

In February, 1833, he was recharged with items for which he had been erroneously credited in the previous settlement, amounting to \$23,229 17; and that by a subsequent allowance for pay and rations to 19th April, 1833, the balance against him was reduced to \$23,337 83, in which sum he appears, by the books of this office, still to be indebted to the United States.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. DAYTON.
To the Hon. ALEX. DUNCAN.
House of Representatives.

House of Representatives,
February 19, 1839.

Sir: I have just received your letter of the 18th inst. in relation to the account of the Treasurer Department at the time Robert B. Randolph was purser in the Navy, with the goods to state to me whether Mr. Randolph was, or was not, a public defaulter, please state to what amount he appeared. It is alike due to myself, as it is to Mr. Randolph that this information should be furnished me. Will you please give it your immediate attention?

I am yours, with high respect,

A DUNCAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1839.

Sir: I have just received your letter of the 18th inst. I was not Fourth Auditor at the time Robert B. Randolph was an acting purser in the navy, nor did I settle his account for that service, I but settled the account of his predecessor in the purser'ship, who had died at sea; and in the course of that duty discovered that Mr. Randolph had received a large sum of public money left by the deceased purser on board of his ship, which he had never been charged, and for which property, public and private, for which he did not appear to have accounted. The amount was accordingly charged to him on the books of the Fourth Auditor, where, I suppose, the charge still stands.

Mr. Randolph denied his indebtedness, alleging that he had paid away the money on account of his predecessor and taken the vouchers in his name, but could produce no proof which would entitle him to credits in the accounting office. It was the opinion of a court of inquiry, called in the case, that he had applied a portion of the money in the way he alleged, and that he was justly indebted for the balance.

I write from memory and cannot particularize.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. A. DUNCAN.

Have been induced to make the enquiries and exposures here exhibited, in consequence of the following communication, viz:

To the Hon. A. DUNCAN, or Ohio.

In a speech which has been published, said also to have been delivered by you, in the House of Representatives, I find that you have classed me among the public defaulters. However much you may be in favor of Abolition "in the abstract," I beg that, hereafter, you will not, in making use of my name, *abolish the truth*. I am no defaulter, as the documents in my possession will show. I may not your creed, sir, to stand up in your place, and with your brazen front, defend honest and honorable men; but you shall not use your "privilege" when I am concerned, without receiving a proper contradiction. You have quite enough to do, to defend the speculations and frauds of your political friends—those who steal millions and use stakes for England, as well as those who steal thousands, and remain at anchor here—without calumniating innocent persons. I therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues.

R. B. RANDOLPH.

Late of the U. S. Navy.

Alexandria, Jan. 30, 1839.

It was not from a spirit of resentment I have been induced to notice the above communication. No! I wanted to notice it to a disposition to do Mr. Randolph justice and right, if I had done him an injury, although I think most readers will conclude with me, that Mr. Randolph might have seen abundance of reason in the following extract, to have desisted from the above communication. This extract is taken from the speech to which Mr. Randolph alludes, and was in answer to Mr. Bell, as the extract shows. When I was exposing the delinquency of the Messrs. F. & W. Mr. Bell of Tennessee rose, and said the F. & W. were not defaulters, it was slander promulgated by the Globe paper.

"Mr. DUNCAN responded, that he did not get the information from the Globe; he obtained it from the records in the archives of the Government; evidence of the highest character and that which is open to the view of every one who desires to read. I hope (said Mr. D.) it is not true. I would prefer to conceal, at all times, human weakness and depravity, rather than expose, where it may be done without publicity; but I would prefer that such depravity as I am now exposing, do not exist. And let me say, once for all, that I know nothing personally of the numerous and wholesale frauds which I am now exposing. I am alike ignorant of the men whom the records show to be the perpetrators of these frauds, with the names of those who committed them are matters of record, and the facts are spread over the whole country, and known to all who read the journals of Congress, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. Consequently my exposition can neither affect the reputation of those named, nor expose or conceal their justice.

I say the remarks contained in this extract might have well superseded the communication. But Mr. R. volunteers the following advice: "I therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues." I return my thanks for this advice; and when I want more I will call for it. But Mr. R. is unkind in saying, "I may suit your creed, sir to stand up in your place, and with brazen front, defend honest and honorable men." I say this is an unkind charge—unkind, if it is intended to fix on me a claim of privilege in consequence of my representative character. I claim no privilege on that ground. I hold myself responsible for all I say, either in my personal or representative capacity. If, in my individual capacity, all I say is that he is a gentleman who so holds me. I want him to have clean hands. He must be such an one whose frauds have not been such as to place him out of time and out of place when he is without the gloomy walls of a degrading penitentiary. He must not have the base and degraded character of coward united to his reputation in life and to his memory in death, by having pulled the nose of an old patriot, withered and bleached by the frosts of seventy winters, and worn to the brink of the grave by services to his country.

A DUNCAN.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

To the Senate of the United States:

I lay before Congress several despatches from His Excellency the Governor of Maine, with enclosures, communicating certain proceedings of the Legislature of that State, and a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State, made in my direction, together with a note from H. S. Fox, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the answer of the Secretary of State to the same.

It will appear from those documents that a numerous band of lawless and desperate men, chiefly from the adjoining British Provinces, but without the authority or sanction of the Provincial Government, had trespassed upon that portion of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain which is watered by the river Aroostook, and claimed to belong to the State of Maine; and that they had committed extensive depredations there by cutting and destroying a very large quantity of timber. It will further appear that the Governor of Maine, having been officially apprised of the circumstances, had communicated to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such provisions, in addition to those already existing by law, as would enable him to arrest the course of said depredations, disperse the trespassers, and secure the timber which they were about carrying away; that in compliance with a resolve of the Legislature, passed in pursuance of his recommendation, His Excellency had despatched the land agent of the State, with a force deemed adequate to that purpose, to the scene of the alleged depredations, who, after accomplishing a part of his duty, was seized by a band of the trespassers, at a house claimed to be within the jurisdiction of the State, whether he had repaired for the purpose of meeting and consulting with the land agent of the Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed as a prisoner to Fredericton, in that Province, together with two other citizens of the State, who were assisting him in the discharge of his duty.

It will also appear that the Governor and Legislature of Maine, satisfied that the trespassers had acted in defiance of the laws of both countries, learning that they were in possession of arms, and anticipating (correctly, as the result has proved) that persons of reckless and desperate character would set at naught the authority of the magistrates, without the aid of a strong force, had authorized the sheriff, and the officers appointed in the place of the land agent, to endeavor, at the expense of the State, an armed posse, who had proceeded to the scene of these depredations, with a view to the entire dispersion or arrest of the trespassers and the protection of the public property.

In the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which has grown out of these occurrences, and is likewise herewith communicated, the former is requested to recall the armed party advanced into the disputed territory for the arrest of trespassers, and is informed that a strong body of British troops is to be held in readiness to support and protect the authority and subjects of Great Britain in said territory. In answer to that request the Provincial Governor is informed of the determination of the State of Maine to support the land agent and his party, in the performance of their duty, and the same determination, for the execution of which provision is made by a resolution of the State Legislature, is communicated by the Governor to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in calling upon the Governor of Maine for the recall of the land agent and his party from the disputed territory, and the British Minister in making a similar demand upon the Government of the United States, proceed upon the assumption that an agreement exists between the two nations concerning the boundary question, exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The important bearing which such an agreement, if it existed, would have upon the condition and interests of the parties, and the influence it might have upon the adjustment of the dispute, are too obvious to allow the error upon which this assumption seems to rest to pass for a moment without correction. The answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox's note will show the ground taken by the Government of the United States upon this point. It is believed that all the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments upon this subject has already been communicated to Congress, and is now on their files. An abstract of it, however, hastily prepared, accompanies this communication. It is possible that in this abridging a voluminous correspondence, commencing in 1825 and continuing to a very recent period, a portion may have been accidentally overlooked; but it is believed that nothing has taken place which would materially change the aspect of the question as then presented. Instead of sustaining the assumption of the British functionaries that correspondence disproves the existence of any such agreement. It shows that the two Governments have differed not only in regard to the main question of title to the territory in dispute, but with reference also to the right of jurisdiction, and the fact of the actual exercise of it in different portions thereof. Always aiming at an amicable adjustment of the dispute, both parties have endeavored and repeatedly urged upon each other a desire, that each should exercise its rights, wherever it considered them to be in such a manner as to avoid collision, and ally, to the greatest practicable extent, the excitement likely to grow out of the controversy. It was in pursuance of such an understanding that Maine and Massachusetts, upon the recommendation of Great Britain, desisted from making sales of land, and the General Government from the construction of a projected military road in a portion of the territory of which they claimed to have enjoyed the exclusive possession; and that Great Britain, on her part, in deference to a similar recommendation from the United States, suspended the issue of licenses to cut timber in the territory in controversy, and also the survey and location of a railroad through a section of country over which she also claimed to have exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

The State of Maine had a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge of the exigency of the occasion calling for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick been correctly advised of the nature of the proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring, on his part, any resort to force. Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence an exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that, to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers, acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the contiguous Governments during the pendency of negotiations concerning the title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangement as to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain has been found heretofore sufficient for that purpose, and I

believe will prove so hereafter, if the parties on the frontier, directly interested in the question, are respectively governed by just spirit of conciliation and forbearance. It is still to be found, as there is now reason to apprehend, that there is, in the minds of some, a misunderstanding by the two Governments, a difference not to be reconciled, I shall not hesitate to propose to her Britannic Majesty's Government a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction, by means of which similar difficulties may in future be prevented.

But between an effort on the part of Maine to preserve the property in dispute from destruction by intruders, and a military occupation by that State of the territory, with a view to hold it by force, while the settlement is a subject of negotiation between the two Governments, there is an essential difference, as well in respect to the position of the State, as to the duties of the General Government. In a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Maine, on the first of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the Federal Executive, in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the Federal Government to do all in its power to effect the settlement of the boundary question were fully recognized, it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object, than by another arbitration, or by a commission, with an empire in the nature of an arbitration; and that in the event of all such measures failing, the President would use his duty to submit another proposition to the Government of Great Britain, to refer the question to a third power, and to still my views upon the subject, and the step shall have been taken, I cannot but properly to invoke the attention of the Senate to other than amicable means for the settlement of the controversy, or to cause the power of the Federal Government to be brought in aid of the State of Maine, to attempt to effect that object by force.

On the other hand, if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce a claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by means of a military occupation of the disputed territory, I shall feel bound to consider the contingency of the Constitution as having occurred, and to open of which a State has the right to call for the aid of the Federal Government to repel invasion.

I have expressed to the British Government a confidence that the agents of the State of Maine have been arrested under an obvious misapprehension of the object of their mission, and will be promptly released; and to the Governor of Maine that a similar course will be pursued in regard to the agents of the Province of New Brunswick. I have also recommended that any militia that may have been brought together by the State of Maine, from an apprehension of a collision with the Government or people of the British Province, will be voluntarily and peaceably disbanded.

I cannot allow myself to doubt that the results anticipated from these representations will be seasonably realized. The parties more immediately interested cannot but perceive that appeal to arms, under existing circumstances, will not only prove fatal to their present interests, but would postpone, if not defeat, the attainment of the main objects which they have in view. The very incidents which have recently occurred will necessarily awaken the Governments to the importance of promptly adjusting a dispute, by which it is now made manifest that the peace of the two nations is daily and immediately endangered. This expectation is further warranted by the general forbearance which has hitherto characterized the conduct of the Government and people on both sides of the line. In the uniform wisdom of Maine, her attachment to the Union, her respect for the wishes of the people of her sister States, of whose interest in her welfare she cannot be unconscious, and in the solicitude felt by the country at large for the preservation of peace with our neighbors, we have a strong guarantee that she will not disregard the request that has been made of her.

As, however, the session of Congress is about to terminate, and the agency of the Executive may become necessary during the recess, it is important that the attention of the Legislature be directed to the consideration of such measures as may be calculated to obviate the necessity of a call for an extra session. With that view, I have thought it my duty to lay the whole matter before you, and to invite such action thereon as you may think the occasion requires.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 26th February, 1839.

NINE!—Not the nine muses, read reader; but the matter of fact fellow, number nine. This No. 9, after all, is not without poetry and romance. Indeed, sometimes he is a very comical rhyming character, and appears to delight in performing half a dozen parts in one piece of the same stage.

It may not be known to every learned Theban that all the products of the figure 9 produce the same result by addition of the combinations.

For instance:—

9 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81

Add up any of the above results and it will produce the primitive number—9.

It will also be seen that the products are formed by the transposition of the figures; as for instance beginning at contrary ends—81, 18, 72, 27, &c.

No. 9 is one of those great characters who can go through all the changes of life and business, and still preserve his unity and integrity. Three years ago in a certain boarding school, a hundred miles from Brooklyn, the young ladies in the Class of Literary Composition, were required to write an essay on the then forthcoming new year.

The following was chosen to receive the second best premium on account of its path and brevity.

"The new year is bisextile; the figures forming its date are 1 8 3 6; the two first figures are the quantity of the two latter; each two figures combined make 9, the four make 18, which two figures combined make 9; the product is 16 524, which figures added together make 18. Such a combination rarely occurs."

[N. Y. Student.

METHODISTS.

The whole number of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, is 728,625. Total increase last year, from December, 1838, 59,572.

Tom Hughes, the slave of John P. Darg of Alabama, about whom a great abolition excitement was recently made in New York has been convicted in that city of robbing his master of \$8000.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, March 5, 1839

Mr. M. O. COLTON, Esq. will please accept our thanks for his kind attention in forwarding us a list of the county appointments.

The Frederick county contested election has been referred back to the people by a tie vote. The majority of the Committee on Elections reported in favor of Balenbaugh's right to a seat, but, much to the disappointment of some of the rank and file Whigs, it was rejected by the House.

KENT ELECTION.—As we apprehended, the result of the election in Kent on Thursday last, to supply two vacancies in the Delegation from that county in the State Legislature, has been favorable to the Whigs.

Whigs. 471 Lassel 406

McDaniel 456 Kirby 395

It will be seen by a comparison of the above vote with that of last October, that there was not a full turn out, to which we attribute the defeat of Messrs. Lassel and Kirby.

Lassel 535 Constable 535

Kirby 535 McDaniel 534

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We were gratified to hear a day or two ago that the Democratic Republicans of Dorchester, resolved to support our inestimable friend, James A. Stewart, Esq. at the election held yesterday in that county to supply the vacancy occasioned in the Senate by the resignation of Mr. Eccleston. Though we are prepared for an unfavorable result, yet we cannot withhold expressing our admiration at the course of our friends.

We should indeed be agreeably disappointed to hear of Mr. Stewart's election.

We refrained from answering an article which appeared in the Freedom's Centinel a few days since relative to Mr. Boon; conscious that we would be enabled to satisfy not only the Editor himself, but all who had any doubts of what we asserted, viz. that Mr. Boon did make pledges to certain gentlemen of the Van Buren party in Carolina. The last No. of the Centinel says:—"Since the publication of the article referred to, we have received the strongest assurances of the truth of the charges preferred against Mr. Boon, and we have no doubt authority for saying that he did give the required pledges to certain individuals of the Van Buren party, and that conclusive evidence of the fact will shortly be laid before the public."

The Legislature of Virginia, being unable to elect a United States Senator, has indefinitely postponed the subject.

IMPORTANT NEWS.—The Princess Ann paper says that there has been a meeting held in Talbot, at which resolutions were passed requesting Mr. Boon to resign!

Mr. Wright's Bill "to secure more effectually the public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters" passed the Senate on the 27th ult. by a vote of 23 to 15. Messrs. Clay and Webster strongly opposed it, and we fear that the bill so necessary to prevent the embezzlement of the public money, and so well calculated to prevent defalcation, has been rejected by the Whigs in the lower house. They appear reluctant to pass any measure that may not tend to their political advancement.

THE TROUBLES IN MAINE.—The difficulties in Maine have caused prompt and decided action on the part of the National Executive. The message of the President will be found in today's Whig. The Washington Globe says "it was received by both branches of Congress without the utterance of a dissenting opinion from the views it contains. In the Senate, there was great unanimity of feeling, and scarce a shade of difference of opinion as it regards the policy indicated, on either side of the House."

We present to our readers to-day the communication of Dr. Duncan of Ohio. We have done so, because we feel it due not only to him, but to the party of which he is a bold and chivalrous advocate. We at all times, regret to hear personal and intemperate language from a member of the American Congress, whether in or out of the Capitol. And no one regrets more than ourselves that Dr. Duncan has been compelled to meet the miserable slanders of his Opponents in the manner which stern necessity appears to have required at his hands.

The first newspaper published in England was in the year 1588, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was entitled the English Mercury.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

It is perhaps not generally known, that if any person has been appointed a justice of the Magistrates' Courts and refuses or fails to qualify and file a certificate of qualification with the Clerk of the county, within thirty days after said justice shall have received notice of his appointment as such, his appointment shall be considered void and of no effect, and the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to fill any such vacancy.—Dor. Aurora.

Money received at this office on the most reasonable terms.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

By the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Joseph Turner Theodore Denny

Wm. Arrindale

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Philemon Willis

Thos. S. Hayward

James Chaplain

John Newnam

Woolman Leonard

James W. Abbott

John Bullen

Henry W. Turner

Solomon Mulliken

Henry P. Goegegan

Thomas Jenkins

Joseph L. Turner

James D. Bromwell

Charles W. Reed

Thos. Arrindale

Joseph Turner

Dr. John H. Holt

Edward Roe

Charles Jump

William Rose

James Reiman

Alexander Dudley

Nicholas Rice

Azariah Benny

Robt. T. G. Thomas

W. BAILEY.

Sworn to before me

HUGH TAYLOR.

Denton, Caroline County, Md.

FROM MAINE

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Monday, Feb. 25, 1839.

Information was received last evening from the Aroostook on the 22d inst. Our forces there were in fine spirits. They then numbered about seven hundred.

Every thing on the part of the British and trespassers in the vicinity of the disputed territory was quiet—and no attack of our forces at present is anticipated. An officer of the British army, from Fredericton, passed through this town yesterday, on his way to Washington. He is supposed to be the bearer of despatches to the British Minister, from Sir John Harvey.

A slip from the Bangor Whig and Courier Office dated Sunday evening, states that the volunteers on the Aroostook were strongly protected by a fort made of logs, and had five brass cannon mounted. Several companies of volunteers had arrived within 35 miles of the encampment. Four detachments from the British army had arrived at Lincoln.

There will probably be no fighting at present.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts, have decided that no men, at present, shall be despatched to the frontier from that State, to defend the rights of the ancient Commonwealth. Gov. Everett, thinks that it will be time enough to send assistance, when directed by the general Government.

The Treasurer of Maine has arrived in Boston, and has advertised for a State Loan of \$250,000, for the purpose of carrying on the War.

AGUSTA, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1839.

We have received no information from East of Bangor of a later date than the 19th. Gen. Hodson left Bangor on Thursday last with one thousand men detailed from his Division. A part of the detachment ordered from this Division will leave Augusta on Tuesday next. Most of the companies are ordered to assemble here at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

It is the general opinion of those who know Sir John Harvey, that he will attempt to drive our forces from the disputed Territory. This, unless I am very much mistaken in the men sent there, he will find no easy matter.

Sir John Harvey, now Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, was aid-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, and lost an arm in the military service of his country. He married Miss Caton, of Baltimore, grand daughter of Charles Carroll and sister to the Marchioness of Weslesley and Marchioness of Carmathen.—(Quere to this.)—Boston Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 22, 1839.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.

In the Senate this morning a majority of the committee on elections, consisting of Messrs. Ex. E. VASSAR and M. MAGRUDER, reported favorably upon the case of Mr. Mauley of Carroll, the minority, Messrs. Pratt and Purcell giving notice at the same time, that a certain report would be submitted.—The position Mr. Magruder has assumed, will, no doubt, settle the question, and secure to the State the able service of the Carroll Senator, for the balance of his constitutional term. The bill from the House, proposing to vote in the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore the appointment of the visitors of the Jail, was ordered to a second reading, and may be regarded as a law. So much for the modest consistency of Federalism.

In the House the bill relating to contempt of courts was considered and passed. The bill authorizing "THOMPSON'S" to charge for professional services was taken up; an amendment conferring the same privilege upon all persons, of every color, and all sexes was engendered upon it, when it was recommitted to the committee.

The prospect to my last communication has, no doubt, excited the curiosity of your readers, and according to promise I must proceed to gratify it. Some short time ago a conversation took place in the bar-room of Swan and Lighter, in which the subject of politics was introduced, and a comparison instituted by Mr. W.—of Baltimore, as to the relative claims of the two parties to the title of Democracy. In the course of his remarks, he made, somewhat cavalierly, an insinuation against the Van Buren party, to which Mr. M.—of Washington, easily took exceptions. He was interrogated by Mr. M.—and replied by reiterating his assertion, at which Mr. M.—took the liberty of planting his fist in the right eye of your worthy delegate, which caused him for several days to regard with a mournful countenance the folly of the transgression that brought upon him this merited chastisement. An "affair of honor" was supposed to be inevitable, but it was submitted to with the most heroic fortitude, which, in the opinion of some persons, may be considered commendable.

LIES UPON BUILDINGS.—On the 13th the House passed, by a vote of 38 to 22, a bill entitled an act relating to the use of mechanics and others, upon buildings. This bill provides that the right of lien shall be extended to all mechanics and workmen on every building that may be erected, and that the same shall not be discharged until the whole amount due to said mechanics and workmen, for building and erecting the same, shall be satisfied.

On the 15th, in Senate, this bill was referred to the committee on judicial proceedings.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—A bill entitled a supplement to the act establishing Magistrates

he Mr. Boon promised all I wished or required at his hands.

J. S.

I do hereby certify that on Tuesday preceding the election on Wednesday, in October 1838, I met with John Boon Esq., then a candidate for State Senator, and that the following conversation passed between him and myself. I met Mr. Boon near my door, and said to him, I am very glad you and Mr. James Sangston have had another interview, you have satisfied him perfectly, with regard to your course if elected. There has been a great change in Mr. S's course since that time, he is now doing all he can for your election; he told me confidentially, what had passed between you and himself, and that you had promised, if elected, to GO FOR ALL THE MEASURES OF THE PARTY, OF ANY IMPORTANCE, coming before you as Senator. This will satisfy those that were in doubt upon this matter, and there is nothing to fear for your election. I think we will be able to get nearly all our party to vote for you. His reply was, y a sir, I did say so, to Mr. Sangston, but if it gets to the other party my election is lost. I replied, what has passed is to go no farther, by Mr. S's request, then he said I have thrown myself on your party, and if you do not sustain me my election is lost; sir, said I, there is nothing to dread now from the support of our party. Do not let the Whig party hear what has passed; for God's sake do not sacrifice me, were his parting words.

W. BAILEY.

Sworn to before me

HUGH TAYLOR.

Denton, Caroline County, Md.

FROM MAINE

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Monday, Feb. 25, 1839.

Information was received last evening from the Aroostook on the 22d inst. Our forces there were in fine spirits. They then numbered about seven hundred.

Every thing on the part of the British and trespassers in the vicinity of the disputed territory was quiet—and no attack of our forces at present is anticipated. An officer of the British army, from Fredericton, passed through this town yesterday, on his way to Washington. He is supposed to be the bearer of despatches to the British Minister, from Sir John Harvey.

A slip from the Bangor Whig and Courier Office dated Sunday evening, states that the volunteers on the Aroostook were strongly protected by a fort made of logs, and had five brass cannon mounted. Several companies of volunteers had arrived within 35 miles of the encampment. Four detachments from the British army had arrived at Lincoln.

There will probably be no fighting at present.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts, have decided that no men, at present, shall be despatched to the frontier from that State, to defend the rights of the ancient Commonwealth. Gov. Everett, thinks that it will be time enough to send assistance, when directed by the general Government.

The Treasurer of Maine has arrived in Boston, and has advertised for a State Loan of \$250,000, for the purpose of carrying on the War.

AGUSTA, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1839.

We have received no information from East of Bangor of a later date than the 19th. Gen. Hodson left Bangor on Thursday last with one thousand men detailed from his Division. A part of the detachment ordered from this Division will leave Augusta on Tuesday next. Most of the companies are ordered to assemble here at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

It is the general opinion of those who know Sir John Harvey, that he will attempt to drive our forces from the disputed Territory. This, unless I am very much mistaken in the men sent there, he will find no easy matter.

Sir John Harvey, now Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, was aid-de-camp to the Duke

EASTON, MARYLAND, WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1839

VOL. VI. NO. 10

NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

TUESDAY MORNING,

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 arrears are settled. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

AG-All communications to insure attention should be post paid



[BY AUTHORITY.]

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

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

AN ACT to reorganize the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Alabama shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into three districts; in manner following, to-wit: The counties of Walker, Pickens, Sumter, Marengo, Green, Perry, Bibb, Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Shelby, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa, shall compose one district, to be called the middle district; and a court shall be held for the said district at Tuscaloosa. The counties of Jackson, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, St. Clair, Marion, Fayette, Randolph, Taladega, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Benton, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee, and Blount, shall hereafter compose one district, to be called the northern district; and a court shall be held for the same, as heretofore, at Huntsville: and the residue of the counties of said State shall hereafter compose the southern district of Alabama; and a court shall be held for the same, as heretofore, at Mobile.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be two terms of the district court for the middle district held at Tuscaloosa, in each year, to begin on the fourth Monday in May, and the first Monday after the fourth Monday in November; and the district court of the United States for the State of Alabama is hereby required to hold the courts aforesaid, and, furthermore, to hold one or more special terms at Tuscaloosa in each year, in its opinion, the business of the court shall require it to be done.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the fourth Monday in May, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in November, in each year, shall be return days for writs and executions returnable to the said district court at Tuscaloosa; and the parties to such suits as shall be so returned shall make up their pleadings, under such rules as the court shall prescribe, in order to have the causes so returned in a state of readiness for trial at the succeeding regular term.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all causes at law or in chancery, pending in the said district courts at Mobile and Huntsville, or in the circuit court of the United States at Mobile, in which the defendant or defendants reside in the middle district (as hereby established) at the time of serving process shall be transferred for trial to the district court for the said middle district, and be proceeded in, heard, adjudged, and determined, in the same manner as though originally commenced or prosecuted in the said court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the said courts at Huntsville and Mobile to transmit to the clerk of the district court at Tuscaloosa the original papers in all cases hereby ordered to be transferred, together with a transcript of all orders and other proceedings had thereon.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all suits heretofore brought in either of said courts, or of a local nature, shall be brought in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send duplicate writ or writs to the other defendants; on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of a court of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the judge of said district courts shall appoint a clerk of the district court of the middle district, who shall reside and keep his office, and the records and documents appertaining thereto, at the place of holding said court; and clerk shall be entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the clerks of the other districts of said State, perform the like duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district attorney of the northern, and the marshal of the southern district of Alabama shall respectively perform the duties of the district attorney and marshal of the middle district hereby established; and the said marshal shall keep an office at the city of Tuscaloosa, and his charges for mileage in the execution of the duties of his office within said middle district shall be computed from the said city of Tuscaloosa.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said district court for the middle district of Alabama, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States, shall, within the limits of said middle district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which now are or hereafter may by law be made, cognizable in a circuit court of the United States, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That

appeals and writs of error in the nature of appeals, shall be and may be sued from the said district court at Tuscaloosa to the circuit court of the United States at Mobile in the State of Alabama.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That should the judge of the district courts aforesaid fail to attend at the time and place of holding the court, for the said middle district, at any one of its terms aforesaid, before the close of the fourth day of any such term the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next term thereof.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all laws contravening or opposed to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 6th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

AN ACT to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to provide a suitable location, west of the States of Missouri or Arkansas, for the Seminole Indians who have been or may be removed from Florida; and to provide for their support until they shall be removed to such location; and that, for these purposes, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 13th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 7.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in addition to former appropriations, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine:

For the revolutionary pensioners under the several acts, other than those of the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the invalid pensioners under various laws, three hundred thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-three cents;

For pensioners to widows and orphans under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and ninety thousand and eighty-four dollars and fifty-two cents;

For five years pensions to widows, per cent seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, one million three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars;

For half-pay pensioners, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, ten thousand dollars.

JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RI. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 13th, 1839.

[RESOLUTION PUBLIC—No. 1.]

A RESOLUTION for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peter and Mississippi rivers.

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of war be, and he is hereby authorized to contract with J. B. and J. Ferriault, for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peter and Mississippi rivers, and to report his proceedings to Congress, subject to their approbation or rejection.

Approved, February 13th, 1839.

POETRY.

I THINK OF THEE

BY GEORGE D. PRESTICE.

I think of thee, when morning springs
From sleep, with tresses bathed in dew;
And, like a young bird, lifts her wings
Of gladness on the welkin blue.

And when, at noon, the breath of love
O'er flower and stream, is wandering free,
And sent in music from the grove,
I think of thee—I think of thee.

I think of thee when soft and wild
The evening spreads her robes of light,
And, like a young and timid bride,
Sits blushing in the arms of night.

And when the moon's sweet crescent springs
In light o'er heaven's deep vales and seas,
And stars are forth, like blessed things,
I think of thee—I think of thee.

I think of thee, when sleep has seal'd
Mine eyes; thy visioned beauties gleam
Through slumber's veil, like heaven revealed
In softness through a sleeping stream.

I think of thee—that eye of flame,
Those dear locks floating dark and free,
That brow where beauty waxes her name,
On fancy rush—I think of thee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEWISH MAIDEN AND HER BROTHER.

From the Wondrous Tale of Alroy.

BY D'ISRAELI.

"The house of David is no more; no more our sacred seed shall lurk and linger, like a blighted thing in this degenerate earth. If we cannot flourish, why then we'll die!"

"Oh! say not so, my brother!"

A voice broke on the air, as soft, so sweet,

pressed against the hand she gently stole,
And now she raises up her head, and waits
With tender patience for a glance from one who seldom smiles.

"Oh! say not so, my brother!"

He turns, he gazes on a face beautiful as a starry night—a starry night in those far climes where not a cloud is marked in heaven, when all below on earth is so sweet, and all above in air so still, that every passion melts away and life seems but a fragrant dream.

I too have wandered in those lands, and roamed amid Jordan's vocal power. Ah! could the nightingale that sang to Syria's rose now sing to me, I'd give the fame of coming years to listen to that lay!

He turns, he gazes, he bends, his heart is full, his voice is slow.

"Ah, Miriam! thought queller of dark spirits is it thou? Why art thou here?"

"Why am I here? Are you not here, and need I urge a stronger plea! Oh! brother dear, I pray you come and mingle in our festival! Our walls are hung with flowers you love; I culled them by the fountain's side; the holy lamps are trimmed and set, and you must raise your earliest flame—without the gate my maidens wait to offer you a robe of state. Then brother dear, I pray you come and mingle in our festival!"

"Why should we feast?"

"Al! is it not in thy dear name these lamps are lit, these garlands hung? To-day to us a prince is given, to-day—"

"A prince without a kingdom."

"But not without that which makes a kingdom, and which full many a royal heart has sighed for—willing subjects, David."

"Slaves, Miriam, fellow slaves."

"What we are, my brother, God has willed; and let us bow and tremble."

"I will not, I cannot tremble."

"Hush, David, hush! It was this haughty spirit, that called the vengeance of the Lord upon us."

"It was this haughty spirit that conquered Canaan."

"Oh! my brother, my dear, dear brother! they told me the dark spirit had fallen on thee, and I came, and hoped thy Miriam might have charmed it—What we have been, Alroy, is a bright dream, and what we may be at least as bright as hope; and for what we are, thou art my brother. In thy love I find present felicity, and value more thy chaste embraces and thy scanty smiles, than all the vanished splendor of our race, our gorgeous gardens, and our glittering halls."

"What words without thee!"

"Caleb."

"Caleb?"

"My lord."

"Go tell my uncle I presently will join the banquet. Leave me a moment, dearest. I'll soon be with thee. Nay, dry these tears, my life, or let me stop them with a soft kiss."

"Oh, Alroy, they are not tears of sorrow."

"God be with thee, angel; fare thee well, though but for the moment. Thou art my charm and consolation of my life. Farewell, farewell. I do observe the influence of woman's love, that they make heroes. I know not how, but that pure affection that does subvert between me and this girl; an orphan and my sister—We are so alike, that when last Passover, in mine cry, she twined my turban round her graceful head, our uncle called her David."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Zion. Yet have I often thought that I could follow this rosy boy upon some snowy lioness that from my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and wretchedness that grow and cling about me, I might happily lose this deep sensation of over-whelming love that broods upon my being; No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

expressed by either, placing upon the conduct of each other the most favorable construction.

A complete understanding upon the question thus placed at issue, of present jurisdiction, can only be arrived at by friendly discussion between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; and, as it is confidently hoped that there will be an early settlement of the question, this subordinate point of difference can be of but little moment.

In the mean time the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and the Government of the State of Maine will act as follows: Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river; but the Government of Maine will voluntarily, and without needless delay withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force now within them; and if future necessity should arise for dispersing notorious trespassers, or protecting public property from depredation by armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

The civil officers in the service, respectively of New Brunswick and Maine, who have been taken into custody by the opposite parties, shall be released.

Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to weaken in any respect the claims or the claim of either party to the ultimate possession of the disputed territory.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty having no specific authority to make any arrangement on the subject, the undersigned can only recommend, as they may deem proper, to the Government of New Brunswick and Maine, to regulate their future proceedings according to the terms herebefore set forth, until the final settlement of the territorial dispute, or until the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall come to some definitive conclusion on the subordinate point upon which they are now at issue.

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State, of the United States of North America.

H. B. FOX, H. B. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1839.

MR. GRAVES made some remarks upon this agreement. He feared it had come too late, and that measures of beligerent character had already been executed. He hoped, however, that the pacific proposition proposed would do some good. Before that could be done, however, it would be necessary for Sir John Harvey to withdraw even the pretension of a claim to the disputed territory, so far as the exercise of "exclusive jurisdiction."

That being done, Maine might be content to await the decision of the General Government. Here the papers were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then passed the bill, a long time under consideration, for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and passed in Committee the bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Florida War for 1839. Also a bill for the erection of a fire proof Post Office Building.

When the Committee came into the House, a bill for the erection of Fortifications in Maine was under consideration. The House adjourned in confusion.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

After the defeat of Mr. Crittenden's bill in the Senate, a message was received from the President of the United States, accompanied by an agreement between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, which were read by the clerk. An important and exciting debate sprung out of the documents.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Me., expressed himself dissatisfied with the message, and he feared Maine would be dissatisfied also. The Government, he thought demanded too much of Maine, if it expected that trespassers were to be given up after violating the laws of Maine. It was true the General Government took a higher stand in this matter.

Mr. RUGGLES said that Maine had received from Great Britain the first blow, the third blow and the last blow. She could endure no longer, and would resist. War was awful and positively destructive to the best interests of Maine. Nevertheless in his opinion war was preferable to continued suffering.

Mr. Walker of Miss. went so far as to express the hope that the soldiers of Maine would possess themselves of the Aroostook, and thus compel Great Britain to negotiate.

Mr. Calhoun was opposed to this discussion and to any allusion to war, as ill-timed. The greatest evil which could befall this country, Great Britain and the civilized world, would be a war with Great Britain.

Mr. Preston also spoke in opposition to the feeling of excitement manifested and the dread anticipation of events.

Mr. Davis said in a word the exact condition of things. The treaty of 1793 defined the boundary line in dispute. Great Britain had again and again refused to run the line, agreeably with the provisions of this treaty, and the United States had imported Great Britain again and again to such line.

Mr. Davis said in a word the exact condition of things. The treaty of 1793 defined the boundary line in dispute. Great Britain had again and again refused to run the line, agreeably with the provisions of this treaty, and the United States had imported Great Britain again and again to such line.

Mr. Davis said in a word the exact condition of things. The treaty of 1793 defined the boundary line in dispute. Great Britain had again and again refused to run the line, agreeably with the provisions of this treaty, and the United States had imported Great Britain again and again to such line.

Mr. Davis said in a word the exact condition of things. The treaty of 1793 defined the boundary line in dispute. Great Britain had again and again refused to run the line, agreeably with the provisions of this treaty, and the United States had imported Great Britain again and again to such line.

Mr. Davis said in a word the exact condition of things. The treaty of 1793 defined the boundary line in dispute. Great Britain had again and again refused to run the line, agreeably with the provisions of this treaty, and the United States had imported Great Britain again and again to such line.

Mr. Davis said in a word the exact condition of things. The treaty of 1793 defined the boundary line in dispute. Great Britain had again and again refused to run the line, agreeably with the provisions of this treaty, and the United States had imported Great Britain again and again to such line.

Mr

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup for Children cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York; also by

T. H. DAWSON & SONS,

Easton, Md.

ENVIALE DISTINCTION.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances, not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day,

Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS

have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are, perhaps, the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one that gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his Camomile or Tonic Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced Physicians in their daily practice, but also lauded by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows that to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes can only be fairly ascribed to their undoubted and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to touch such, and it accomplishes all it pretends to. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or his Tonic Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the Stomach—has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the Lungs and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the Liver. These organs, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by fright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long duration will produce settled dyspepsia, with head ache, bile, mental and physical and a general retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or a current of air, will inflame the bronchia all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadful indurated disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance and other prostrating causes have withered it away, or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in regular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No! these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and its masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

APERIENT PILLS

Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated

CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability, stomatic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insidious Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and rheumatic fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure cutaneous eruptions; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious

opportunities for exemplifying in this country the happy effects of Dr. W. Evans' TONIC PILLS, upon debilitated constitutions. In cases of extreme nervous suffering, which stimulating tonics only momentarily relieve, and at length greatly aggravate, a single bottle of these beautifully compounded Pills has proved an immediate and continual benefit. The loss of appetite, and tremulous exhaustion which all invalids feel during this oppressive season, are relieved in two or three hours by one dose; and in many cases a few doses will fortify the system a long time against a recurrence of these attacks. TO LADIES ESPECIALLY, who suffer from the nausea and lassitude incidental to interesting changes of health, these Pills are friends indeed, and a bottle of them has hence become the favorite and toilet confidant of ladies in wedlock, and those who are about to open their air, they will generally prevent the lassitude and fatigue which frequently attend it at this season; and if taken afterwards they never fail to remove those sensations in a few moments. That oppressive sensation of arterial fullness and throbbing in the head which is generally experienced in fervid, sultry weather, is so speedily removed by these Pills, that they are recommended by a great number of our best physicians in preference to any other prescriptions, as they are well known to be in many other cases.

The cures—the great, effectual and undeniable cures which this fine tonic and restorative remedy effects in the cases that are particularly mentioned in other advertisements, are daily exciting the admiration and eliciting the candid acknowledgments of the medical profession who witness them, not less than of the happy patients who witness them. Directions for the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO 11

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is edited 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 arrears are settled, without the approval 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.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

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

[PUBLIC—No. 8.]

AN ACT to repeal the proviso to the second section of an act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims of the United States against certain banks. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso to the second section of "An act to authorize the proper officers of the Treasury Department to credit the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of unavailable funds standing to his debit on the books of the Treasury, to transfer the amount to the debit of banks and individuals indebted for the same, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise and settle said claims approved third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from compromising the claims of the United States against the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to compromise and settle the claim of the United States against said bank.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]

AN ACT to amend "An act to reorganize the district courts of the United States in the State of Mississippi," approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the court of the northern district of Mississippi, besides the ordinary jurisdiction of a district court, shall have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, cognizable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That defendants residing in said northern district shall not be sued in the circuit court held at Jackson, except in the cases and in the mode prescribed by the fourth section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all appeals and writs of error from the decisions of the said district court, when exercising the powers of a circuit court, shall be directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same limitations and restrictions that they are now allowed by law from the circuit court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Marshal of the several districts in the State of Mississippi, in addition to the several moneys now allowed by law, may be authorized to sell property at the court-house of each county on Monday of each week, and on the first and second days of each term of the district court, and that he may, at the written request of the defendant, change the sale of property to the place where the United States court for his district is held: Provided, in the opinion of the Marshal, the interest of the plaintiff would not be compromised hereby.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 16th, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

MY FATHER'S HALF-BUSHEL.

My Father's half-bushel comes oft to my mind,
And wakens deep feelings of various kind;
'Twas an honest half-bushel—a noble half-bushel,
It held a half-bushel of thirty-two quarts!

When I think of that bushel—my Father's
half-bushel,
That dear half bushel, so honest and true!
Then look at the bushels, our city half-bushels—

Little dandy-half bushels, it makes one feel
blue!

Oh! my Father's half-bushel—that country
half-bushel,
Its like, or my Father's—oh! when shall I
see?

'Twas a blessed half-bushel, and he is a blessed
man!

For he fill'd his half-bushel, and something
threw free.

Yet all the half-bushels, if mean, are not small;
I'm vex'd with the great ones the most, after
all.

Oh, mark out that Ash-man's next time he
shall call!

'Tis a monstrous half-bushel—holds quarts
sixty-four:
Do send the base rascal away from your door!

'Tis a fact I am stating, no slanders I utter,
But who can forbear, when cheated, to mutter?
In New York, a barrel (I pray you don't
laugh)
Won't hold so much ashes as 'taters by half.

Zounds! what are the lawyers, and what are
the laws,
But bug bears and phantoms, mere feathery
or straws?
Unless half-bushels are all made as one,
Like Farther's half-bushel, I say we're un-
done!

THE MARINER'S HYMN.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

A wet sheet and a flowing sea
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast,
And bends the gallant mast, my boy!
While like an eagle tree,
Away the good ships flies, and leaves,
The land upon our lee.

O for a soft and gentle wind,
I heard a fair one cry:
But give to me the roaring breeze,
And white waves heaving high,
And white waves heaving high, my boy!
The good ship tight and free;
The world of waters is our home,
And merry men are we

There's tempest in yon honored moon;
And lightning in yon cloud.
And hark! the music, mariners,
The wind is piping loud,
The wind is piping loud, my boy!
The lightning flashes free,
While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our heritage the sea.

A old lady down east recently slept so sound
that when she awoke in the morning she
didn't know who she was.

Both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature
have passed a bill appropriating \$1,250,000
to various works of improvement.

In London there is a regular depot of bal-
loons, which are let out to beggars at sixpence a
day, to execute compassion.

'It don't take much to make a great man
now-a-days. The Herald thinks that a penny-
worth of the devil, economically used, would
make fifty good members of Congress.

The grand jury, at Cooperstown, have in-
dicted Col. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer,
for a libel on Cooper, the novelist.

The Great Western averaged 180 1/2 miles
a day for the last eight days of her passage.

The standing army of Belgium amounts to
90,000 men, and the Dutch army to 125,000.

"Is your powder good?" asked a sportsman
of a seller. "Good—indeed it is. A cask of
it got on fire the other day, and before I could
get a pail of water, it half burnt up."

Speaking of the legislature of Kentucky,
which has just adjourned, the Louisville City
Gazette says: "May Kentucky be preserved
from the assemblage of such another mass of
materials."

An Irishman was once brought before the
magistrate for marrying six wives. "How
could you be so hardened a villain?" asked the
magistrate. "Please your worship," says Paddy,
"I was only after getting a good one."

A PRESENT.—The government of Texas
has forwarded to Ex-President Jackson, as
present, a large eagle in full feathers & health.
The Nashville Union states that it was accom-
panied by papers under the official seal of the
Texan Secretary of State.

FLORAL EMBLEMS.—The language of
flowers is so elegant an amusement, that we
select a few of the most interesting emblems
for the gratification of our fair readers:

BEAUTY.—THE ROSE.—This queen of
flowers is considered the pride of Flora, and
the emblem of beauty in every part of the
globe.

CALUMNY.—MAUDER.—This plant so es-
sential to dyers and calico printers, is
made the emblem of calumny, since it leaves
so permanent a stain on the purest cloth.

COQUETRY.—THE YELLOW DAY LILY.—
This fragile beauty is more to represent co-
quetry, as its flowers seldom last a second day.

COUAGE.—THE BLACK POPLAR.—The
poplar was dedicated to Hercules, in con-
sequence of his destroying Cacus, in a situation
where these trees abounded.

DECLARATION OF AFFECTION.—TULIP.—
The tulip has, from time immemorial, been
made the emblem by which a young Persian
made a declaration of his attachment.

DIFFIDENCE.—CYCLAMEN.—As modest
diffidence adds attraction to beauty, so does
this graceful flower engage our notice by its
unassuming carriage; for the cyclamen, al-
though it expands its petals in an upright
direction, never rears its head to the sun. The
Romish church has dedicated this flower to
Saint Romuald.

DOCILITY.—THE RUSH.—This plant, so
proverbial for its pliability, is the most ap-
plicable symbol docility.

DURABILITY.—DOGWOOD, OR CORNEL
TREE.—The firm and lasting nature of this
wood has caused it to be made the type of
duration.

FIDELITY.—WALL SPEEDWELL.—This
beautiful plant, which attaches itself to old
walls, is the symbol of fidelity. This plant
is dedicated to St. Simeon of Jerusalem.

FORSAKEN.—THE LILAC.—The Eastern
nations, from whence this beautiful shrub
was originally brought, use the lilac as the
emblem of the forsaken, as it is the flower the
lovers offers to his mistress if he abandons her.

The way to cure our prejudices is this, that
every man should let alone those he com-
plains of in others, and examine his own.
Locke.

A REPORT

Of the Finances of the State, and works of In-
ternal Improvement of the State of Mary-
land made to the Legislature by Col. PAGE,
Chairman of the Committee on Ways and
Means of the House of Delegates.

The first part of the report is omitted as it
contains nothing more than a detailed account
of the receipts and payments for the last year,
and a view of the present condition of the
Treasury.

STATE FINANCES—INTERNAL IM- PROVEMENTS.

The deficiency in the State Treasury on
the first of December, 1839, will amount to
the sum of \$187,014 54.

To supply this demand (which includes the
sum of \$85,605 28, which was the deficiency
in the Treasury, Dec. 1st, 1838,) by the con-
tract of the parties and the obligations of the
law, the State might look in part, to the fol-
lowing sources of revenue, viz:

From the Baltimore and Susque-
hanna Rail Road Company \$94,166 68

From the Directors of the Pen-
sionary 9,620 47

From the Medical Professors
of the Baltimore University 6,862 53

Making the aggregate of \$110,249 58

The committee think they cannot rely on
any revenue to be derived from these institu-
tions with confidence sufficient to include in
the estimate of probable receipts for the cur-
rent year.

Other and more certain
means must be provided for the maintenance
of the credit of the State.

Of the special receipts to the credit of the
Treasurer, in the Bank of Baltimore, the sum
of one hundred and seventy five thousand dol-
lars yet remains, to be applied to the wants
of the State. As this sum is insufficient to sa-
tisfy the exigencies of the Government, the
committee would recommend the addition of
\$59,060 69, and the further sum of \$12,000

estimated to come into the Treasury, the amount
which the act of 1835, ch. 395, sec. 13,
directs to be applied to the Sinking Fund; and
in the foregoing estimate of the expenses of
the State, the first sum was included in the ca-
tegory of unexpended appropriations. Of
these two sums according to the foregoing es-
timate, there will remain in the Treasury, the
1st Dec. 1839, \$68,016 15, in anticipation of
the wants of the next fiscal year.

In due time the Committee will introduce
a bill to effectuate this object.

The Sinking Fund already is about \$1,000,-
000; and being regularly invested will be am-
ple to discharge the entire debt to be due from
the State, according to existing appropriations.

This calculation of course is based on the hy-
pothesis that the interest in the several loans
will be paid by the profits derived from the
several works of internal improvement.

Some other means, independent of the Sinking
Fund, should be entertained (if the estimate
of their probable have any approximation
to accuracy,) that the internal im-
provements collectively, when they shall have
been finished, will give to the State at least,
under the provisions of the existing laws, a
revenue equal to six per cent on her invest-
ments.

This reasonable expectation shall be
gratified, it is morally certain, that all the
profits obtained by the State, for the promotion
of internal improvements, will be entirely
paid, by the operations of the already created
Sinking Fund, by the time the payment of
the several loans will be demandable by the
terms of the contract.

The committee therefore know not any sufficient reasons, why the
said sum of \$59,060 69, and the further sum
of 18,000, above referred to, should be applied
to the Sinking Fund, when those sums will be
wanted, in part to defray the necessary ex-
penses of the Government during the current
year. The committee would also add, that
the application of this sum to the exigencies
of the Government, is in manner an invasion
of the public faith, because no sales of stock
has been made in consideration of those sums
constituting a portion of the Sinking Fund.

The committee regret to find that the Bal-
timore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company
have failed to furnish the Treasury with the
means requisite to pay the interest due on the
debt contracted for their benefit.—This failure
was the loss to be apprehended, because only
a few months before the interest was demand-
able, they received from the Treasury the sum
of \$232,000 borrowed for their use, pursuant
to the provisions of the law of 1837, ch.
302, and they simultaneously executed an ob-
ligation to pay the interest in the manner in-
dicated by the said law.

Although the committee think the omission
of the company to pay the interest under the
circumstances was a defection from the course
indicated by propriety, that the duty to pay
the interest on the loan was paramount in ob-
ligation to the indulgence of a laudable desire
to complete the work with the greatest des-
patch, and independently of all other consid-
erations, that good faith should have induced
them to make the provision necessary to dis-
charge the interest on this debt, of the confi-
dence which is entertained for the gentleman
entrusted with the management of this work
creates a hope that the ability of the company
means will soon be restored, and that the work
after its completion will be a source of reve-
nue to the State equal at least to the interest
of the loan. This company has not reported
their condition to the Legislature and the com-
mittee are not officially informed of their abili-
ty to pay the interest in future, and it is not
included in the foregoing estimate of the cur-
rent year.

It will be seen by reference to the commu-
nication received from Chesapeake and Ohio
Canal Company, that estimates heretofore fur-
nished to the legislature, for the completion of
that stupendous work, to the coal regions have
proved largely inadequate. The act declared
with regret and mortification, that without
additional aid from some source, that great
work will be soon arrested in its progress, far
short of the point from which the revenue
was expected to be derived, and to each which
the great object of the enterprise. The offi-
cers under whose administration this work is
conducted, assign various reasons for the con-
siderable deficiency of the estimates. The in-
creased prices of provisions and labor are
mentioned, as largely contributing to the aug-

ment.—Other reasons are also assigned
in report to the company, made by Mr.
Elliott chief engineer, and to the com-
mittee, for more ample information on
the subject. It is believed the
income of Maryland do not require the pro-
cess of this work beyond the Coal regions,
near Cumberland.

Mineral wealth of this country is inex-
haustible, and will continue to give full em-
ployment to the Canal, for numberless years,
and its capacity for transportation were
quipped. All the western trade which is
desire, beyond Cumberland, consists of such
articles of merchandise as can be conveniently
transported by the Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad Company, which is being prosecuted,
as far as Wheeling and Pittsburg on
the Ohio River, and thence communicating
with the contemplated works of internal im-
provement, running Northwest through Mi-
chigan, Chicago and Galena, and South-
west through the productive valley of the great
Mississippi as far as N. Orleans; and thereby
uniting the city of Baltimore emphatically
the communicating point between the Eastern,
Northern, Southern and Western parts of this
vastly expanded country. As population shall
increase in the West, so must the revenue on
this be enhanced by consequent increased
trade. Every consideration which can ad-
dress itself to the statesman, as well as mere
political economist, declare that this canal
will be entirely under the control of Mary-
land, in time it may and probably will be
essential to her interest, that the tariff of
duties and rates of charges should be regulated
in reference to the interest of Baltimore city
and the consequent welfare of the people of
Maryland. The committee will not stop to
press the advantages of this proposition—it
need only be stated, to be appreciated by a
Marylander.

Our conduct must be regulated by the force
of circumstances & the existing state of things.
No large portion of the State's capital and
credit has been embarked in the construction
of Rail Roads and Canals, that the fiscal abili-
ty of the State intimately connected with their
ultimate success. Whether or not this engage-
ment of the State be wise or expedient, it is
now too late for us to inquire. The time for
such inquiry is irretrievably passed. Whether
these stupendous works shall be the induc-
ing monuments of the consummate wisdom
or the superlative folly of the State, may be
in a degree dependent on the action of this
and future legislatures. The State has invested
immense sums of money in these enterprises,
and just estimate of its present fiscal situa-
tion demands that these works should be judi-
cially administered, and vigorously prosecuted
to the completion.—How far these demands
have been gratified by the agents to whom
the responsible trust was delegated, is an enquiry
which does not appropriately belong to the
committee on Ways and Means. They pro-
pose to inquire into the administration of these
works, and to report to the Legislature, and
to the General Assembly, only so far as the
results of their inquiries shall be indicated. Assum-
ing that the agents of the company to be re-
ferred to, they will be insufficient to
keep the works in progress, at their ordinary
rate of expenditure for more than six months,
to complete the work it will require by the
recently corrected estimate; the obtaining of
more than two millions and a half of dollars
—this is the highest estimated cost.

The committee being impressed with be-
coming sensibility, with the foregoing state-
ments of facts, respectfully recommend them
to the dispassionate consideration of the Leg-
islature. A total abandonment of the work, is
a proposition which cannot be entertained for
a moment. A decent regard for the States
interest forbids it, even if all other consid-
erations were disregarded. The committee now
present two propositions, for the consideration
of the General Assembly.

1st. Either to suspend all further appropria-
tion of money on the part of the State, until
the General Government and the three cities
in the District of Columbia, will have sur-
rendered their entire interest in this work, to
the State of Maryland; on condition, that the
work shall be completed to Cumberland, by
this State; and that the great purpose of mak-
ing this exclusively a State work, may be
justified and its administration regulated by a
just and comprehensive estimate of the State's
prosperity, without any possibility of impair-
ing the interest of others, the committee would
recommend that this State should purchase the
entire interest of the private stockholders at
some ascertained price. This surrender on the
part of the General Government and of the
cities above named, would give to the State,
two millions and a half of dollars, which sum
with judicious management, in addition to the
sum which the municipal authorities of Bal-
timore city would subscribe if necessary, will
be sufficient to complete the canal designed to
connect the Chesapeake and Ohio canal with
the city of Baltimore, and thereby make our
city, by a properly regulated tariff of tolls
(which would then be within the control of
the State) the great part for the reception and
transportation of the mineral wealth of the far
west.

In New York and Pennsylvania, like works
are conducted by the several States with great
advantage. By this means, time and space
would be annihilated. The vital importance
of the cross cut canal, to the city of Baltimore,
must be obvious to the most careless observer.
The attainment of this cross-cut canal, with
most of its advantages, is dependent on the ac-
ceptance of the immediately preceding propo-
sition. Should the second proposition how-
ever be accepted by the General Assembly,
and the Baltimore and Ohio canal be finished
to Cumberland, the interest of the people of
Maryland will soon demand the execution of
this crosscut canal, although it will in that
event, be accompanied with fewer advantages.

2d. The second proposition is to provide
during the present session of the Legislature,
such additional pecuniary aid, as will secure the
most vigorous prosecution of this work to its
completion.

This proposition, addresses itself with great
force, to the intelligence and wisdom of the
Legislature, and bespeaks its sober and dis-
passionate consideration. The question is not,
whether the great work been prosecuted by the
gentlemen to whom it has been confided, with
the assiduity, skill and energy, the Legislature
contemplates. The decision of this question,
interesting in many points, but it does not
effect the main proposition. If the people's
agents have been unfaithful to their trust, re-
move them and substitute others. The com-
mittee mean not to impute, to the slightest
degree, any breach of trust of those agents,

and they refer to the argument, if such it may
be called, only to say, that it is alien to the
main proposition. The State is implicated as
subscriber and lender to this company to the
amount of nearly six millions of dollars, and
it cannot receive any return, if the work be
now arrested in its progress. The interest on
the two million loan, amounts to \$120,000
per annum, and for this the State is responsi-
ble; and to discharge this sum taxation will be in-
evitable; unless this work shall be completed
to those immense coal regions near to Cumber-
land. In addition to this, the existing con-
tracts of the company on the line, amount to
nearly \$3,000,000 of which nearly one third
of the work has been done.

The forfeiture of the contracts on the part of
the company, would necessarily involve them
in litigation with the several contractors, and
other necessary losses growing out of the sus-
pension of this work would stand in formidable
array before the people of Maryland. Should
the Legislature deem it advisable to sus-
pend all further progress of this work, until
the General Government and the District
cities shall have surrendered their interests in
the same, some further appropriation will be
necessary to enable the company to fulfill their
existing contracts, and to render secure the
work already in part executed.—What
amount of appropriation may be wanted to
accomplish these works, and to liquidate the
debts of this company, the committee are
not certainly advised. In convenient season
the committee will submit a bill, expressive
of their views, for the action of the Legisla-
ture.

The Washington branch of the Baltimore
and Ohio Rail Road Company, is the only
work of Internal Improvement completed in
the manner contemplated by the Legislature.
When this enterprise was first pressed by its
advocates on the consideration of the public,
even here the distrust of many found a resting
place. The timorous economists of the day,
conceived even this to be an adventurous un-
dertaking, which displayed in its authors and
advocates, more chivalry and spirit, than pru-
dence and wisdom. Experience however has
dispelled all their fears.

The Washington branch of this road has
not only paid the interest on the cost of its own
construction but has also largely contributed to
pay the interest on the entire investment of
the State, on the construction of the main
road.—The original subscription on the part
of the State, to the main stem and the Wash-
ington branch, was one million of dollars which
was paid by contracting a debt of 5 per cent,
amounting to \$997,000. The difference be-
tween that sum and the one million was paid
by the premium obtained for a part of the debt.

It is gratifying to the friends of internal im-
provement to know, that the State has received
from this work a revenue more than equal to
the interest paid on the loan. It is proper also
to state that the committee find from the report
of the distinguished gentlemen, who preside
beneficially over the affairs of this company,
that large sums were necessarily expended in
the renovation of ancient parts of the already
constructed road, in the alteration of the planes
and curves, and otherwise, not likely again to
demand like expenditures on the part of the
company. Hereafter, these and similar items,
amounting in the aggregate to a large sum,
will constitute a part of the dividends. The
committee entertain no doubt, that the revenue
to be derived from this gigantic work, when it
shall have been completed will be always
considerable, and constantly be increasing
with the expansion of commerce, the growth
of population and the augmentation of wealth.

The revenue of the State is so intimately
blended with the ultimate success of these great
works of Internal Improvement, that if they
were considered only in this connection, their
vigorous prosecution seems to be required
by a just estimate of the State's financial con-
dition.

If the committee were at liberty to indulge
in the expression of political feelings, this sub-
ject would invite their attention. Some histo-
rian in analysing the causes which gave
rise to American greatness, will trace it to the
establishment of our glorious union; and we
know not that the integrity of this union,
may not owe its continued existence to the in-
stitution of these and like works of Internal
Improvements.—They have a direct tendency
to assimilate the feelings of the people, scatter-
ed over an almost boundless territory, to create
a mutual dependence, to heighten a reciprocity
of kind offices, and consequently to destroy those
local feelings and prejudices, which were in
our patriot fathers a source of so much disqui-
tude.

Much of the profitability of the Baltimore
and Ohio Rail Road Company may depend on
its speedy accomplishment. By supineness
and delay this State work may be anticipated
by Pennsylvania in the completion of works
of a similar character. There is now a Phila-
delphia and Chambersburg, and the proposition
to extend the route to Pittsburg, has already
been brought before the Legislature of the
State, and the survey has been made and re-
ported to the Governor of Pennsylvania. A
prompt and energetic action on the part of
the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company in
extending this road to Pittsburg and Wheeling,
would secure the great trade of the entire
Western country for Baltimore City. The
greater proximity of Baltimore to the West,
and other local advantage so obvious over
Philadelphia, that no consideration, other than
the apprehension that this work will languish
or progress tardily, could induce Philadelphia
to compete in the manner contemplated for the
great western trade. The early accomplish-
ment of this work is a matter in which the
highest interests of the State are deeply in-
volved, every facility should be granted
by the Legislature, to enable the company to
extend the work to those points on the Ohio,
with the greatest despatch.

In virtue of the law entitled "An act for the
promotion of Internal Improvements" three
millions of dollars were subscribed by the
State to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Com-
pany, and the like sum to the Baltimore and
Ohio Rail Road Company—one million of dol-
lars to the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company,
and one half million of dollars to the Annapolis
and Potomac Canal Company. During the sit-
ting of the Legislature, Dec. Session, 1838, the
subscription to the last named company was
changed to a subscription of three hundred
thousand dollars to the Annapolis and Elk
Ridge Rail Road Company. In order to
furnish the means to pay the several subscrip-
tions, certificates of stock or bonds of the State

were issued in the manner indicated by the
said act.

The Commissioners appointed in conformity
to the law, having failed to negotiate the loan
in Europe, sold six millions of the loan to the
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.—
The sale after full investigation was ratified
and sanctioned by the Legislature. These
certificates or bonds were deposited with the
Union Bank of Maryland, to be delivered to
the respective companies when they shall have
paid for them the par price and a premium of
20 per centum. Five sixths of the sum sub-
scribed to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
Company, by the Legislature were placed in
the possession of that corporation, and the
Treasurer retained one sixth of the amount to
secure the payment of twenty per cent, with
this exception the bonds are now in the custody
of the Union Bank. These bonds can only be
sold in Europe, and to effect a sale on the most
beneficial terms, it is necessary that the nego-
tiation should have the certificates in his pos-
session to be delivered when the contract shall
have been completed.

The law now requires that the respective
companies shall have paid par price and 20
per cent premium before the possession of the
bonds can be obtained. So far as the Ches-
apeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Bal-
timore and Ohio Rail Road Company are con-
cerned the agency of the Companies to nego-
tiate the loan is superseded by the sale made
to their respective companies. All active ag-
ency has in fact terminated as to the other
companies contemplated by the "Act for the
promotion of internal improvements" and the
further negotiation of these loans must be ac-
complished by other agents; and the committee
submit to the consideration of the Legislature,
whether or not the negotiation would not in all
probability be carried on with more energy
and beneficial results, under the auspices of
several corporations, who will receive the
proceeds of sales, than by other agents, who
are not beneficially interested.

It is essential to an advantageous sale, that
the certificates should be in the possession of
the seller, ready to be delivered over to the
purchaser.—As a security to the State for the
payment of the interest or the 20 per cent
premium, required by the act of 1835, chapter
195, an adequate portion of the certificates
could be retained by the Treasurer. To ac-
cede to this proposition, would be to substitute
the several corporations for the commissioners,
contemplated by the said act, which corpora-
tions have the strongest motives to obtain the
highest price for the bonds of the State, and
in all things to promote the best interest of
the several companies and of course of the State,
whose interests are identical. The most im-
portant means of effecting a ready and ad-
vantageous sale, is to have the bonds or cer-
tificates of stock, in possession of the agents
authorized to contract.

Whether this agency shall be confided to the
several corporations or to one or more individ-
uals specially delegated, is a question in which
the friends of the State have little solicitude, pro-
vided the trust is executed with despatch, fidelity
and skill. After full inquiry the committee
believe that the certificates of stock cannot be
sold either in this or any European market,
at a premium of 20 per cent, and unless the
agents to whom the sale of the stock shall be
confided, be authorized to sell the same at a
less advance, the money cannot be speedily
obtained, and the progress of these works, whose
completion is consideration of the highest im-
portance, will progress tardily and probably be
for a time suspended. The like premium it is
believed is not given in the European market,
for the bonds or certificates of other States of
this Union, and it cannot be obtained for Mary-
land stocks, when other stocks equally desir-
able, can now be obtained for a less price.

The price of stock, like every other com-
modity, is dependent in a great degree on the
relative demand and supply in the market. If
it be conceded, that at some future time these
stocks will command a higher price, still in the
interim, the progress of these works must be
arrested and the consequent loss to the State
thereby may be far more than the gain attained
in the advanced price of the stock. The com-
mittee would also recommend that

TAKE NOTICE.
THE Subscribers intending to discontinue business of the Chesapeake in a few weeks time, requires all persons who have or before the 10th day of April next the subscribers notice will be attended to, by all concerned, as after the above date all accounts that are not settled, will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, without any respect of persons or amounts due.
HENRY D. HARWOOD.
March 19, 1839.—3w

AMERICAN HOTEL.
The Subscribers respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken this large and convenient establishment, situated in Pratt St. between Hanover and Sharp, formerly known as PEACOCK'S HOTEL, and is now ready to receive visitors. He trusts the eligible situation of the AMERICAN, aided by unceasing attention and an assiduity on his part to please, will yield general satisfaction. Board can be obtained by the day, week, month or the year, upon the most accommodating terms.
WILLIAM GIST.
Baltimore, March, 10, 1839.—7w

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of E. B. Gibbs dec'd. are requested to call, and make payment on or before the 10th of April next, as further indulgence cannot be granted.
RICH'D. GIBBS, Adm'r.
of E. B. Gibbs, dec'd.
N. B. Those persons indebted to the subscriber would confer a favour by calling and settling the same.
R. G.
March 19, 1839.—3w

PETERS' PILLS.
A CATALOGUE
OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS' PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merit, and decided them to be the best, as also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.
2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.
3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but a scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and are hence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.
4. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance)—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion—Were the virtues of Peters' inflexible pills confined to this desirable end, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.
5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, not distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate; & produce neither nausea, sickness, nor griping.
6. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues unaltered any length of time, and in any part of the world.
7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they are equally so in their operations with children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.
8. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unvaried for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.
9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame; and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.
10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the specific purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.
11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.
12. Because two or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.
13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.
14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.
15. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if envy could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.
16. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Blotched, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, (the general voice of the community has decided that) Dr. PETERS' Vegetable Pills, are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivaled as a general cathartic of bodily affections.

For sale at the Drug Store of
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Agents
March 19 1y

Dover Bridge.
The Bridge having been put in good order can now be crossed as heretofore.
CHARLES GWINN.
Jan. 15, 1839.

Sale of Valuable Property
IN AND NEAR EASTON.
The subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 3d of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following lands, viz:
No. 1. A Farm with improvements thereon, situated on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and within two miles of the former place, containing one hundred and five acres of land, twenty of which is wood, the balance divided into three fields under good fences.
No. 2. Consists of one hundred & six acres of timber land, adjoining No. 1, divided into ten lots each having a front on the aforesaid road.
Sale of Houses and Lots in the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 3d day of April at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the subscribers will offer the following property at public sale, viz:
No. 1. A Lot on Harrison street adjoining the residence of Daniel Lofton, 45 feet front by 165 feet depth, subject to a ground rent of \$6 per annum.
No. 2. At the North corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets, a lot containing 42 square perches with the dwelling house thereon, now occupied by Mrs. Brown, subject to a ground rent of \$6 per annum.
No. 3. At the South corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets, a lot containing 20 square perches, with two dwelling houses thereon, subject to a ground rent of \$6 per annum.
No. 4. A lot containing 15 square perches, adjoining No. 3, with a dwelling house and kitchen thereon, subject to ground rent of \$5 17 cents per annum.
No. 5. A lot adjoining No. 4, containing 24 square perches, with a dwelling house thereon, subject to ground rent of \$6 per annum.
No. 6. A lot of ground in fee simple containing three fourths of an acre on Dover and Aurora streets.
No. 7. A lot of land beyond and adjoining the White Chimney's bounded by the present and old road.
The terms of the above sales will be one half cash on day of sale, the balance, approved negotiable notes at 60 days—On payment of the purchase money good and sufficient deeds will be executed to the respective purchasers.
MARGARET REUBELL, WM. KENNEDY.
March 19, 1839
N. B. G. Turbutt, Esq. of Easton, & Mr. Barnett on the farm will give any information relative to the above property that may be required.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons that have not paid their Taxes for 1838 are again notified that they need not expect further indulgence, as it cannot possibly be given. I have given my deputies positive orders to proceed and collect them, and it is to my feelings, necessarily painful as it is to my feelings, to see in hopes all delinquents to save their feelings will pay particular attention to this notice the levy due from the county must be paid, and it is impossible for me to pay it, until I can collect the taxes to my satisfaction.
SAML. S. SATTERFIELD
Collector
March 12, 1839—4w

Notice.
The Commissioners for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 20th inst. to appoint a stable, and on Tuesday the 21st day of April to appoint Supervisors of roads—applicants are requested to hand in their applications to the Clerk previous to the day for making the appointments.
Per order
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
T. Com. for T. C.
March 12, 1839—(G)

Commissioner's Sale.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Court the undersigned commissioners will expose at Public Sale at the late residence of Robert Collier deceased at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 27 day of March next all of the Real Estate of said Collier; containing by a late survey about 117 acres of land, lying in the bay side and conveniently situated on a branch of Harriess Creek. Terms of sale are that payments are to be made in three instalments of Six, Twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to execute a good and sufficient bond with security for the payment of the purchase money; and on the ratification of said sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money with interest thereon and not before; the commissioners will give a good and sufficient deed for said land.
JOHN KEMP, JOSEPH BRUFF, EDWARD COVEY, WILLIAM W. LOWE.
Feb. 26th, 1839.

TUSCARORA.
This celebrated CANADIAN STALLION, will make his next season in Queen Ann's and Talbot.

His own performances and those of his get, both in Trotting and Rucking, are too well known to require puffing. He will be at Centerville, and at the subscriber's farm, (one mile from Easton) alternately, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday; and every Saturday, at the Stable of Mr. Thomas Hensley, on his way between the above stands. He will travel but two days in each week, and an average distance of only ten miles each day—Season to commence on the 25th March, and end on the 25th June.
For the terms which will be moderate see Handbill.
T. TILGHMAN.
March 12, 1839—1m

NOTICE.
"MARYLAND ECLIPSE," Will stand the ensuing Season at Easton, St. Michaels and Wye Mills. Terms &c. to be made known at the opening of the Season.
March 5, 1839—3w

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 Wm. 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 twenty fourth day of September 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 Abnergo Boffelt; deceased, on the south by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by the lands, that belonged to Wm. 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 to the purchaser, 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. The farm being situated in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm, which will be sold by the Sheriff at the time and place aforesaid, appointed for the sale of the land. There is an incumbrance on the lands of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a reasonable term. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of money due on the mortgage, with interest and costs.—The terms of payment, although cash, can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved personal security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank, at Easton.
March 12 6m

A CARD.
J. M. FAULNER,
TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be found all times at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House; where he will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sales, the unfortunate Insolvent Petitions, Bonds, Indentures, Agreements and other instruments, as heretofore (except to that of the duties of a Justice of the peace.) he will also attend to private collections and agencies, as heretofore. Grateful for the liberal encouragement he hath heretofore received, he still hopes to share a portion of the public patronage, and pledges himself to do his duty to any trust that he may be entrusted with.
March 12.—3w—(G3w)

Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber will sell at private Sale the farm situated near the Three Bridges, in the Chapel District, and containing about four hundred acres of land, about 125 of the land is in good timber and now in the occupancy of Mr. James Tolson.—The terms of sale will require the payment of \$900 to the Bank, and the balance to be paid in 9 & 18 months with interest. If it is not paid at private sale before the first Tuesday in September; it will be sold at public Sale on that day, at the hour of 3 o'clock.
CHARLES W. BENNY.
March 5, 1839. 1f

NEW Tailoring Establishment.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. James D. Duncan as a Hat Store where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch, and in the most fashionable style.
If he fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit.
The public's ob't. servant,
ELISHA MECONEKIN.
N. B. The subscriber receives the latest Fashions, quarterly from Philadelphia, and also is the agent for T. Oliver's late Improved rule for cutting garments.
E. M.
Jan. 15, 1839—(G3w)

READ THIS. Cabinet Making.
ALL kind of Cabinet work done by the subscriber at the shortest possible notice, and at the most reasonable terms. Also Coffins of all kinds made to order, at the following reduced prices viz:
Mahogany Coffins made for \$10.00
Walnut do. made for 8.00
Ridge top pine made for 3.50
Flat top do. made for 2.50
The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, which will be furnished on all occasions with Coffins.
The public's ob't. servant,
JAS. S. SHANAHAN.
N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys as apprentices to learn the Cabinet business.
Easton Jan. 15, 1839—1f—(G)

New Hat Store.
The subscriber has re-commenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Loveday's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best Materials, and intends to manufacture
HATS, AND BEAVER BONNETS at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with call.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 15, 1839.
N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thor. Boston.
E. R.

For Sale.
A Small Schooner of about 30 tons burthen, (eight years old), for terms apply to Thomas H. Leonard or Harriet C. Egan.
LOST
From the Schooner WILLIAM TRIPPE, on the 23rd of December, 1838, a Row-boat, Tophat and several other articles, any information will be thankfully received and the finder liberally rewarded.
THOS. H. LEONARD.
March 5, 1839—3w

Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still carries on the
BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his old stand (Hook Town) about 2 miles from Easton, where he will punctually attend to all orders in his line.
The subscriber is well known for his superior manufacture of Cast-Steel and Edge tools. Horse-shoeing and plating done—Also, guns, locks and keys, &c. repaired at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
The public's Obedient Servant,
JOSIAH C. ROBINSON.
N. B. Customers will be expected to close their accounts at the end of every year.
J. C. R.
March 5, 1839.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of chancery of the state of Maryland, which has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, the subscriber as trustee, will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Easton, Talbot County, Md., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A part of the Real Estate of which Jacob Gibson, late of Talbot County, deceased, was seized, for the payment of his debts, viz:
No. 1. A PART OF A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND called "Marengo" situate in Talbot County, containing by actual survey, made by order of the trustee, FIVE HUNDRED & TWENTY FIVE ACRES of land, of which about sixty acres are in wood-land; that part of the said tract or parcel of land which was devised by the said Jacob Gibson to his son Edward K. Gibson, and which was by him afterwards conveyed to Rayette Gibson.
No. 2. All that part of the said TRACT or parcel of LAND aforesaid mentioned called "Marengo" which the said Jacob Gibson devised to his daughter Frances Gibson, now Mrs. Tilton.
No. 3. All that TRACT or parcel of LAND situate in said county, known and commonly called by the name of the "Tan Yard Farm," which the said testator bought of the trustee or trustees of the estate of Dr. Willson and which he devised to his grand children Clara Tilton and Nehemiah Tilton.
The terms of sale prescribed by the Decree, are that one third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, one third in one year from the day of sale and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale—the whole purchase money to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the trustee, and upon the ratification of the sale and upon the payment of the whole purchase money a deed will be executed by the trustee.
The above described parcels of land will, pursuant to the decree of the Court of Appeals, be sold subject to the rights of Mrs. Rebecca Gibson the widow of the said Jacob Gibson, which will be more particularly explained at the time and place of sale. The trustee will also be furnished with copies of the title papers and plat of the property so offered for sale, and will afford any other information in his power to those who may desire it. The title is believed to be indisputable.
JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.

For Sale.
A Small Schooner of about 30 tons burthen, (eight years old), for terms apply to Thomas H. Leonard or Harriet C. Egan.
LOST
From the Schooner WILLIAM TRIPPE, on the 23rd of December, 1838, a Row-boat, Tophat and several other articles, any information will be thankfully received and the finder liberally rewarded.
THOS. H. LEONARD.
March 5, 1839—3w

Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still carries on the
BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his old stand (Hook Town) about 2 miles from Easton, where he will punctually attend to all orders in his line.
The subscriber is well known for his superior manufacture of Cast-Steel and Edge tools. Horse-shoeing and plating done—Also, guns, locks and keys, &c. repaired at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
The public's Obedient Servant,
JOSIAH C. ROBINSON.
N. B. Customers will be expected to close their accounts at the end of every year.
J. C. R.
March 5, 1839.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of chancery of the state of Maryland, which has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, the subscriber as trustee, will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Easton, Talbot County, Md., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A part of the Real Estate of which Jacob Gibson, late of Talbot County, deceased, was seized, for the payment of his debts, viz:
No. 1. A PART OF A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND called "Marengo" situate in Talbot County, containing by actual survey, made by order of the trustee, FIVE HUNDRED & TWENTY FIVE ACRES of land, of which about sixty acres are in wood-land; that part of the said tract or parcel of land which was devised by the said Jacob Gibson to his son Edward K. Gibson, and which was by him afterwards conveyed to Rayette Gibson.
No. 2. All that part of the said TRACT or parcel of LAND aforesaid mentioned called "Marengo" which the said Jacob Gibson devised to his daughter Frances Gibson, now Mrs. Tilton.
No. 3. All that TRACT or parcel of LAND situate in said county, known and commonly called by the name of the "Tan Yard Farm," which the said testator bought of the trustee or trustees of the estate of Dr. Willson and which he devised to his grand children Clara Tilton and Nehemiah Tilton.
The terms of sale prescribed by the Decree, are that one third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, one third in one year from the day of sale and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale—the whole purchase money to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the trustee, and upon the ratification of the sale and upon the payment of the whole purchase money a deed will be executed by the trustee.
The above described parcels of land will, pursuant to the decree of the Court of Appeals, be sold subject to the rights of Mrs. Rebecca Gibson the widow of the said Jacob Gibson, which will be more particularly explained at the time and place of sale. The trustee will also be furnished with copies of the title papers and plat of the property so offered for sale, and will afford any other information in his power to those who may desire it. The title is believed to be indisputable.
JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE VAN BUREN,
Will commence his regular route this season at Queenstown, on Monday, 11th March, and at Centerville on Tuesday and Wednesday the 12th and 13th; thence to Churchhill on the evening of the 13th, and remain there until Friday morning 15th, then on to Greensboro, stopping at the Nine Bridges on Friday, and remain at Greensboro, Saturday and Sunday the 16th and 18th; leave there on Monday evening for Denton, and remain there Tuesday 19th; and leave Denton on Wednesday morning, 20th, for Easton on Thursday 21st, and leave there on Friday 22d for home, and be at home on Saturday 23d, and at the above named places twice in two weeks, until the 20th of June, 1839.
The horse Van Buren is five years old this Spring, and is 15 hands and a half high, and a beautiful sorrel with figure, bone, sinew and action; he ran over the Chapple course last Fall against Mr. George Spencer's celebrated horse John Bull, the 3 best in 5, winning the second, third and fourth heats.
Terms.—The horse Van Buren will be let to mares this season at the following terms: five dollars for a single heat; four and a half if held in the season; ten dollars for the spring's chance, paid at the end of the season, nine will pay the bill; twenty dollars to ensure a mare with foal. Any person breeding mare not mating with them, will be bound for the money. Twenty five cents to the groom in each case, to be paid to the groom or to the subscriber. Any person breeding two or more mares will be favored with a reasonable deduction.
Pedigree.—The thorough bred horse Van Buren was sired by the celebrated horse Maryland Eclipse, dam by Young Hickory of Alton's Hickory; g. dam by Citizen, by Pickett; g. dam by imported Rodney.
CORNELIUS SHERWOOD.
March, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—
Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day.
Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.
Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stenart,
Snow Hill—G. Uphier,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Singleton & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to the public notice.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected,

