

We have been informed that a letter was addressed by Harry White to his father on the day when he was sentenced to the Penitentiary, and written a short time before he was conveyed to it, declaring in the most solemn language his innocence of the crime for which he had been condemned. The letter to his father was sent unsealed to W. L. Brent, Esq., counsel for Harry White, with a request that Mr. Brent would read the letter and forward it by mail. This letter to the prisoner's father accompanied a letter to the Messrs. Brent, thanking them in the warmest terms for their exertions in his behalf. With Mr. Brent's permission we extract from Harry White's letter to his father as follows:—

"Now swear at this moment, when all hopes are gone, and I can have no interested motive for so doing, by the God of Heaven, the Author of all things, and who knows the truth and falsehood of every thing, and to whom alone I now must look for justice, as I value my happiness in the next world, I swear that I am innocent, and not guilty of the crime for which I have been sentenced, in any shape, form or nature whatever, nor was I ever within the enclosures of any of the public departments. I do not retrace the court or the jury that tried me; they have done their duties; but I declare solemnly that my conviction was the result of false, false testimony, of a combination to enslave, by witnesses deeply interested in my conviction."

Metropolitan.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

CARROLL COUNTY.

The following particulars of the new county of Carroll are given by the Westminster Carolinian.

The population of the county is from 20 to 22,000, and the number of voters about 2700—about three-fifths of the population is taken from Frederick and two-fifths from Baltimore county.

In reference to the amount of white population it is the 4th county in Maryland.

There are about 60 mills in the county, a large number of Saw Mills, several Woolen Factories, Oil and Paper mills—and a considerable amount of water power uncultivated.

The town and villages are as follows, Westminster, (the seat of justice,) Manchester, Taneytown, Uniontown, Humpstead, New Windsor, Middleburg, Freedom, Finksburg, Union Bridge, Frizzelsburg, Mount Vernon, together with several lesser villages.

The number of Election Districts is to be 9. Commissioners will be appointed shortly to lay them off.

Judge Dorney, Kilgour, and Wilkinson, of the Montgomery, Calvert and Anne Arundel County Courts, will set upon the bench of Carroll county. The time of holding the Courts will be designated by law. The County Clerks it is supposed, will be appointed by the judges on the first day of the court.

The Register of Wills will be chosen in a week or two by the Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1837.

In the Senate, a message was sent to the House expressing their willingness to go into the election of Register of Wills for Carroll County on the 16th inst. The bill from the House supplemental to the charter of the Real Estate Bank of Baltimore, was passed.

The two Houses to-day, by joint ballot, elected the following Bank Directors.

For the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore—Francis Neale and John W. Smith.

For the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—Nicholas Brewer, Jr. Richard Swann, and Benj. L. Gant.

For the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Easton—Thomas Hayward, William Hughlett and James Price.

For the Elkhart Bank—Adam Whann.

For the Hagerstown Bank—Alexander Nell, Son, and Daniel Weiss.

Oceola.—A correspondent of the Baltimore "Athletic and Visitor," says, that if the name of this celebrated Indian chief was written according to the vernacular pronunciation it would read *Oo see go-ho-la*, a compound word which means the *howling black tea drinker*. "Every Indian youth," says the writer, as he advances in life, receives some additional name from some peculiar quality of mind or body; and as it is their custom to make a certain noise when this black tea is sowed round in the assembled council, and as Powell excited in raising this peculiar howl we hence have his name."

ALABAMA.—The House of Representatives of this State, by a vote of 77 to 66, passed a resolution requesting their Governor to tender to Gen. Jackson, in behalf of the people of Alabama, their high approbation of the firm consistent, independent and able manner in which he has discharged the important duties of Executive of the United States.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE!

The Richmond Enquirer thus notices the facts referred to:—

The Whig U. of Representatives of Massachusetts have given leave, by a considerable majority, to the State Anti-Slavery Society to hold its meeting in their Hall. Not so the Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania. On the first inst. ant, the Speaker of the House, presented a memorial from members of the State Anti-Slavery Convention, asking for the use of the Hall to lecture in, this evening. Mr. Ford offered a resolution to grant the request; but the House refused to consider it, 55 to 27.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband (a dissipated spendthrift) on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I'm only like the prodigal son. I should reform by-and-by, but I will be like the prodigal son too," she replied, "for I will arise and go unto my father," and accordingly off she went.

A bill has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania, authorizing aliens to hold and convey real estate to an unlimited amount.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1837.

Several errors inadvertently occurred in our last publication which the intelligent reader could, however, easily correct.

It is said that Richard P. Robinson, who was tried not long since for the murder of Ellen Jewett in New York, has obtained a Lieutenant's commission in the Texan service.

style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.
Easton, Nov. 5 1m (G. Cowley)

A NEW VOLUME WITH NEW ATTRACTIONS!!! EVERY BODY'S ALBUM.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
Original & Selected Tales, Essays, & Fables,
EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS
PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED
PUBLIC CHARACTERS AND
OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

Each number comprising seventy-two (72) pages, neatly covered and illustrated—making at the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engravings with Titles and Index complete—at three dollars per annum.

A NEW VOLUME, ANNUALLY PUBLISHED, COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1837. It is a source of much gratification to the publisher that this work, presenting a peculiar and attractive novelty in the literary world, has had a corresponding and extensive increase of patronage ever since it was commenced, in July last. It is consequently an inducement to him to use new exertions to render it acceptable, and he confidently assures the reading public that no expense or pains shall be spared on his part to give entire satisfaction to all who have, or may hereafter subscribe to the "Album." As an assurance of the good faith which he has scrupulously kept with his patrons, the number of engravings, and typographical neatness of his work, and, although it may now be justly considered one of the CHEAPEST monthly periodicals published, he is about making important improvements in its character and appearance, without any change on the present low price of subscription.

"EVERY BODY'S ALBUM" is published regularly every month, in numbers of 72 pages, with a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. THREE COPIES will be supplied to order, for one year, for FIVE DOLLARS—or SEVEN COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher (postage paid) CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

CLARK'S Old Established Lucky Office W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets (UNDER THE MUSEUM.) WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD PRIZES, PRIZES, in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are

Drawn Daily,

Tickets 1 to \$10, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address JOHN CLARK,
Museum Buildings, Baltimore, Md.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed his Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't serv't
E. McQUAY.
Jan 10 1837

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 18th day of October 1836, by Edward A. Slicer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of Ann, (who calls herself Eliza Ann Hopkins, and says she is free and did belong to Rosin Bowman, in Montgomery county, the is about 26 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large scar on the right side of her neck caused (she says) by a burn. Had on when committed, a straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon, a plaid calico frock, red plaid cloak, yarn stockings and prunella shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged as required by the Act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
of Baltimore city and county Jail
Jan. 10 1837

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 12th day of September, 1836, by George S. Eichlerger, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man as runaway, named ANDREW, says he belongs to Peter Miller, near Annapolis Md. His age is about fourteen years, and height 4 feet 10 inches—has a scar over the right eye, and a scar on the right arm—had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout, white linen pantaloons, white vest, cotton shirt, lace boots and tarpaulin hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro boy, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City & County Jail.
Jan. 10 1837

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

THE Subscriber having rented of Samuel Dickinson his Marsh, situated upon the borders of the Great Choptank river, hereby offers to all persons from shooting upon the said premises—his object is for profit. It is presumed all gentlemen will attend to this notice—vagabonds and strollers will be kept off. PETER WEBB,
Dorchester Aurora will copy 3 times dec charge this office.

The Saturday Chronicle, Philanthropist and Mirror of the Times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and so arisanism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, after a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:

D. P. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq.
Col. T. L. M. Kenny, W. G. Clark, Esq.
John Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James McHenry,
J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq.
C. P. Holcom, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq.
Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Ponceast
Miss E. C. Stras, J. Watson, Esq.
Mrs. J. L. Dumont, Chas. S. Cope, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq.
Rev. Jos. Rosing, B. W. Richards, Esq.
Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Trego, Esq.
Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton,
Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq.
Hon. Matthias McKim, Victor Value, Esq.
Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq.
Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Mattson, Esq.
And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

It is of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication. MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,
Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, payable in advance, \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3.00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, \$1.00—in advance.

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Postmasters and others remitting \$10.00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

Orders free of postage, addressed to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and accept a free exchange for our year.

Aug 6. if no

New Hatting Establishment

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has opened a New Hatting Establishment, in the shop lately occupied by Wm. Rozell & Beaton, opposite to Wm. Newmans, and next door to the Bank; where under the superintendence of Mr. Duncan, he keeps constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice,

SILK AND FUR HATS

of superior quality.

At the old stand lately occupied by John Wright, he has opened a Boot and Shoe establishment, and has lately returned from Baltimore with a new and general assortment of

BOOTS & Shoes &c. which he is prepared to sell on the most accommodating terms.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Mr. Wm. H. Shepard will pay attention to all orders in the shoe line.

ENNALS ROSZELL.
Nov. 5 (G)

Collector's last Notice.

ALL persons indebted for County taxes are hereby notified that unless they come forward and make payments before the 20th of February, February they will be dealt with according to law. My deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that time.

WM R. TRIPPE, Collector.
Feb. 7 3w

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for Primary School in Election District No 2 and school district No 5, competent Teacher to take charge of said school.

Application can be made to the subscribers immediately, either personal or in writing. DANIEL WEEDEEN,
JOSEPH BRUFF,
JAS. M. HOPKINS,
Trustees.
Dec 24 3w

To Persons in Want of Money

"Nothing venture, nothing gain!"

\$500

Recently sold and cashed.

Persons desirous to obtain cheap prizes in Lotteries draw every week, have only to call at NEWMAN'S LUCKY OFFICE, nearly opposite the Bank, where they can try their luck, and receive thousands of dollars as soon as drawn.

Aug 20

THE SKETCH BOOK

OF CHARACTER,

an curious and authentic narrative and Anecdotes respecting extraordinary Individuals.

In preparing the following work from ample materials, care has been exercised to avoid in the main, the beaten track of former compilers; to present the reader rather what was accessible, than to copy well known biographies and events. The principal object of the present collection, is to supply a pleasing variety of that kind of incident, which, by exhibiting the marvellous in circumstance, and the extraordinary in character, displays the occasional waywardness of event and its frequent curious operation upon the human mind. It would be easy to prove that, independently of mere entertainment, a knowledge of remarkable facts is necessary to correct the judge's notion upon every-day transactions, and that the science of life, as well as in every other, it is necessary to become acquainted with the exception to the general rule. To estimate properly what is, we must possess some knowledge of what may be; and the information is only to be acquired by an attention to the memorable and peculiar, which have been.

The publication was commenced in July. It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, containing 80 pages each, and will be completed in five months, or sooner, at the option of the publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed.

TERMS.—One dollar for the complete work, or six copies for Five Dollars. Address, L. A. GODEY, 100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 12

NEW CHRISTMAS, GOODIES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of Candy, Raisins, Malaga Grapes, Prunes, Figs, Currants, Almonds, D. Walnuts, Palm Nuts; Chestnuts, Lemmons, &c. &c.

Also, A large selection of Toys with a large quantity of Books selected with great care, besides a variety of fancy articles, Groceries, &c.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

N. B. I have just received 18 dozen boxes of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. Price 25 cts per box with full directions. If the above articles will be sold low for

THE SATURDAY NEWS

AND LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be contained in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusions to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY, & Co.

JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 10 Walnut St. Phila.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARRYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER'S NOVELS,

Comprising—

Pellam, Deveroux,
Disowad, Eug. de Aram,
Rienzi, Paul Clifford,
Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARRYATT. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

CELEBRATED TRIALS

AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD.

Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

TREASON—SEDITION—WITCH-CRAFT—ROBBERY—MUTINY—HERESY—LIBEL—MURDER—PIRACY—FORGERY, &c. &c.

These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many recent cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has been had occasionally to manuscript where printed documents could not be procured.

It is believed that the collection supplies a great deficiency in the Library of the Lawyer, physician, and general reader.

Tomenbers of the Bar the publisher need hardly recommend it, as they must know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should die protesting their innocence. Is it to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could so loudly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; the "Circumstantial Evidence" cases of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well make one ponder upon the law which demands life for him.

The publication was commenced in July and the numbers are issued semi-monthly each number containing 120 pages each, printed on fine white paper of the size of the Mayratt Novels, and will be completed in October, making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms \$2 for the complete work, or three copies for five dollars.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only 72 small duodecimo pages. This edition with cost but 40 cents a number, and contains 120 large octavo pages.

Address, L. A. GODEY, 100 Walnut street Philadelphia.

CLUBBING.

Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for \$5

Do do and Celebrated Trials, for \$5

The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for \$5

Book, for \$5

Saturday News, Sketch Book, and Celebrated Trials, for \$5

Marryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for \$5

Or a remittance of \$5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full and \$2 on account of subscription to Lady's Book.

A CARD

THOSE Persons who are indebted to me for subscription or advertising in the Eastern Shore Whig, in Talbot and Caroline Counties, will please to take notice that I have placed my accounts for Talbot County in the hands of William Barnett and Samuel S. Satterfield, and for Caroline in the hands of William Connelly, who are fully authorized to close the same on accommodating terms; those who neglect this notice and the first call of the collectors, will be proceeded against legally.

RICHARD SPENCER.

12

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 7th day of December, 1836, by Henry Cliffe, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man as runaway, named WILLIAM PHILLIPS, who says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Duval, in Anne Arundel county. His age is about 24 years, height 5 feet 5 inches. Has a scar on the left side of his forehead; several scars on his back, caused by being whipped; and a scar on his left arm, caused by being burnt. Had on when committed a brown cloth close bodied coat, black cloth pantaloons, black silk vest, dark coarse cloth box coat, fine cotton shirt, coarse shoes, yarn stockings and black fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.
Jan 21 3w

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 17th day of December, 1836, by George S. Eichlerger, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man named ALLEN PARKER, says he was born free, and was raised by Captain Hand, in Newtown, on the Eastern Shore, Md. His age is about 25 years, height 5 feet 5 inches; has a scar on his left shoulder, and two scars on his left leg, one stiff toe on his right foot. Had on when committed a blue mixed country cloth roundabout, yellow striped country cloth pantaloons, black vest, coarse tow linen shirt, pair of Munro shoes, and old straw hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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

LATEST FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends generally that recently he has spent a week in Baltimore in taking lessons from one of the most APPROVED CUTTERS IN THE CITY. The subscriber feels assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who have heretofore or may hereafter be kind enough to patronize him. The fashions of the present season may be seen by calling at the subscriber's shop in Easton.

Hoping for a continuance of public favor I remain the Public's

Obedient Servant.

THOMAS J. EARICKSON.

Oct. 22, 1836.

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in the shop in front of Mr. Houston's dwelling, opposite Ozmon and Shannahan's Cabinet shop and next door to Mr. Charles Robinson's Store; where he can be found at all times to execute all orders in his line of business, in a neat and durable manner, and with despatch. He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom; and hopes by personal attention to share a part of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient servant,

WILLIAM COX.

N. B. Persons having Clocks to clean in the country, can be waited upon at their residence at a moments warning.

W. C.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 9th day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro woman as a runaway, by the name of Hester, (and her male infant, she belongs to the estate of Benjamin Arnold, Georgetown & Roan, Kent county, Md. but was committed as the property of Benjamin Brisco Kent county, Md. Her age is about 35 years, and height, 4 feet 7 1/2 inches. The little finger on the right hand off to the first joint, has a scar on her right arm caused by a burn, and is marked by the small pox. Had on when committed a light calico frock, white cotton cape straw bonnet, white stockings and a pair of shoes.

The owner, if any of the above described negro woman, (and her child,) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged as required by the act of assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. city & county Jail.
Jan. 10 1837

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS

MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favours and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish

HORSES, BARUCHES

GIGS, SULKIES,

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES

or any description of Carriage at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and substantial manner and on the most accommodating terms. They assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of esteem and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

MATERIALS

with the assistance of the best of workmen they will be thankful to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and have it brought to their own door free of charge.

All kinds of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasant terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand of various kinds and prices and they solicit an, early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale a pair of handsome young Horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

JOHN EDMONDSON

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet, concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public's Ob't Serv't.

JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

A CARD

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

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

Oct 9

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe & Appendix

From the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1837.

Dr. John S. Spence of Worcester, is elected U. S. Senator for six years from 4th March.

A principal item in the Navy Bill now under discussion in the House of Representatives, is \$400,000 for launching and fitting out the big ship Pennsylvania.

MR. WHITNEY DISCHARGED AND EXCULPATED.

The House of Representatives has disposed of the case of R. M. Whitney, who has been for several days before it on a charge of contempt. A resolution was offered by Mr. Lane providing for the discharge of Mr. Whitney from custody, which prevailed by a vote of 102 to 70. The affair has terminated just as we anticipated, and leaves Messrs. Peyton and Wise in a more ridiculous situation than that in which they were previous to the arraignment of Mr. W.

THE TWENTY SECOND.

We were highly gratified to find that this Anniversary was not permitted to pass unnoticed by our citizens; for if there is a day calculated to arouse a freeman's enthusiasm, and to bring forcibly to his mind the reminiscences of by-gone days, surely that day is the 22d of February.

The honors of the day were ushered in by a salute from the well drilled corps of Easton Guards under the command of Capt. Thomas, and was further enlivened by a display of their soldier like manœuvring. In the Evening the Guards partook of a supper, prepared for the occasion by Mr. Solomon Barrett, a relic of '76. At a seasonable hour the company retired agreeably satisfied with their repast, and well pleased with their efforts in rendering "honor to whom honor is due."

An appropriate Address was delivered before the Easton Lyceum on the same evening, before a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen.

On the 22d inst. a committee from New York, waited on the President of the United States, and presented him the Phœnon made of the wood of the frigate Constitution.

The Globe in speaking of the carriage, gives the following description: "The phœnon is the work of L. Knowles and Co. of Amherst, Massachusetts. These gentlemen incurred great expense in obtaining fragments of the frigate Constitution, which they saved up into bits, so as to select portions clear of both holes and discoloration at shoes and nails, that the panels might present, when united by glue and screws, a uniform polished surface, giving the whole the complexion of solid live oak. The whole carriage, every atom of which is composed of the oak of the ship, is without paint, the beauty, of the surface being derived from the native color of the wood, and the high finish given to it.

"The phœnon is of a new model, and singularly convenient, considering its dimensions and lightness. The skill with which it is put together, and the construction of the springs, cannot be surpassed. All the iron about it received a perfect polish from the file before fitted to its place; not a flaw was left to weaken any part of it. The whole is adapted with the neatness of finish given to the mechanism of a clock. We understand it would require at least three thousand dollars to remunerate the builder for his expense, labor, and trouble.

"Although the costliest material has been used in lining and trimming this beautiful little vehicle, it is altogether simple, plain, and unostentatious. It is, in every respect, a most appropriate present from republicans to the most beloved veteran republicans living.

Who can read the subjoined extract from the President's reply to the committee, without experiencing a thrill of the liveliest sensation at the noble and patriotic sentiment it contains?

"Coming, as it does, from the republicans of the great empire of our rising nation—a city which has so often welcomed, honored, and contributed to support me, as one whom it was pleased to consider among the country's leaders—meeting with it, in the live oak of 'Old Ironsides,' of which it is composed, the collections of the glorious battles, and the storms which that gallant vessel rode out in triumph, while carrying abroad over the great deep the constellation of republican stars, which she never struck to an enemy, and bringing to mind the heroic men, now no more, who have shed their blood on her decks in the cause of their country, and consecrated in immortal annals the fame of our infant Republic—I should be wanting to the high tone you ascribe to my character, if I were not proud of the noble trophy. Appreciate fully the value of the gift in the motive of the gift, and rejoice in the thought that, if the broken ribs of the renowned vessel which once bore our gallant tars to victory, are now destined to bear the wreck of an old soldier to his repose, it has been my good fortune to give new and stout timbers to the ship, as the renovated Constitution, which I hope may conduct, under her fortunate name and destiny, other naval heroes to future triumphs."

"Recall of Governor Case."—In reference to the rumor, lately given in several papers, of President Jackson's displeasure at, and intended recall of, Governor Case, our minister to France, the Metropolitan says: "We have the President's authority for declaring that the ridiculous rumor thus conveyed has not the least foundation in truth. The President's confidence in the honor, integrity, and ability of Governor Case is entirely unaffected by the above newspaper rumormongers of recent circulation."

own father, that it was with much difficulty he was persuaded to return to the house of Mr. James Jackson his old home, and does not show himself in the village, though it is believed that he still visits Mr. James' family. It is said that all the parties will soon leave this part of the country, no deep in their grief and disgrace. Mr. James is a Justice of the Peace, and a lawyer of some eminence though not at present in full practice."

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

In the vote by the Senate for Vice President, as it appeared in the Whig a short time since, there was an omission; the following is a correct Statement.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, with the votes of Michigan 147 Without those votes 144 FRANCIS GRANGER 77 JAMES T. ARMITAGE 23 WILLIAM SMITH 23

As neither of the candidates had a majority of all the votes, the President of the Senate declared that the choice of Vice President did now devolve upon the Senate. The Senators thereupon withdrew from the House, and went into the election, *via voce*. The result was—

FOR RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Mr. Dana, of Maine 147 Mr. Black, of Miss. 147 Walker, of do 147 Page, of N. Hamp. 147 Grundy, of Tenn. 147 Hubbard, of do 147 Mouton, of Louisiana 147 Niles, of Connecticut 147 Nicholas, of do 147 Wright, of N. York 147 Benton, of Missouri 147 Tallmadge, of do 147 Linn, of do 147 Buchanan, of Penn. 147 Ewing, of Ill. 147 McKean, of do 147 Robinson, of do 147 Gives, of Virginia 147 Tipton, of Indiana 147 Parker, of do 147 Hendricks, of do 147 Brown, of N. Carolina 147 Morris, of Ohio 147 Cuthbert, of Georgia 147 Fulton, of Arkansas 147 Strange, of do 147 Sevier, of do 147 King, of do 147 Lyon, of Michigan 147 King, of Alabama 147 Norvell, of do 147 Moore, of do 147

FOR FRANCIS GRANGER.

Mr. Davis, of Mass. 147 Mr. Wall, of N. Jersey 147 Webster, of do 147 Clayton, of Delaware 147 Knight, of R. Island 147 Bayard, of do 147 Robins, of do 147 Kent, of M. r. land 147 Swift, of Vermont 147 Spence, of do 147 Prentiss, of do 147 Ewing, of Ohio 147 Tammison, of Conn. 147 Clay, of Kentucky 147 Southard, of N. Jersey 147 Crittenden, of do 147 Messrs Calhoun and Preston, of S. Carolina, and White, of Tennessee, declined voting.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON was declared duly elected Vice President of the United States, for 4 years from the 4th of March, 1837.

A FETTER BURIED ALIVE.

On Monday morning last, as Samuel Barker, the sexton and grave-digger, at Delbart had nearly finished digging a grave ten feet deep, a great quantity of the earth from each side of the grave suddenly caved in, and completely buried him. The accident was discovered by a man named Hitchcock, who about 8 o'clock was passing through the church yard, on his way home to breakfast. He heard a slight groan, and in a few seconds the groan was repeated. He immediately suspected it to proceed from under the loose earth, and supposing it possible that the grave digger might have been accidentally buried, he called out "Sam are you there?" when he distinctly heard another groan that satisfied him that his suspicions were not ill founded. He gave the alarm, and in a very short time a considerable number of the inhabitants were at the spot, and every exertion was used to clear the loose earth out of the grave, but it was nearly twenty minutes before the body of the unfortunate man was extricated. It was found in a stooping position, and lifeless. Barker was forty-five years of age; he has left a widow and five children to bewail their loss.

Chelmsford Chronicle.

The following is an extract from the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, and provides how drunkards shall be dealt with by the Selectmen of any town in the Commonwealth. It ought to be generally known.

Revised Statutes, Chapter xlvii. Sec. 14 "When any person shall, by excessive drinking of spirituous liquors, so mispend, waste or lessen his estate, as thereby either to expose himself or his family to want or incigent circumstances, or the town to which he belongs to expense for the maintenance of him or his family, or shall so habitually indulge himself in the use of spirituous liquors as to greatly to injure his health or endanger the loss thereof, the selectmen of the town in which such spendthrift lives, shall, in writing under their hands, forbid all licensed inn holders, common victualers, and retailers of the same town, to sell to him any spirituous or strong liquors aforesaid, for the space of one year; and they may in like manner forbid the selling of any such liquors to said spendthrift, by the licensed persons of any other town to which the spendthrift may resort for the same.

DESTRUCTIVE SHOOTING MACHINES.

The Buffalo Journal, through a correspondent, says, that Mr. Robert McCarthy of that place, has invented a gun, which will beat Cochran's all hollow. The writer says he saw the operation with balls weighing nearly a pound, and judged it would throw, with perfect ease, from three to five hundred balls per minute, without the aid of powder or steam. It can be directed to any object at pleasure, and can be graduated from an ounce to a twelve or thirty pound ball. The whole is a perfectly portable battery, which will protect those operating it from musketry or grape shot.

ACTION PRESERVES HEALTH.—You see me of the most delicate frames engaged in active professional pursuits, who literally have no time for illness. Let them become idle—let them take care of themselves—let them think of their health—and they die! The rust rots the steel which use preserves.

The counterfeit notes of the U. S. Bank in circulation are of the old emission. No counterfeit of the new bank notes has yet been attempted.

One of the subordinates in the Post office at Cincinnati has been detected in stealing letters containing money. He has acknowledged having stolen fifteen hundred dollars.

The Charleston Mercury contradicts, on high authority, the story that Santa Anna drew a draft in favor of the Texas Government, which was paid at New Orleans. He had no money, and his travelling expenses in this country were borne by his conquerors.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1837.

There has been a good deal of local business transacted in the House, in the last few days—a good proportion of which relates to your city. Yesterday, Mr. Bassett, of Frederick, obtained leave and reported a bill relating to private Bankers in the State. This bill, I understand, proposes to compel every private Banker, who shall issue any note or notes, in the character of a Bank note to pay to the State for the privilege of issuing such notes, a bonus of two thousand dollars, and a penalty of one hundred dollars, for each and every note put into circulation, without a compliance with said law, or the payment of the bonus aforesaid. Whether the Legislature possess the power to do this or not I will not now hazard an opinion, as it is a subject I have thought but little of; but it would seem but fair that private Banking Institutions should be placed in this respect upon an equality with those of a corporate character. The Reform Bill (as it is here called) has not yet been taken up in the House, since it squeezed through the Committee of the Whole, where it was passed, I hear, by a single vote. You know, I suppose, that this beautiful sample of "Constitutional Reform" gives both a Delegate and Senator to this rotten borough—this excrement upon the body politic, which ought, long since, to have been lopped off, and turned over to Anne Arundel County. But the determination is, that the power must and shall remain with the small counties, & this ancient & time-worn village, & that the large counties, & Baltimore & Annapolis, full of "municipal corruption," "ignominious fraud," & "gross delinquency," must and shall be cramped and kept in check. I tell you this is the feeling; and whatever change may be recommended or adopted, nothing will be done to compromise this principle. Mark what I say—I protest not to have inherited, or acquired the mantle of prophecy, but in the language of Sam Patch "some things can be seen as well as others;" and I see this, or I am most grossly deceived. The idea of representation, according to population, (the only republican doctrine,) is openly scouted—and no intention is manifested to adopt this principle in the House of Delegates. As long as the counties and the cities of Washington and Annapolis are to be placed upon an equality in the Senate. Nothing is contemplated to be done in relation to the Judiciary, the most inefficient, ill-organized and extravagant department of the whole Government. Such is the present aspect of "Constitutional Reform."

ANAPOLIS, Feb 15, 1837.

In the House to-day, an order was adopted, postponing Mr. Richardson, calling upon the Lottery Commissioners to report what numbers of lottery tickets were sold during the year 1835, &c designating those which were sold under grants from other States. What amount of revenue the State derived therefrom—and the expense of the present system in the State—the number of grants now in existence under authority of this State—how many and what private grants are under their management—and the probable time it will take under the present system to sell out all the grants.

Mr. Jones gave Mr. Richardson to report on the incorporation of the United Brothers of Baltimore.

An order was submitted by Mr. Buchanan, proposing that the Committee on Public Printing revise the proposals for it. It lies on the table. Mr. Brengle obtained leave to report a bill to prohibit Private Bankers from issuing notes in the State of Bank Notes.

The order submitted by Mr. Buchanan some time since requiring the Chancellor, the Chief Judges of the several Judicial Districts, and the Chief Justice of the Orphans' Courts to make a report as to the manner in which the records in their offices have been kept—after being amended was adopted.

In Senate, the bill from the House supplemental to the charters of the Citizens' Bank, and the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, were passed.

Mr. Jones from the committee on Corporations made a favorable report on the bill from the House to incorporate the Mineral Company of Baltimore county.

Both Houses disposed of a number of local and private bills.

SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

"TRUTH IN STRANGE—STRANGER THAN FICTION," says the poet, and the subjoined narrative from the Hamilton Gazette, published at Stevensburg, Indiana, goes to prove at least that events as strange and horrible as any that writers of fiction imagine, do sometimes happen. The Gazette says:—"In June, 1835, three men arrived at Stevensburg a laboring man, about 35 years of age, who soon after engaged himself to take charge of the farm of Saml. James, Esq. of this village. He represented himself to be from Orange county, N. Y. by name Alexander Jackson. After living with Mr. James until January 1834, he purchased a farm about nine miles distant from this place, and shortly afterwards offered his hand in marriage to a young woman who resided in Mr. James' family, and adopted daughter of Mr. J.—in fact, she went by the name of Sarah James, and her person in this village may be seen recently, but she was a natural daughter of that gentleman. Mr. James objected to the match, but Jackson represented himself as a relation of the President of the U. States; and being a good looking, and withal an intelligent person, Miss J. was pleased with him, and urged her father to consent to their marriage. In the May following they were married, and Mr. James gave Jackson a handsome farm, adjoining his own, as Sarah's portion, on which Jackson built himself a house, and they lived very happily together. Since their marriage Mrs. Jackson has borne her husband two fine boys, the youngest being at present but two months old. But let us give the history of Jackson, as now discovered by his own confession, and by the appearance of a person in this community, who has turned all his domestic joys into a cup of bitterness, and rendered his poor wife heartbroken.—In the first place, then, his name is not Alexander Jackson, (and for the present we shall suppress his real name.)—During his boy-hood he became the father of a female child—the mother being of respectable parentage, and as it now appears, a relative of our respected townman, whom Jackson has hitherto called father-in-law. He soon left the scene of his disgrace, which is in Orange county, N. Y. and afterwards for many years lived in the vicinity of Albany, where the individual who now exposed him knew him by his real name.—His name was also well known to Mr. J. as the father of his adopted daughter. Judge then of the agony of all parties when it became known that the beautiful Sarah James was not a natural daughter of Mr. J. and that she had discovered in her husband her own father!—Truth is indeed stronger than fiction, for this is but a simple narrative of facts—so attached was the daughter to her

members of the families were during this time, endeavoring to preserve order, and to prevent an affray. Mr. Peyton turned from Mr. Whitney, and standing with his back to the fire, said, by way of soliloquy, or without addressing himself to any one in particular, "hitherto, I have treated him with marked respect—damn him—I have treated him just as if he had been a gentleman; to be thus insulted by a damn'd thief and robber! damn him—he shan't do it."—While uttering these last words of this sentence he became apparently more excited, and turned towards Mr. Whitney, who rose, and said he claimed the protection of the committee while he was before it, when Mr. Peyton said—"God damn you, you shan't speak—you shan't say a word while you are in this room; if you do I will put you to death," and made towards him, at the same time putting his hand in his bosom. Mr. Wise who had previously gone round the long table, and placed himself near Mr. Whitney, here interposed; and he, with Mr. Garland, who was standing between Mr. Peyton and Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Martin who was by his side, it is believed to calm him and to prevent his going towards Mr. Whitney. Mr. Wise said, "Don't Peyton; damn him, he is not worth your notice," or words to that effect. Judge Martin here moved that the examination of the witness be suspended. Mr. Hamer opposed it; and addressing himself to the chairman, went on to make some remarks, but I do not distinctly recollect them.

Mr. Peyton then resumed his seat, but soon turned towards Mr. Whitney, and said, "Damn him his eyes are on me. God damn him, he is looking at me as if he wanted to kill me." A series of other remarks, when Mr. Hamer made some further remarks, when Mr. Garland suggested that the witness should retire to another room, which he did. Mr. Peyton then apologized to the committee, and Mr. Hamer offered the resolution, which has been published; on the passage of which Mr. Whitney was recalled, and the resolution was communicated to the chairman. Mr. Whitney said that if he had done any thing which the committee considered disrespectful, he regretted it, and apologized for it. Another interrogatory was proposed to him, which he answered; and then the committee rose, and also preponed through the chair to this witness, the answers to which, with the questions raised to them, will be published as soon as they can be prepared for the press.

The case of R. M. Whitney vs. B. Peyton and H. A. Wise engaged the House yesterday and the day before, and will be continued to-day. Stronous attempts were made by the friends of the latter gentlemen to arrest the progress, but without avail. They have made their best, and they must lie upon it—though the thorns, of which they now find it composed, should pierce to the quick. Alas for them! Why did they not content themselves with their "explanations"—in which the attempt was made to appeal to the prejudices and passions of their party and mislead their judgment, in the hope of counteracting the effect of Mr. Whitney's statement to the public, by declaring against that statement as containing not one jot or tittle of truth? Why would they provoke an investigation which, if it proved, not that Mr. Whitney's statement was entirely true, but that it was less than the disreputable charge which he had made, and for his "contempt?" Did they think that the question which that procedure would bring before the House would be simply as to the alleged contempt, which would probably bear against that gentleman? Or did they act under the influence of that insatiable thirst for so often in human affairs objects to the good, to great offence, compelling the perpetrator, by an unconscious though irresistible impulse, to their own betrayal, and to that retribution which they might otherwise perhaps have escaped? Quos Deus perdere vult prius demeretur. It is, however, now too late for retreat. The country is awake on this subject; the House is, as appears from the votes, up and determined; and the matter will not, we believe, be suffered to drop until its outraged dignity is vindicated, partially at least, even if not to the full extent which is due to it.

Georgetown Metropolitan 20th inst.

A RUINED COUNTRY.

It is now nearly eight years since our present venerable Chief Magistrate entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties of the nation. Ever since that event occurred, the country have kept up a continued cry, and the course which has been pursued by him and his administration, would be productive of the inevitable ruin of the country. But what has been the result of the ruinous process of which the opposition have so loudly complained? The last remains of the national debt has been extinguished; from many articles on which heavy duties were formerly paid, the duty has been entirely abolished, and on many others they have been very materially reduced; and yet, the principle ground of complaint on the part of the opposition, against the administration, is the accumulation of a large amount of revenue beyond the wants of the Government. From the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, recently submitted to Congress, it appears that the revenue derived during the past year, from customs, amounted to \$23,000,000, and from other sources \$820,200; making the aggregate \$23,820,200. Since 1829 there has been an addition of \$45,993,207 to our metallic currency. The cotton crop of this year is estimated at 1,670,000 bales, being \$10,000 more than was produced in 1835. Since the 4th of March 1833, the Government has appropriated \$26,982,068 to extinguish Indian titles to lands, and to remove the Indians beyond the Mississippi; and the expenses of our Indian wars since that time, have amounted to upwards of \$13,000,000. The amount of land acquired within six years from the Indians, is about 90,000,000 acres, which will more than discharge all the appropriations that have ever been made on account of Indian wars and Indian titles. And the ordinary expenses of the Government amount to about \$20,000,000.

When we look at all these facts, we may well ask if any country was ever before, in so short a time, thus ruined. And what is now to be done? It is impossible, under the operation of the existing tariff, to prevent an accumulation of revenue beyond the wants of the Government; and, in order to reduce the amount, and prevent the future ruin of the country, the Committee of Ways and Means have proposed to reduce the duties for the purpose of reducing the amount of the revenue. As the opposition have complained so loudly of an accumulation of revenue so large an amount might have been supposed that they would have been delighted with the proposition; but so far is this from being the fact, that they are open-mouthed and violent in their opposition to it, and in contending that the famous compromise act of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun shall not be touched. Can any man contemplate what would satisfy such men? That is the determination to find fault, right or wrong, must be perfectly apparent to every sensible and intelligent man.—Balt. M.

which, I apprehend it to be no accident, that Rothschild himself might envy the opportunity which it afforded. Such it has proved to be.

The administration has profited by this vast patronage, and the prejudice which it has excited against the bank, as the means of sustaining themselves in power. It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks, in illustration of this. The truth of the statement is known to all the Senators, who have daily witnessed the party topics which have been drawn from this fruitful source. I then remarked that, if rumor were to be trusted, it was not only in a political point of view that those in power had profited by the vast means put in the hands of the Executive by the experiment—they had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view. It has been frequently stated, and not contradicted, that many, in high places, are among the speculators in public lands, and that even an individual connected with the President himself, one of his nephews, was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. McLemore.

To the indefinite charge, that "those in power had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view," by the experiment, it is sufficient to say that Mr. Calhoun, by failing to specify any individual in power who has so profited, or any particular fact showing how they have so profited, evidently skulks from the duty which, as a Senator, he owes the country. If there are any such great State criminals, why does he fail to bring them to justice?

It is very clear, however, when we take his repeated such connection with the request made by the President, that Mr. Calhoun cannot venture to give his accusation the scope which it was supposed by many he intended to give it. He connects the President (it will be seen by the only specification extorted from him) very remotely indeed with the profits of that experiment, "which Rothschild might envy." He says: "One of his nephews was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. McLemore."

And why did not Mr. Calhoun name him before? Why did Mr. Calhoun leave it to be inferred by those who did not know the family of the President, that he alluded to the son of some brother or sister of the President? Why did he leave to the inference even of those acquainted with the fact that the President has no blood relation in the world—that the person alluded to was some of those adopted nephews of his wife, who, as allied to her by consanguinity, have a place in the affections of the President? Why did he not name Mr. McLemore to the Senate at the threshold; and instead of saying he was the President's nephew, tell us body that he was a gentleman (as he well knew the fact to be) connected neither with the President nor his deceased wife by the ties of blood, but had married a lady, who, while living, was the niece of Mrs. Jackson, but that death had long since dissolved the remote alliance which made Mr. McLemore, as the nephew-in-law of Mrs. Jackson, in some sort the nephew-in-law of General Jackson, but that that relation has never subsisted between President Jackson and Mr. McLemore? Every body will see the motives which induced Mr. Calhoun, under the name of a nephew, without giving the name of the individual.

But the insinuation through which Mr. Calhoun connects Mr. McLemore, as one profiting by the experiment, in the only way in which it can be understood, is utterly false. The only mode in which it is possible that Mr. McLemore could be supposed to have turned the removal of the deposits to account, as a land speculator, is, that he availed himself of that event, to borrow money from the deposit banks to invest in the public lands. But even this far-fetched suggestion, which is left by Mr. Calhoun to be gathered from the circumstances, as grouped by him instead of being distinctly made, turns out to be without foundation. Mr. McLemore is not a borrower of money from the deposit banks to invest in land speculation. He is the mere agent of some large Atlantic company of capitalists, and receives a stipulated compensation from them for locating the lands in which their money is invested.

So much for Mr. Calhoun's specified case, designed to connect the President and the experiment with land speculation. If he was driven to designate "those in power" who have profited by the experiment, we suppose he would be compelled to hunt up some register or receiver, who has borrowed money from some bank, and bought a few sections of land with it.

THE WHITNEY CASE.

We copy from the Washington Globe, the following testimony of Mr. Fairfield before the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEY then called the Hon. John Fairfield of Maine, and the following interrogatory, in writing, was then read by the Clerk.

"Please state all the circumstances attending the dispute and disorder which occurred before the select committee, whereof Mr. Garland, is chairman, on Wednesday, the 2d, and state, particularly all that was said or done by Messrs. Wise and Peyton, as members of said committee, and all that passed on said occasion."

The testimony of Mr. Fairfield, in writing, in answer to the above interrogatory, was soon after read to the House as follows:

"At the commencement of the affair alluded to in the question, the different members of the committee were situated as follows, as near as I can recollect: Mr. Whitney sat at a small table in a corner of the room, near the fire place; Mr. Peyton, Mr. Garland, Mr. Hamer, and Mr. Gillet, sat at a long table, placed transversely in front of the fire, Mr. Hamer at the opposite end, and Mr. Garland and Mr. Peyton in front, the latter nearest to Mr. Whitney, and with his back turned, partially so toward him, one proposing interrogatories, and the other answering, in writing, the questions and answers being handed to the chairman, and by him read to the committee. Mr. Wise, Martin, and myself were sitting upon a sofa at the side of the fireplace opposite Mr. Whitney. Mr. Pierce and Mr. Johnson were not present.

When the chairman read the answer of Mr. Whitney to the interrogatory of Mr. Peyton, both of which have been published, the latter turned to Mr. Martin, and said, 'Mr. Chairman, I wish you to inform the witness that he is not to answer me in his answers, if he does, God damn him, I will take his life upon the spot.' He then rose and turned towards Mr. Whitney, and said: 'I want you to understand, sir, that I claim no protection from the Constitution, and if you insult me you damned dog, I will take your life.' Mr. Wise rose & advanced to the side of Mr. Peyton, and addressing himself to Mr. Whitney, said: 'Yes, this damned man is an insupportable.' Mr. Garland and other

For Damages to Dwelling house,

as per estimate made and proved by James W. Collins, \$9,691 40

For Furniture, as per inventory made and proved by Mrs. Glenn & Mrs. Achess Wilkins, as follows:

In front parlour, \$1,947 00
In back do, 1,212 00
In breakfast room, 406 50
In kitchen, 106 00
In hall, 870 00
In front room second story, 995 00
In back ditto, 564 00
In dressing room, 210 00
In passage second story, 600 00
In front room second story, 200 00
In back do, 150 00
In front nursery, 93 00
In back do, 148 00
In front basement, 157 50
In servants' room, 62 00
In closet No. 1, containing Glass, 1,045 00
Chairs, &c., 218 00
In closet No. 2, 51 25
In chairs in breakfast room, 259 00
For Groceries, exclusive of Wine, 800 00
For table and bed linen, 181 00
For contents of smoke house, &c., 139 00
For miscellaneous articles, \$10,979 25

For Library as per estimate, proved by Mr. Glenn, Mr. Eichleberger, Mr. Grafton L. Dulany, as follows: Law, Miscellaneous, 12,000 00

For rent of House and Office, one year, 1,200 00

For from \$500 to 4000 bottles of Wine, and 1 pipe of Madeira Wine, and other Liquors, as per estimate made and proved by Mr. G. W. and William H. Gatchell, esq., \$5,000 00

Whole amount allowed, \$37,270 65

SCHEDULE E.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Evan T. Elliott, by the commissioners under the law of the last session—the items for which it was made, and the proofs before the commissioners.

For Furniture, as per inventory made and proved by Evan T. Elliott, \$3,547 55

For Library as per estimate proved by do, and known to one of the commissioners, \$4,747 55

SCHEDULE F.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Elizabeth Patterson by the commissioners under the law of the last session—the items for which it was made, and the proofs before the commissioners.

For damages to Dwelling, as per estimate made and proved by Mrs. Patterson, \$940 44

For Furniture, as per ditto, 453 00

For rent of House while being repaired, 250 00

Whole amount allowed, \$1,643 44

SCHEDULE G.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Elizabeth Patterson by the commissioners under the law of the last session—the items for which it was made, and the proofs before the commissioners.

For silver waiter destroyed in Mr. Morris's house, as proved by Mr. Morris, and with, as per proof of Mr. Kirk, Silversmith, \$400 00

SCHEDULE H.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Charles R. Brown, by the commissioners under the law of the last session—the items for which it was made, and the proofs before the commissioners.

For damages to House and Furniture, as per inventory made and proved by E. L. Finley, \$565 50

For damage to Orchard and Garden, as per do, 187 30

For rent of Dwelling while being repaired, 159 71

Whole amount allowed, \$912 76

SCHEDULE I.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Charles R. Brown, by the commissioners under the law of the last session—the items for which it was made, and the proofs before the commissioners.

For Damages to Dwelling and Furniture, as per inventory made and proved by Jesse Hunt, as per bills proved and paid, \$113 30

SCHEDULE K.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Charles Richardson, by the commissioners under the law of the last session—the items for which it was made, and the proofs before the commissioners.

For Damages to Dwelling house as per estimate made by the personal inspection of the commissioners, \$16 42

From the Washington Globe.

We give below the President's letter to Mr. Calhoun, written with a view to set right certain misapprehensions by which (as it was understood by persons in the galleries, as well as by the reporters) the ex-vice president sought, to implicate the President in the land

FROM FLORIDA—REPORTED SUR- RENDER OF OSEOLA.

The Savannah papers state that a letter had been received from that city from an officer in the Army in Florida, containing the gratifying news that Oseola has come into James's camp with 300 warriors.—The great Chief formed his men into line—then he himself, against a tree—and when the U. S. officer, who was deputed to receive him, came up, he approached him, and gave up his rifle, with all the grace of a fallen hero.

Gen. Jessup has thus covered himself with glory, for there can be no doubt that he will eventually have the haughty and malignant, but truly brave Oseola, within his power. We are glad that Jessup has succeeded. One of our generals, at least, will not be brought to a Court martial for not doing his duty. What Clinch, Gaines, and Scott, under fair auspices, could not have accomplished, Gen. Jessup has been enabled to perform. The state which has visited the national escutcheon, that of permitting a band of savages to burn our habitations, and destroy our citizens, with impunity, is a black wiped off.

Our correspondents need be under no apprehension respecting the truth of our statements. We can vouch for their general correctness.—The Oseola brings official despatches from Gen. Jessup, of the same tenor, and all may be assured that the war was terminated. We omitted to state before, that Jumper and Alligator selected the 18th of the current month as the day on which they were to meet Gen. Jessup, with Oseola, DEAD OR ALIVE.

Gen. Jessup was informed, in the action of the 30th inst. 150 negro prisoners, 250 ponies, and 1000 head of cattle.—*Georgian.*

STILL LATER, AND CONCLUSIVE FROM FLORIDA!

OSEOLA HAS SURRENDERED WITH 300 MEN.

A slip from the office of the Millersville Recorder of the 17th inst. fully confirms the above intelligence. An express arrived directly from Gen. Jessup to St. Mary's, conveying the above important intelligence, which took place in the manner described in a paragraph above. Oseola is a prisoner of war, and all the other leading chiefs have brought in their families as hostages, till they can collect their followers, and surrender them on conditions of their emigration west of the Mississippi.

Thus ends the Indian war in Florida. Government has expended a large amount of money—one or two of our Major Generals nearly disgraced, and the whole affair ended at last by the perseverance of General Jessup, with a small, but efficient force.—*Del. Gaz.*

FRANCE.

From Paris papers to Dec. 31.

The investigation relative to Meunier is proceeding with activity. It appears that his crime is not isolated, and that the police have obtained clues to certain individuals, who are it is said, very seriously compromised. It is also said that there have been found a file of papers relating to a previous investigation, lists of *JAFFRES* (associates) at the announcement of the arrest of the following individuals: Jean Francois, saddler, a sure man. Finally, if every report in circulation is to be credited, the attempt of this criminal has very extensive ramifications. We trust that the result of the investigation will prove that all these sinister reports are without foundation. Every witness as yet examined represents Meunier as a person devoid of intelligence.

The most prominent features of this character and this which exercises the greatest influence over his actions is an all excessive degree of self-conceit, which, joined to a headstrong and hostile spirit, has betrayed him into the commission of the thousand extravagances. He is described as possessing a sort of mania for making the most extraordinary wagers, and when he had once pledged himself to any act, he never failed to commit it, however stupid it might be. He was in the habit of laying wagers, for instance, that he would drink off two bottles of brandy, or of the *LIQUEUR SYSTEME*, and that he would eat a dinner prepared for 6 persons, &c. On Christmas night, two days before he committed the crime, he made a singular bet—namely, to swallow the contents of an enormous mustard pot. Shortly after he had taken this powerful dose, he was seized with delirious symptoms, and fell into a state of torpor which lasted nearly 36 hours.

We understand, from good authority, that the assassin Meunier has been confronted with his father and mother. At that sight he was powerfully affected, and it would appear that their presence had induced him to make certain disclosures, in consequence of which warrants have been issued against several individuals.

THE JACKSON CHEESE.

The great cheese which was made an offering to Mr. Jefferson, as the most appropriate present which the farming class could tender to the President—the first who brought their influence to bear with its full and proper weight in the public administration—is on display by the mammoth cheese which a patriotic citizen of New York (Colonel MERRICK) sent more than a year ago to President Jackson. The Jefferson cheese, presented by the citizens of Cheshire, Massachusetts, weighed seven hundred and fifty pounds. The New York present is nearly four feet in diameter, two feet thick, and weighs fourteen hundred pounds. It was transported through the State of New York with great parade, to the place where it was shipped. It reached Washington accompanied with a splendidly painted emblematic envelope. We understand the President designs to offer this great cheese, which is finely flavored and in fine preservation, to his fellow-citizens who visit him on Wednesday next. Mr. Jefferson's cheese was the best of the east room in its unfinished state. The New York present will be served up in the hall of the President's mansion.—*Globe.*

The Treasurer appointed by the late Stephen Girard to close the affairs of his bank has presented Joseph Roberts, the cashier, with a silver pitcher, weighing nearly fifty ounces.

An old money grub in the city of Glasgow who discounted bills for his friends, when the "promise to pay" held good took security in the shape of endorsements, was applied to by a friend to cash a small bill for him, when old Discount required an additional security. The friend who this expected a request of the kind, got into a violent rage, "Security, Sir! I'll give you the Devil for Security." "Well, then just bring him forward; and as I never have seen the gentlemen, get two decent men to say that it is really him, and you'll get the silver."

This Ball took place last night, and was most numerously attended. Not less than 1500 persons were present, a large proportion of whom were beautiful and elegantly dressed females. The scene was one of great splendor and animation, and we trust, will find a more competent delineator, than we feel ourselves to be. Every thing was conducted with the utmost decorum, and the pit and stage of the Theatre being doored over, there was ample room for dancing, in which delightful recreation the large company was engaged when our columns were closed.—*Chronicle.*

ORATORY.

PEYTON—"The d—d scoundrel shall not insult me. I will have the life of the d—d villain. You shall speak: G—d—d you, hold your tongue; G—d—d you, take your eyes off me, you shall not look at me." Wase—"Don't, Peyton; the d—d scoundrel is not worth minding."

We will not say that the above is a fair specimen of whig oratory; but it is the language of two upstart leaders of the Whigs in Congress, used in their official capacity. These men have descended, not only from the dignity of their stations, but from the attitude of common decency, to retail the infamous slang of lying "runces" on the floor of Congress.

Mr. Wise makes an excuse for the conduct of his friend Mr. Peyton, because "He knew that the gentleman from Tennessee regarded that wretch as a minion of Executive power." So, to every man that these wretches take to be a "minion of Executive power," must submit to epithets like the above, from honorable gentlemen; if they do not, the honorable gentlemen will "take their lives," unless their "blood" should be "too mean" to "stain" the honorable hands of the honorable gentlemen.—*N. C. Standard.*

The celebrated race horse and stallion, HENRY, died at his stand in Hanover county, on the 10th inst. after an illness of three days. A post-mortem examination in the presence of a Physician of eminence, was made, and the disease proved to be an enlargement of the spleen or milt. The extraordinary size and appearance of the spleen was such that curiosity prompted its being weighed, and it was found to weigh 104 lbs. Its shape was that of a ham of venison, its length 26 inches, breadth 13 inches, at the widest extremity, and attenuated to a longer point at the other end.

FROM DOVER.

We learn from Dover, that the bill for investing our share of the surplus revenue passed the Legislature on Tuesday—\$250,000 is given to the Farmers Bank as stock owned by the state, and the balance about \$100,000 is loaned to the Wilmington and Suquehanna Rail Road Company.—*Wm. Gaz.*

Senator from Maine.—Hon. Rufus Williams of Augusta, Me., has been nominated in caucus by the Van Buren Senators and Representatives of the State Legislature for the United States Senate. Judge Dana, Hon. G. Park, Gov. Dunlap, R. Williams, E. O. J. Smith, and N. Clifford were the candidates. On the 5th inst. the Hon. Rufus Williams was declared as nominated.

Gen. Scott is at Richmond. A public dinner was tendered to him, but he declined the honor.

NEW YORK SENATOR.

The Hon. SILAS WRIGHT, Jr. was on Tuesday, re-elected by the Legislature of New York, a Senator in the Congress of the United States from that State, for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate, the votes stood 26 a 3, and in the House 83 to 27.

It is a singular fact that the three next heirs to the British throne, the Princess Victoria, and her cousins, the Princess George of Cumberland and Cambridge, were all born within THREE DAYS of each other, in May, 1819.

ROYAL LIBERALITY.—A citizen of Dallas county, Alabama, Wm. P. MOORE, has given thirty thousand dollars for the promotion of education in that part of the State.

THE PLAGUE has recently carried off ten thousand persons in one week at Constantinople, and is ravaging also all the north of Persia.

ROYAL PRIVILEGES.—A person at Berlin complains that he was fined, while walking on the public garden, for having his bull dog with him, while the Duke of Cumberland and Cambridge, were all born within THREE DAYS of each other, in May, 1819.

A charitable society has been formed in London, for furnishing "nightly shelter" to those poor wretches who are destitute of a roof to cover them.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We understand that E. C. Delevan, Esq. of Albany, has made a donation to the Temperance Society, of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.—This is a noble donation, and, if the expenditure is confined to judicious operations, may be the cause of much good.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

The Boston papers contradict the report that the U. S. Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts had been destroyed by fire, with 70,000 stand of arms.

The great match at chess which has been three years in progress between Paris and London, has terminated in favour of the French players, and the Englishmen have remitted the stakes.

Treble Suicide. A youth, aged 19, at Cambridge, resolved to make his exit, saw, swallowed an ounce of arsenic, opened a vein, and then hanged himself—caused by the rejection of his suit to a housemaid.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN SWEDEN.—In Sweden alone there are 16,000 distilleries. Forty million gallons of whiskey are there annually consumed by a population of a little more than three millions.

Two persons were bitten by mad dogs in Wheeling on Saturday last.

MARRIED.

In Kings Creek on 23d, by the Reverend Mr. M. Greenbank, Henry Corey, to Miss Augusta Dudley.

DIED.

In this county, near Easton, on Tuesday the 14th inst. Thomas Bartlett, Esq., after a lingering illness, in the 72d year of his age, respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

In this county on Tuesday last, Mrs. Ann, consort of Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, in the 33d year of her age.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Temperance Address will be delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Town, this evening at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Pimlico, the seat of Teach Tilghman, on Thursday next, the 21st March at 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order
T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

A SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the County will offer at public sale at his residence in Easton on Thursday the 16th of March, a part of his household Furniture, all nearly new and of modern style, viz. of hair Sofa, one dozen easy and a half dozen Windsor chairs, a bureau, a mahogany washstand, and a painted do, a bedstead, a crib &c. together with the usual kitchen furniture.

Also a good horse, gentle in the harness, or under the saddle, and a gig in good repair.

A credit of six months will be allowed for all sums over five dollars.

Either of the above articles will be disposed of at private sale for cash.

JOHN WILEY.

UNCLE SAM.

THE thorough bred horse, Uncle Sam, formerly the property of Col. Thomas M. Foreman of Cecil County, will stand this ensuing season in Talbot & Caroline Counties. Those citizens desirous of breeding to this justly celebrated horse, can avail themselves of his services at the terms, which will be extremely moderate. For particulars see handbills.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
JNO. A. CLOUGH,
BENT TOMLINSON,
Committee.

The Eastern Gazette and Caroline Advocate will copy the above 3 times and charge this office.

TAILORING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has taken the well known stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Earickson, adjoining Mr. Solomon Low's Hotel, and opposite to Mr. Wm. Loveland's store, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and he assures those who may favour him with the work, that it shall be done, in the most fashionable and approved manner. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The Public Obdt. Servt.
WILLIAM F. PARROTT.

Easton, Feb. 25

N. B. He warrants, that if in a failure to fit he make them another garment, or return the money.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of replevin, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed in the name of Martin Goldsborough Trustee of Nicholas G. Singleton against the Rev. Thomas Bayne, Garnisher of James D. Singleton will be offered at public sale on the 21st day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, fourteen and two sevenths acres of land in Oxford Neck in Talbot County being part of a tract of land known by the name of East Otwell, the property of the said James D. Singleton and now in the possession of the said Thomas Bayne. The said land being sold to satisfy the damages costs and charges of the aforesaid replevin expences.

Attendance given by
JO. GRAHAM late Sheriff.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 2 writs of replevin, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against James Gregory one of the joint owners of James Gregory and Edward H. Nabb, James Gregory and John D. Nabb and the other at the suit of Richard A. Imbridge against James Gregory will be sold on Tuesday the 21st day of March next at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz. all those lands and tenements which descended to the said James Gregory as one of the heirs at law of John Gregory dec'd. and which were laid off and allotted to him by commissioners, under and by virtue of a commission, is used out of Talbot County Court on the 16th day of February in the year 1827, containing the quantity of twenty-nine acres and three-fourths of an acre of land more or less; also all the undivided fifth part of the said James Gregory of and to all those lands and tenements, which were laid off and allotted to him by said commissioners to Anne Gregory dec'd. the widow of the said John Gregory deceased, for her dower. Also all the reversionary interest of the said James Gregory, of in and to all those lands and tenements which descended to Mary Ferguson deceased, as one of the heirs at law of the said John Gregory deceased, and which were allotted by the said commissioners to William Ferguson as tenant by the curtesy, all which said lands and tenements all situate in the Chappel District of Talbot County, all seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writs of replevin, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM late Sheriff.

JOHN BAKER.

WORKER IN IRON, STEEL, &c.

MAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has commenced and intends carrying on in all the varieties, (at the corner of West street and the Point road.)

The Blacksmith's Business.

Persons by whom he has heretofore been employed, he deems it only necessary to inform them of his place of residence as he flatters himself that his work will recommend itself. Of the people of Easton and the County around, he deems a share of patronage particularly in his power.

Horse Shoeing,

PLOUGH AND CART WORK, &c. &c.

All he asks is cash enough to purchase materials; old iron and Country produce will also be taken in exchange for work.

J. B. Feb. 23. 1837. eow3t (G) eow3t

JOHN BAKER.

WORKER IN IRON, STEEL, &c.

MAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has commenced and intends carrying on in all the varieties, (at the corner of West street and the Point road.)

The Blacksmith's Business.

Persons by whom he has heretofore been employed, he deems it only necessary to inform them of his place of residence as he flatters himself that his work will recommend itself. Of the people of Easton and the County around, he deems a share of patronage particularly in his power.

Horse Shoeing,

PLOUGH AND CART WORK, &c. &c.

All he asks is cash enough to purchase materials; old iron and Country produce will also be taken in exchange for work.

J. B. Feb. 23. 1837. eow3t (G) eow3t

A CARD.

The subscriber having declined business in Easton, desires to inform his customers and friends, that he feels a heart of gratitude to them for their very liberal patronage, since in the above name place. For those acts of kindness, he can only say, he wishes it was in his power to render in some part compensation, for their benevolent dispositions, towards him. He would inform those who are disposed to encourage the well known Establishment, that he has sold out to one, in whom the public may place implicit confidence, and does not hesitate to say he considers him one of the best cutters in Maryland. It is not from inordinate motives, he says so much, but in justice to him.

Before he closes he would say to his customers that he has some debts to pay, and unless he can collect what is due him, he cannot meet them, therefore, he would respectfully solicit those indebted to pay him the balance of their bills as soon as possible, as he has no design to be hard with them.

The public's obedient servant,
THOS. J. EARICKSON.

Easton, Feb. 23

Public Vendue.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale at his late residence in Easton, on WEDNESDAY 8th March, if fair, if not the first good day, all the personal property of John M. G. Emory, Esq. deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Four Head of Horses,

on Gigs and Harness, also a four wheel Carriage and harness, a quantity of Corn, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by

SAMUEL STEVENS, Adm'r.

of J. M. G. Emory, dec'd.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully inform the public generally that they have a commodious granary on Skipton Creek, and one at Wye Landing, at either of which they will be pleased to receive grain on freight, and having a substantial and fast sailing Schooner, would be thankful to receive a share of the public custom. Grain will be taken off at any of the principal Landings in the neighborhood, and no exertion will be spared to give general satisfaction. All orders for goods accompanied with the cash will be punctually attended to. The public's obedient servant,

WM. POWELL,
PETER B. MARSHALL.

Wye Landing, Feb. 21 1837.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDID NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 1st of March, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

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

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point, where they will receive his personal attention. All orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will be promptly attended to.

The Subscriber has procured the services of Capt. Richard Larimore to take charge of the vessel. Capt. Larimore is well known as a careful and skillful sailor, and is highly recommended by Capt. Valentine Bryan and Wm. Grason, Esq.

To enable the subscribers to be punctual to their hour of sailing, he requests that all freight be sent down before 9 o'clock on day of sailing.

The subscriber will remain at Easton Point on Wednesday morning therefore, persons having business with him should attend to the same on Tuesday afternoon, which he will do exclusively to the accommodation of those who may favor him with their orders.

He has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

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

Feb. 23

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheephead Point," bounded on the East by the land of A. Badegno Botfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay-side, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of One hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore possession will not be delivered in the purchase until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding Wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being situated in Wood and Timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wool land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or leave for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs.—The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 24

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daisy's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty-four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and also the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 3 1837.

Notice of the Sale of an improved Lot in Easton.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by William Vanderford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, whereon there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vanderford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank, for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vanderford, and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 3 1837.

Latest Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD is happy to announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions,

and is now prepared to execute all kinds work in his line with neatness and despatch. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen of call and see his map of fashions, consisting of an new style OVERCOAT, with or without Ape, &c. which fashion is expected to be the winter fad in all the cities.

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style BUSINESS COAT.—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c. &c.

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last seasons. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of those coats. Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

Easton, Nov. 3 1837. (G) eow3t

Talbot County to wit

ON application to me the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by petition in writing of James Nicols, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at the session of the eighteenth hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said James Nicols having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that he said James Nicols be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of the Talbot County Court, on the first Monday 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 James Nicols to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Nicols should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 15th day of November 1836.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Feb. 7 3m

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of January, 1837, by J. WALSH, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, named John Driver, says he belongs to Thomas B. Travis, Little Choptank, Taylors Island, Dorchester county, Md. His age is about 40 years, and his height 5 feet 1 inch. Has a scar on his left cheek, a scar in the corner of his left eye, a scar on the left side of his forehead, a scar on his right arm, his little finger on each hand crooked, caused by being cut, and some marks on his nose caused by being whipped. Had on when com- mitted, a blue cloth round jacket, striped country cloth vest, blue country kersey pants, brown cotton shirt, and red flannel shirt, pair of coarse boots and white yarn stockings, and red comfort on his neck, and a white wool hat.

The owner (if any of the above described
negro man is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges and take him
away, otherwise he will be discharged accord-
ing to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warren
Baltimore City and County Jail.

The Steamboat

MARYLAND.

Will leave Baltimore for Annapolis and
Easton, on Friday next, the 17th inst.
at 7

