

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1890.

VOL. VI-NO 5.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited and published every

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.
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months, nor discontinued until all arrears are ac-
companied, 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.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS

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

This infallible remedy has preserved hun-
dreds of children, when thought just 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 ap-
pearance 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 in-
stances, 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 sat-
isfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans
has the satisfaction of knowing that his Camo-
mille or Tonic Pills are not only recom-
mended and prescribed by the most experienced
Physicians in their daily practice, but also in-
taken 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 com-
mand 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 unex-
amined and pre-eminence virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is,
it can easily be accounted for from the pecu-
liar properties of the medicine itself. It does
not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes
all it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend,
for instance, that either his Camo-mille or his
Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by mere
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 ma-
jority 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 cir-
culating 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 viscera, then,
are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus
by which the blood is manufactured and pre-
served; 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 delin-
quently in one moment, by fright, disap-
pointment, heat of the weather, or any other
nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest
its food. Is the blood which it thus produces
nervous action of long duration will produce
settled dyspepsia, with head ache, bile, mental
and physical depression, and a general retinue of
other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? In-
temperance 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 dig-
esting 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, oc-
casioned by damp feet or a current of air, will
inflame the bronchial all down through the
branching air tubes of the lungs and create
either excessive mucus, or that dreadful in-
dus disease, Consumption, with pustules and
suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely
remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can
cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming
victim to blame for this? So the liver, when
indolent habits, intemperance and other
prostrating causes have withered it away,
or paralyzed it with distention, becomes un-
able 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 quan-
tities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for
this? No these vital organs are never affect-
ed 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 ana-
lyzed and recommended them to be equal in any
of 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 ei-
ther together or separately, are confidently re-
commended for the following complaints, and
directions for use accompanying them:—Dis-
pepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affec-
tions in every stage and degree; Female sick-
ness, more particularly the nausea incident to
mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; In-
sipient 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 in-
flammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of ev-
ery variety, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all
blotches, bad humors, and impure complex-
ions of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily
irritability and melancholy; the summer com-
plaint and Cholera Morbus; or Diarrhea in
growing persons, worms and flatulency, with
bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the
heart and head, changes of female constitution,
and for impaired and disordered constitutions
in either sex, which have not been perman-
ently 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 author-
ized agents, as all others are base and ignorant
impositions. For further particulars, we re-
spectfully request the public to peruse his other
advertisements and medical papers, which may
be depended upon for their strict and ac-
knowledgeed truth.

Dr. W. Evans' Tonic Pills, which have afforded pecu-
liar 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 only; 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
balm, and toilet confidant of ladies in well-
ed life. It taken before exercise in the open
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 a feverish fullness
and throbbing in the head which is generally
experienced in torrid sultry weather, is so
quickly removed by these Pills, that they are
recommended by a great number of our best
physicians in preference to any other prescrip-
tions, as they are well known to be in many
other cases.

The cures—the great, effectual and unfa-
ltering cures which this fine tonic and estorve-
remedy effects in the cases that are particu-
larly in other advertisements, are daily ex-
emplified the admiration and eliciting the candid
acknowledgment of the medical profession
who witness them, not less than of the happy
patients who witness them. Directions for the
Camo-mille Pills, as well as Dr. W. Evans' Family
Pills, always accompany them.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dys-
pepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption,
coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the
chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mer-
curial diseases, and all cases of hypochondria-
cism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, ner-
vous irritability, nervous weakness, flaccid
seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite,
heartburn, general debility, bilious weakness,
chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hyster-
ical faintings, hysteresis, headache, hiccup, sick-
ness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, sci-
douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and
those who are victims to that most excruciat-
ing disorder, Gout, will find relief from their
sufferings by a course of Dr. W. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side,
limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or con-
fusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate
flushes of heat and coldness, tremors, watchings
anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham St. New York.

THE FOLLOWING

INTERESTING AND ASTONISHING

FACTS, are amongst the numerous

CURES performed by the use of Dr.

Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street,
New York, where the Doctor may be con-
sulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from
any part of the United States, &c.

Persons requiring medicine and advice, must
enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS OF

the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm.

EVANS' celebrated CAMOMILE and AP-
ERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in al-
leviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert

Cameron, 101 Bowery, Disense, Chronic
Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, un-
usual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping,
frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus,
loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency
of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a pecu-
liarly foetid matter, mixed with blood, great
debility, sense of burning heat, with an in-
tolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr.
Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and re-
turned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary
benefit he had received.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS'

STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuyl-
kill, afflicted with the above distressing malady.

Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, dis-
turbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of
breathing, tightness and irritation and rest-
lessness, could not lie in a horizontal position
without the sensation of impending suffocation,
palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, con-
stipation and deficiency of the nervous energy.

Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of re-
covery, and dire despair sat on the countenance
of every person interested in his existence or
happiness, till by accident he noticed in a
public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm.
Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which in-
duced him to purchase a package of the Pills,
which resulted in completely removing every

symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his
motives for this declaration is, that those afflicted
with the same or any symptoms similar to those
from which he is happily restored, may like-
wise receive the same inestimable benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN

YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah

Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth

st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted

for the last ten years with Liver Complaint,

restored to health through the treatment of Dr.

Wm. Evans. Symptoms.—Habitual consti-
pation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, ex-
cruciating pain of the epigastric region, great
depression of spirits, languor and other sym-
ptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, in-
ordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right
side, could not lie on her left side without an
aggravation of the pain, urine high colored,
with other symptoms indicating great derange-
ment of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the
first physicians, but received but little relief
from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured
some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable prepara-
tions, which effectually relieved her of the
above distressing symptoms, with others,
which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg Long Is-
land, being duly sworn, did depose and say
that the facts set forth in the within state-
ment, to which he has subscribed his name,
are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.
Sworn before me this 4th day of Jan. 1897.

PETER PINKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

POETRY.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE MURDERERS OF CILLEY.

"They exchanged two shots with rifles—
After each shot, a conference was held between
the friends of both parties, and the most gen-
erous avowals of respect and kindly feeling were
made on the part of Mr. CILLEY, toward his
antagonist, but without avail. A third shot
was exchanged, and Mr. CILLEY fell dead
into the arms of one of his friends."—*Democrat*

"Without avail!" Infernal plot!
The thirst for blood was there!

Else had the noble minded friend
The statesman's wrath to wear.

"Without avail!" In hate conspired—
At heart the murderers' aim—
To take his life, or deep disgrace
To stamp upon his name!

In vain, "avowals of respect!"
Or "kindly feelings," where
The base intent was fixed—
The thirst for blood was there!

Revenge and private malice deep,
In hearts as foul as hell,
In open day, demanded blood!
Hence Freedom's champion fell!

But though with blood their hands are
stained,
Though stiff the limbs, and chill
Yet live the murderers still!

Strange as it seem—the wretches live!
But on each murderer's head
Forever rests a Nation's curse—
A Nation's heart has bled!

The wretches live!—the cause behold:
Stern justice hath decreed
That they may reap, in misery long,
The fruits of their vile deed.

Aye, ever, where'er they roam,
In silence awful—dead,
Before their harassed eyes shall stand
The spectre of the dead!

Serene and joyous though the day
To others may appear,
Their ears the aged mother's sighs
In every sound shall hear!

And every breeze to them shall bear—
Around them e'er shall arise,
The stricken widow's piteous wail
And helpless orphan's cries!

Their ways with piercing thorns hedged
round,
Shall lead them but to meet,
At every step, in hideous shape,
Mad vapors at their feet.

Thus, until struck by death's cold darts,
Their bitter fate shall be;
And o'er their memory e'er shall roll
The fires of infamy!

From the Spirit of the Times.

DON'T DESPAIR GIRLS.

On Saturday last, JOHN AYRENSSTEIN, a
very respectable gentleman, a sugar refiner
in this city, led to the hymenal altar, Miss
RHODA GRASON, after a continued courtship
of thirty nine years! The parties are both
over seventy years of age.—Mr. A. is over
seventy five! Miss Rhoda about two years his
junior. They have been acquainted from
childhood, and when the gentleman was in his
twenty-fifth year he essayed to woo his fair one
and was sent a patient hearing for some two
or three years, when a country lass of some
seventeen or eighteen years, a village coquette
crossed his path, and led him a merry dance
for a few months and then—left him for a
newer face. After a lapse of a few years, like
the periodical penitent and in sorrow, he re-
turned to his first love and a more attentive
faithful swain.

Never crooked the plant hinges of the knee,
Were thrift did follow fawning—
Having visited her upon an average more
than five evenings of every week during the
entire thirty-nine years. Some disagreement
upon a point of trifling consequence in their
future domestic arrangements, was the
cause of the long deferred nuptials. In a pecu-
niary point of view he has made a handsome
speculation—she possessing solid charms to the
amount of \$40,000. The point in disagree-
ment was he was compelled to yield—the fair one
vowing she would die first.

MOMENTS OF AN IMPRISONED

Democrat.—The closing scene in the life of a
prisoner is thus powerfully described by

"The danky led the way in silence, and
gently raising the latch of the room door, mo-
tioned Mr. Pickwick to enter. It was a large,
bare, white room, with a number of stumps
made of iron, on one of which lay
the head of a man, wan, pale, and ghastly. His
breath was hard and thick, and he moaned
and sobbed and came and went. At the bedside
sat an old man in a cobbler's apron, who,
by the aid of a pair of horn spectacles, was
reading from the Bible aloud. It was the for-
tunate inmate of the room. The sick man hid his
hand upon the attendant's arm, and motioned him
to close the book and laid it upon
the table. On the window," said the sick man
to the nurse of carriages and carts,
the wailing of a multitude of men and boys,
all of any sound of a multitude distinct with
his occupation, blended into one deep mur-
mur, and into the room. Above the loud
noise, from time to time, boisterous
laughter, a scrap of song, shouted forth by
the giddy crowd, would strike upon the
sick man's ears, and then be lost amidst the
noise and the tramp of footsteps, the
rattle of the billows of the restless sea of
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The House on Saturday last, between Mr. Mason of Washington, and Mr. Handy of Somerset, both members of the Committee on Elections. Mr. Handy is chairman of that committee, and the leader of what is called the Morrill faction. This gentleman by an arbitrary and domineering course, has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious to the Van Buren members of the House—and by his devotion to Mr. Morrill's interests has rendered himself equally so to certain members of the Legislature. At the time alluded to, that everlasting subject, the reports of the Committee on Elections was under consideration, when Mr. Mason introduced some order, which was about to excite a desultory debate, (as every thing does touching that vexed question) and in order to arrest it, Mr. Mason moved the previous question. Mr. Handy immediately arose and asked the gentleman to withdraw his motion, which Mr. Mason was about doing, but Mr. Handy, not perhaps observing the intention of Mr. M., and thinking he was going to urge the motion, sprung upon his feet, and in the most peremptory manner, and at the same time striking his desk with his clenched fist, demanded of the member from Washington, whether he understood him to insist upon the previous question before the honorable chairman (as he universally calls himself), could have an opportunity of replying?—Mr. Mason with equal warmth and decision replied, "Yes sir, he does urge the previous question before the honorable chairman can reply, let the consequences be what they may." Down sat Handy burning with rage and mortification. Immediately Mr. Causin rose, and in a manner mild and urbane, begged the gentleman would withdraw his motion for the previous question for one moment. Mr. Mason in a manner equally mild and exceedingly graceful, immediately replied, "certainly sir, for you I withdraw it."

The effect was too great. Every one seemed to smile with approbation, and to chuckle with delight at what was thought so merited a rebuke. I think it will prove a good lesson to friend Handy in future.

I shall continue in Annapolis for some weeks, and if we have any more such scenes of interest I shall communicate them. At times we have some very good sparring in the House. This Mr. Handy set out at first as the *Prize of the Legislature*, but he will find some Dr. Duncans to deal with yet before he gets through.

FELIX.

From the Correspondent of the Balt. Sun. Washington City, Jan. 23d, 1839.

The legislation of this day has been short and eventful, and decidedly conclusive. After the standing and select committees had been called for reports, Mr. Pettigrew, of Penn. moved that the vote of yesterday, which killed the bill graduating the prices of the Public Lands, be reconsidered. Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved that that motion do lie on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was lost by a vote of 95 to 102.

The vote was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and carried in the negative, by yeas 96, nays 99! When the result was announced, there was much exultation manifested on the part of the foes of the bill, and not a little noise was made by those who for the moment, forgotful of where they were, permitted themselves to imagine that they were in a theatre. The fate of the graduation bill is thus sealed, and sealed forever. It cannot be taken up again at this session; and at the next session there will be a very large majority against it. The Cumberland road bill was then called up, and Mr. Griffin, of S. C. moved that it do lie on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was lost, by yeas 77, nays 105; and the bill was referred to the committee of the whole House. The anti-Duelling Bill, from the Senate, was then taken up, together with several others, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. The rest of the day was devoted by the House to the consideration of the bill to authorize the Post Master General to settle claims of Crutcher, Blanchard & Co. mail contractors in Alabama and Tennessee, on the principles of equality and justice. A very long debate took place on this very small matter, and more money was spent in debating it than the whole claim amounted to.

This claim originated during the period that Mr. McLane was post master general, and is a just one; but, as Mr. Kendall is unwilling to settle affairs that originated under the administration of his predecessor, he requires Messrs. Crutcher & Co. to get Congress to pass a bill to authorize him to settle it. In the course of the debate, Mr. Rice Garland, of Louisiana, made a most violent attack on all the mail contractors in the country.

The Senate passed the anti-Duelling Bill, a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, in certain cases, and a variety of private bills.

The Storm of last Friday and Saturday week, it appears was severe and very destructive to the Eastward. The New York papers contain lengthy accounts of the destruction of property both in that city and elsewhere. In speaking of its effects in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania says.

A singular spectacle offers itself between Race and Callowhill streets. Beach street, which connects them near the river, is completely choked up with large masses of ice, and a fine street, up to Ashion street—a distance of about eight hundred feet from the line of the wharves—is in the same condition, the waves having reached this point, the whole flooded ground being closely built and thickly inhabited. The families were obliged, in the course of the evening, to retire to the second story of their houses, and finally so much apprehension was entertained, that, near midnight, boats were rowed about the streets to rescue those who were most exposed, and to convey them to a place of safety. The ground, from this place to Market street, is very flat, and whole fields are covered with ice, overwhelming gardens, stables, and out houses of every kind. The City Gas Works were in considerable danger, and the cellars were filled with water, but, it is believed, no material damage was done. The canal bridge on the west side of the Permanent Bridge, was, at one time, eight feet under water, and, in this vicinity, great losses have been sustained by the destruction of time, and the floating away of bodies of timber and of firewood.

Canal boats are lying on the wharves and in the streets, at a great distance from the river. A schooner is on the wharf at Locust street, and several sloops are to be seen in the same situation.

The destruction of property has been so great that it is impossible to do more at present than to make a general notice of the appearance of the scene of ruin. No calamity of a similar extent probably ever occurred before in Philadelphia. Various rumors are in circulation as to the loss of lives, which we trust are unfounded, though there is a probability that men may have perished in the course of the night at attempting to rescue their boats. But nothing definite is known in relation to this. It is

though it must have been under water at least 900 years.

GOLD CURRENCY.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered by the Senate to be printed to-day, from which it appears that the quantity of gold now in the United States is upwards of double the average circulation of bank notes by the late Bank of the United States; and also that it is larger than ever that circulation was at any one of its most expanded periods. Five thousand extra copies of the report was ordered to be printed. So much for the gold bug!—Globe.

PRESERVED EGGS.—We published some time since a paragraph stating that eggs are kept for three months in France, in lime water. In consequence of this, a lady of East Woods, L. I. has sent us a present of a basket of eggs, of geese, turkeys and ducks, which have been preserved a year in lime water. As far as we can discover, they are as good to the taste and sight as they ever were. A two gallon pot was filled with eggs and about a pint of slacked lime prepared for white washing was put in, and the vessel filled with water, and a board laid over. The water was never changed, and appears clean and sweet. The same lady has for several years kept eggs a few months in the same manner.

SEVERE RETORT.—"Does your anxious mother know you're out, my dear?" inquired an impudent fellow of a modest little dandy, whom he met in the street. "To be sure she knows I'm out," was the ready reply, "for she sent me to buy some pork, are you for sale?"—Phil. Sat. Cour.

A letter from the Prince, dated December 11, states that the Princess Maria, Duchess of Württemberg, the favorite daughter of the King of France, died recently at Pisa.

WHITE SWINE.—Mr. Haines, of Hallowell, Maine, raises a fine quality of swine; called the Bedford breed of a perfectly white colour. One of his pigs, 9 months old, weighs 300 lbs.

The first post office in the United States was established in New York in 1710; in 1790 there were 75 post offices, and of post roads 1875 miles. At the present time there are 12513 post offices and 25,500,000 miles of post roads.

If a man were to set out, says Lord Halifax, with calling every thing by its right name, he would be knocked down before he got to the corner of the street.

FIRE.—We regret exceedingly to learn that the dwelling house of DANIEL S. BISHOP, Esq. Delegate from Frederick County in the General Assembly, was burnt to the ground on Sunday morning last, it is feared with most of its valuable contents.

The greatest men are men of simple manners. Parade, ceremony, shows, and a profusion of compliments are the artifices of little minds, made use of to swell themselves into an appearance of consequence which nature has denied them.

A rumor had reached New Orleans from Havana stating the arrival of a British fleet at Vera Cruz, consisting of 8 ships of the line, besides frigates and sloops of war.

The chap that wishes us to advertise his wife as having left him "bed & board," is informed that we shall do no such thing unless he pays for his advertisement in advance. We can't blame a woman running away from a man that neglects to pay the printer. Go it "Phoebe."—[Newburgh Journal.

"Every woman that loves her husband," says Dr. Hunter, "always lays on her right side."

We are inclined to think the doctor is correct.

OUTRAGE ON THE SHIP ECLIPSE AT THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

We observe in some of the public papers a disposition to blame the Government, as usual, for omitting the proper measures to protect the trade of the United States on the coast of Sumatra and in the Indian Ocean. The injustice of the imputation will be apparent when it is understood that Commodore RICE, now on a cruise to the East Indies, was specially instructed to visit the Island of Sumatra, with a view to the protection of commerce and overruling the piratical spirit of the natives. From dates and circumstances it is almost certain that he will already have been on the spot, and taken the necessary measures to punish the authors of the outrage, as well as to procure satisfaction for the plunder of the Eclipse. We also understand it is the intention of the President to keep an American cruiser employed constantly in future, in the Indian seas, or, at least, to direct such frequent visits of our public ships as shall impress on the minds of the natives a conviction that they will return at certain stated seasons, and, consequently, prevent the recurrence of similar outrages.—Globe.

It is stated in the Galveston Gazette, that about a thousand emigrants a month arrive at that port alone, besides immense numbers who find their way into the country through other ports and by land. Amongst them are many planters and their slaves. All apprehensions of another invasion from Mexico are said to be at an end.

A few days since, a little ragged urchin had been sent by a mechanic to collect a small bill which had just become due. He began in the usual way, by becoming more and more importunate; at length the gentleman's patience being exhausted, he said to him, "you needn't don me so abruptly. I'm not going to run away at present." "I don't suppose you're said the lad, scratching his head" but my master is, and he wants the money."

No gentleman will, under any circumstances, speak ill of a woman.—Boston paper.

Query:—Should a lady, under any circumstances, speak ill of a gentleman?

MARRIED.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. Henry Price, to Mrs. Jane Price, all of this county.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, on Tuesday 11th December, by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Wm. B. Watt, Merchant Arkansas Post, to Miss MARTHA LAKIN, daughter of Lambert Reardon Esq., formerly of this town.

On the 24th of January, by the Rev. Jesse Thompson, Mr. Joseph Stafford, to Miss ANN MARIA FISHER, both of Talbot county.

On the 29th of January, by the same Mr. JAMES LOMAX, to Mrs. ANN H. HOLZER, both of Talbot County.

TRICKS OF BEGGARS.—In the course of an inquiry at Hatten Garden Police office, on Wednesday, it was ascertained that in Mill Lane, Deptford, there is a regular depot, whence vagrants may borrow infants at the rate of six pence each, for the purpose of exciting the compassion of the humane.—English paper.

The New York Star says that one of the front rooms in the new building now erecting for the Bank of the United States, has been leased for \$4,000 per annum.

HEART OF OAK.—One of the piles used in the foundation of the old bridge at Lancaster, England, was taken up a short time since, and found to be "as sound as an oak."

POSTSCRIPT.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

We learn that the Whig Senate of Maryland has rejected the following nominations: FRANKS GALLAGHER, for Inspector of Fisheries.

WILLIAM KEPLINGER, for Gunger.

EDWARD PALMER, for Insolvency Commissioner.

R. M. WELCH and THOMAS ROBINSON for Notaries.

SAM'L STETON, of Harford, nominated as Fish Inspector (one of the 19) was rejected by the following vote.

AFFIRMATIVE.—Messrs. Fly, Evans, Goldsborough, Martin, Matthews, of C. Matthews, of A. Mauley, Scott, Wason, Wilson.—10.

NEGATIVE.—Thomas, prent, Beckett, Borne, Eccleston, Donohoe, Magruder, Fotts, Pratt, Purnell, Ricard, Stewart.—11.

Mr. Auld and Mr. Isaac are rejected as Lumber Inspectors, and Messrs. Stahl and McDonald have been rejected as wood corders.

The following named gentlemen have been elected by the Legislature, Directors on the part of the State, for the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Easton William Hughtlett, James Price and Thomas Hayward.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed a resolution agreeing to close the session on the 2nd of March.

His Excellency, Wm. Grason, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday last, where he will remain until to-morrow.

The Baltimore Patriot states that John B. Thomas, Esq. of Queen Ann's, who has been nominated one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court for that county, has been rejected by the Whig Senate.

For the Whig.

Died in Hopkins Neck (Rigby lot) on the 23d inst. after a short illness, Miss MARY JEWELL, in the 23th year of her age. Her exemplary piety, and uniformity of life leaves to her numerous relations, an example well worthy of imitation. In early age she sought and found her Saviour, since which time her whole life has been a practical comment on the Apostle's injunction, "be ye also ready."

She lived on earth yet loved it not, She sought a home in Heaven; Her Saviour's love she never forgot, But liv'd and died for given.

Died.

On Wednesday last, 30th ult. after a lingering illness, Mrs. RACHEL HARRINGTON, consort of Mr. Stephen C. Harrington, of this county.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26 1839

GRAIN.

Wheat.—A sale of prime Md. red has been made at \$1.80, and some parcels not quite so good at \$1.75 to \$1.78.

Corn.—Sales of both white and yellow were made early in the week at 86 to 87 cents. Since then we have heard of no further sales.

Rye.—A sale at \$1.08.

Oats.—Sales early in the week at 48 cents—now held higher.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has rented the Mill for the year 1839, well known by the name of Holt's mill, and thinks that from the experience that he has in the business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

The public's obedient servant,
JAMES W. STARKEY.
Jan. 22, 1839.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, January 1st, 1839.

T. T. Bloomer James Lane
Thomas Benson M
Lilly Clift Dr. S. Martindale
Capt. Thos Coward 2 Henry M. Mason
Thomas Covey Wm. Newman 66
Seraphina Corso R
Richard Frampton Lewis Ross
Eliza Ann Gossage Thomas Robinson
Sally Ann Hopkins Wm. P. Reubensteele
Wm. Howard Adeline D. Stevens
Susan G. Harrison T
Obeliah Hussey James Tulson
Mr. Johnson Y
Lloyd Jordan W
Dr. Koch Philemon Wallace

Persons calling for letters will please to say whether advertised or not.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.
Easton, Md. Jan. 8 31

Wm. Prince & Sons,
Will make sale of
Trees & Cuttings
of the Genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Albino, Brulian, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers immediately or at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.—Prices and Terms for the Trees and Cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by Mail, as well as by express to Silk Worm Eggs, Mulberry Seed &c.—The Multicaulis Tree is remarkably vigorous and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind.—It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds can be supplied to any extent.—Flushing, near New York.
Jan. 22, 1839—2w

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 L. Smith as a Tailoring Establishment, and lately by Mr. Thomas Beaton as a Hat Store, directly opposite the Market House, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, 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 MCCONNEKIN.

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—(13w)

NEW WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT H. RHODES, takes leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received from Baltimore, a large supply of

Seasonable Goods,
which are now open and ready for sale at his store room opposite the Court House in Easton.
Jan. 1, 1839—4w

Dover Bridge.

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

Westward Ho!
WANTED,

An enterprising and industrious man well acquainted with Agricultural pursuits who will undertake the tilling and cultivation of from Eighty to One hundred and Sixty acres of Land lying near the Illinois River, and within five miles of the town of Naples, in Morgan county, being in the most fertile section of the state of Illinois: the compensation allowed will be two thirds of the crop raised on the land; lands adjacent to this yield generally from Seventy to Ninety Bushels of Corn to the acre, the Corn crop in this state has been very abundant this season, yet Corn now commands readily from twenty eight to thirty one cents per bushel. To a man with small capital is here presented a most lucrative settlement.

A letter addressed to Samuel A. Lowe, at Easton Md. or to the subscriber at Naples, Morgan County, Illinois, requiring further information, will meet with prompt attention.

SOLOMON J. LOWE,
Naples, Illinois,
Jan. 15, 1839—4w

JOURNAL
OF THE
American Silk Society
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

At a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution the subscriber has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal to be published by the Society, and now, with not the least abatement of his fondness (not to say passion,) for rural life, and all its pursuits, which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to devote once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to desert a new cause by the most assiduous endeavors, (not incur public with strict attention to his official duties,) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment, and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk and every thing connected with its production and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the chief design and aim of the Journal, for the sake of the agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy.—Hence, the adjective title "RURAL ECONOMIST."

J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid to GIBSON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Silkworms, and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Jan. 26, 1839.

NEW Hat Store.

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

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

ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.
N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Beaton. E. R.

Removal.

The subscriber, having Removed his

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER'S SHOP
To the Corner of West and Federal streets, a few steps below Mr. Griffith's Tavern, where he is prepared with a good assortment of Materials in his line of Business, and will be happy to wait on his customers and the public generally, as heretofore.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton Jan. 1, 1839—3w

Teacher Wanted,

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

RICHARD ARRINGDALE,
HARRISON JACKSON,
WILLIAM ATWELL.
Trustees.
Dec. 25, 1838.

Winter Arrangement.

The subscriber will run a Hack during the Session of the Legislature to and from Broad Creek to Easton twice a week, connecting with the mail boat from Annapolis to the former place. Leaves Annapolis Mondays and Thursdays—Easton, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fare from Easton to Broad Creek 25.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.
January 8

STEAM BOAT
PAUL JONES.

ALL persons who are desirous of taking stock, in the beautiful and fast sailing Steamer "Paul Jones," are hereby notified, that subscription papers, are deposited with Capt. Shadrack Mitchell, E. P. Lecompte, James A. Stewart and Josiah Bayly Esq's, Cambridge—Nathaniel E. Green and Richard Hughtlett, Esq's, New Market, Dorchester County—Joseph E. E. Esq, Denton, Caroline County—John Talbot Esq., near Easton, Talbot County. The said boat will commence her trips, as soon as navigation will permit, in the ensuing spring, provided the requisite number of shares are subscribed on or before the 1st day of March next.

January 15 1839. 3t

"Matchless Sanative."

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

CONSUMPTION,
and all affections of the lungs.

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

August 21, 1838 HENRY THOMAS.

100,000 Cuttings
OF THE
MORUS MULTICAULIS,
Warranted genuine,—for sale by
THOS. C. NICOLS,
SAM. S. SATTERFIELD.
Easton, Jan. 15, 1839.

READ THIS.
Cabinet Making.

ALL kind of Cabinet work done by the subscriber at the shortest possible notice, and on 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 6.00
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)

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell upon accommodating terms his farm in Chapel district in Talbot county, at present in the tenure of Wm. Gardner. This farm is adjoining Tidewater mill, formerly Holts mill, and within one and a half miles of the Primary School house, at Presimmon bottom, the soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Rye, and very susceptible of improvement.

THOS. C. NICOLS.
Easton Jan. 15, 1839—(G) 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 L. Smith as a Tailoring Establishment, and lately by Mr. Thomas Beaton as a Hat Store, directly opposite the Market House, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, 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.

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ELISHA MCCONNEKIN.

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E. M.
Jan. 15, 1839—(13w)

NEW WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT H. RHODES, takes leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received from Baltimore, a large supply of

Seasonable Goods,
which are now open and ready for sale at his store room opposite the Court House in Easton.
Jan. 1, 1839—4w

Dover Bridge.

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

Westward Ho!
WANTED,

An enterprising and industrious man well acquainted with Agricultural pursuits who will undertake the tilling and cultivation of from Eighty to One hundred and Sixty acres of Land lying near the Illinois River, and within five miles of the town of Naples, in Morgan county, being in the most fertile section of the state of Illinois: the compensation allowed will be two thirds of the crop raised on the land; lands adjacent to this yield generally from Seventy to Ninety Bushels of Corn to the acre, the Corn crop in this state has been very abundant this season, yet Corn now commands readily from twenty eight to thirty one cents per bushel. To a man with small capital is here presented a most lucrative settlement.

A letter addressed to Samuel A. Lowe, at Easton Md. or to the subscriber at Naples, Morgan County, Illinois, requiring further information, will meet with prompt attention.

SOLOMON J. LOWE,
Naples, Illinois,
Jan. 15, 1839—4w

JOURNAL
OF THE
American Silk Society
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

At a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution the subscriber has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal to be published by the Society, and now, with not the least abatement of his fondness (not to say passion,) for rural life, and all its pursuits, which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to devote once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to desert a new cause by the most assiduous endeavors, (not incur public with strict attention to his official duties,) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment, and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk and every thing connected with its production and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the chief design and aim of the Journal, for the sake of the agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy.—Hence, the adjective title "RURAL ECONOMIST."

J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid to GIBSON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Silkworms, and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Jan. 26, 1839.

STEAM BOAT
PAUL JONES.

ALL persons who are desirous of taking stock, in the beautiful and fast sailing Steamer "Paul Jones," are hereby notified, that subscription papers, are deposited with Capt. Shadrack Mitchell, E. P. Lecompte, James A. Stewart and Josiah Bayly Esq's, Cambridge—Nathaniel E. Green and Richard Hughtlett, Esq's, New Market, Dorchester County—Joseph E. E. Esq, Denton, Caroline County—John Talbot Esq., near Easton, Talbot County. The said boat will commence her trips, as soon as navigation will permit, in the ensuing spring, provided the requisite number of shares are subscribed on or before the 1st day of March next.

January 15 1839. 3t

"Matchless Sanative."

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

CONSUMPTION,
and all affections of the lungs.

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

August 21, 1838 HENRY THOMAS.

100,000 Cuttings
OF THE
MORUS MULTICAULIS,
Warranted genuine,—for sale by
THOS. C. NICOLS,
SAM. S. SATTERFIELD.
Easton, Jan. 15, 1839.

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THOS. C. NICOLS.
Easton Jan. 15, 1839—(G) 1f

Wm. Prince & Sons,
Will make sale of
Trees & Cuttings
of the Genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Albino, Brulian, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers immediately or at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.—Prices and Terms for the Trees and Cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by Mail, as well as by express to Silk Worm Eggs, Mulberry Seed &c.—The Multicaulis Tree is remarkably vigorous and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind.—It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds can be supplied to any extent.—Flushing, near New York.
Jan. 22, 1839—2w

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SOLOMON J. LOWE,
Naples, Illinois,
Jan. 15, 1839—4w

The Union Tavern, IN EASTON, MD.



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

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

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

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

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

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

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

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON

SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

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

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE Every living being hath two distinct principles in its nature:—

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE

AND THE OTHER,

THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.

When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

How is this accounted for?

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

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

Purge!—Yes—I say purge!

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

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health.

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

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

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 2nd. door from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

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

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. If it cannot be shown, NOT PURCHASE.

JUL 21, 1837.

LADY'S BOOK, AND LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE;

Published by the same Proprietor for nearly ten years.

EDITED BY

MRS. S. J. HALE AND MISS LESLIE

PUBLISHER AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR,

LOUIS A. GODEY.

Eighteenth and Nineteenth

Volumes.

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

THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE,

is issued monthly in the city of Philadelphia.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES

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

This work is intended principally

as a repository for the Lady Writers of America,

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

GALAXY OF FEMALE TALENT

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

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

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

MRS SIGOURNEY,

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

SPLENDID COLOURED PLATE OF

FASHIONS

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

—ALSO—

TWO PAGES OF MUSIC WILL BE

GIVEN MONTHLY.

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

PORTRAITS, ON STEEL, OF THE

MOST CELEBRATED FEMALE

WRITERS

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

Title Pages Engraved

on Steel.

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

All Letters to be addressed to

LOUIS A. GODEY,

Literary Rooms, 211 Chesnut Street, Phila.

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

Directions for Cooking,

in its various branches. By Miss LESLIE. Third Edition, with Improvements and

plementary Receipts.

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

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

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

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

This valuable work contains nearly one thousand receipts, and no book on the subject of cookery, &c. has been more highly praised or is more deserving of it, than the one now offered. The subscriber has a few copies done up in Nos. with paper covers, for the convenience of sending by mail—and done up in the manner purposely to oblige patrons of the Lady's Book, who may reside at a distance from large cities.

PRICE \$2.

NOVELS.

Godey's cheap, beautiful, and uniform editions

LADY BLESSINGTON'S WORKS.

With a portrait.—Price \$2.

November 6th, 1838.

The Complete Works of Miss L. E. London,

With a portrait.—Price \$3.

Miss JANE AUSTEN'S Novels.

PRICE \$3.

Bulwer's Novels.

With a portrait.—Price \$3.

Maryatt's Novels.

Price \$3.

The Pick Wick Papers.

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

Notice touching Subscriptions.

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

NOTICE TOUCHING POSTAGES.

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

LOUIS A. GODEY,

Literary Rooms, 211 Chesnut St. Phila.

Jan. 1, 1839.

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

THE SILK TRADE.

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

THE MARYLAND SILK MANUAL AND

FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX

—These works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. Not only so, but they give them in full, and in the most complete manner, the most complete publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1

One copy of the Appendix \$1

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

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

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

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

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1838.

Removal.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,

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

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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

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

J. S. SATTERFIELD.

November 6th, 1838.

New Goods.

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

POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.

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

GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, mixed Brown, Adelaide, Drab, and mixt Cloths, Victoria, Black, Drab, mix'd Fancy Ribbed, and striped Cassimeres, Cassinets, of all Colours, plain Plaid and striped, Black, Blue and Drab, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Flushing Heavy Kersey's, Plaid, striped and plain Linseys, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment of Vestings, French and English Merinos, Circassians, Mousdelains, new and latest style, superior French Bombazeenes, Bombazets, Sattinets, plain and fig'd Gro de Naps, of the latest style of various colours, Gro de Berlin, superior black Italian Lustrings, Silks, Sattins and Florences of various colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain and fig'd Bobanetts, Mull, Swiss and Jackonet Muslin, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings, Laces, Edgings, Thread and Bobinet Laces, Ribbons, Braids, a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silks Worsted and Cotton Hosiery Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hoskin Gloves, Suspensers, red, white and green Flannel, Baizes, Bannockburn and French Plaid Shawls. A set, do. Sheneal, do. Merino, do. of different colours and sizes, variety of other Shawls, Hdk's, &c. British, Victoria and French Prints, latest style, domestic Print, Rose, Whitney, Meccina, Duffett and cradle Blankets, Tickings, Apron and Furniture, Checks, Domestic, Plaid and stripes, 3-4-4-5 4-6-4 Bleached and brown Sheetings, and Shirtings, heavy Osnaburghs, Stockings Yarn, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15 Seme Twine, Wicking, Linens, Ready made Clothing, &c. &c.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoe,

Of various shapes, and for Ladies, Gentle-

Miss and Boys, 300 pair extra heavy bro-

gans for labourers. Plain and fashionable.

Fur, Russia, and Silk

HATS,

Fur, Seal, and Otter Cap,

children and boys.

A large assortment of

Saddles and Bridles,

part super. 1st Bridles, Sarcin-

gles, Collars, Halters Bridle

Leathers, Martingales, Harrows

Trunks of Leather and Seal

Skin Carriage Drivers, Cart

and Riding Whips, a large Lot

of Upper and Under Leather,

prime quality.

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Two dozen double and single barrel duck and

BIRD GUNS.

part superior. Fine Wire Twist, Patent, British

China, Glass and Queens Ware, Earthen,

Stone and Tin and Wooden War a lamp

and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of Java, Rio and St. Domingo

Coffee, N. Orleans and Santa Cruz Sugars

Loaf and Lump do.

Gunpowder, Imperial and

Hyson Teas.

Old Madeira Wine in Bottles, Draught, best

port Lisbon and dry Malaga Wines, Cham-

paign of the Choicest Brands by the case, su-

perior Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Old

Rum and common Whiskey, W. I. and N. O. & W. I.

Molasses, superior Cheese by the single or

Gask, all kinds of Crackers, Cigars, Snuff,

Tobacco, Raisins, St. Ubes and Sack Salt,

Herrings, &c.

Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,

Mineral and Botanic

MEDICINE,

Ploughs and Plough Castings,

a quantity of lumber, 3-4-4-5-4-6-4 and 8-4

Yellow and White Pine, Cypress Shingles,

Laths, Lime &c. &c. The whole of which

will be offered on the most pleasing terms.

The subscribers respectfully solicit a call

from those who may want cheap goods.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,

Wye Landing.

Talbot Co. Oct 30th, 1838.

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

trip from this place on Saturday the 27th inst., leaving regularly every Saturday at 9 A. M. and Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. H

Morning master, passage and fare \$2.

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

MAIL LINE

FROM EASTON TO CAMBRIDGE

THE subscriber will run a comfortable

four-wheel carriage from Cambridge

Ferry to Easton, regularly on TUESDAY'S

WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SAT

URDAYS. His ferry-boat is in good repair,

and travellers can be promptly set across the river on all possible occasions.

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

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

DAVID PRICHARD.

Cambridge Ferry, Dec. 15 38

NEW GOODS.

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

Busteed and Barwick.

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

Goods,

Mr. Canby

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO 6.

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 arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

POETRY.

From the Forget Me-Not, for 1839.
SONG OF THE BURMAN LOVER.

Oh! come with me, in my little canoe,
For the tide is high, and the sky is blue,
And the wind is fair and the sunset glow
To the isles where the mango-apples grow!

Oh! come with me, and be my love,
And for the jungle-depth I'll rove;
I'll gather the honey-comb, bright as gold,
And seek out the elk's most secret fold.

I'll chase the antelope over the plain,
And bind the tiger cub with a chain;
And a young gazelle, with silver feet,
I'll bring thee for a playmate sweet!

I'll climb the palm for the bya's nest,
And reap I'll gather to deck thy breast;
I'll pierce the cocoa for its wine,
And twine these posies, if thou'lt be mine!

Then come with me, in my light canoe;
While the waters are calm and the skies are blue,
For should we linger another day,
Storms may arise, and love decay!

HINTS TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

One reader cries, your strain's to grieve,
Too much morality you have,
Too much religion;
Give me some witch and wizard tales,
On ship-board ghosts with fins and scales,
And feathers like a pigeon.

In love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings, and priests, and lords,
Of border wars, and Gothic horrors
That used to live in fables.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love sick stuff
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news
Of Russians, Turks, the Poles, or Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of dull scholastic lore
Would like to see a little more
Of Greek and Latin scraps;
The grocer fair would learn the price
Of tea and sugar, fruit and rice;
The draper, silk and satin;

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A riddle or a riddle;
Some news for parliamentary news,
And some, perhaps, of wiser views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gender quill,
And scrawl against the paper;
Of all the literary folk,
Bred in our colleges or schools,
He cuts the greatest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety,
A variety in all things—
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed (I only give the hint)
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss;
To hear of wedding plumes;
For in a time of general rain
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain,
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone
By losses, fire, or fear;
Another answers, full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of racoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For now and then a favorite dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease
For should they swear the moon was cheese
We never should confute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble;
So, brother editors, pursue
The path that seems the best to you,
And let the grumblers grumble.

THE FLOWERS OF THE SEA.

A THRILLING STORY.
An extraordinary story is told by Captain Wallace, of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a singular manner from the jaws of a shark. A transport with a part of a regiment on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of Calcutta one of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady who had a spited him with the tender passion. The lady was in the cabin in the act of sending a paper to her lover, when, overreaching herself, she fell into the sea, and supported by her clothes, drifted astern; the officer lost no time in plunging in after her, and upheld her with one arm. The sails were quickly luffed, the ship lay to, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when, to the dismay of all on board a

large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards his victims, a shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length nearing him; he made a desperate effort, plunged and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark, who turned and dived out of sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel when the shark appeared a second time along side, and was in the act of turning on his back to seize one of the hapless pair when a private of the officer's company, who was standing in the hammock nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard with a bayonet in the hand, which he plunged in the back of the shark, which instantly disappearing, the three were released from their perilous situation.

Saving Time.—A clergyman, who had a large farm, as was generally the case in our forefathers days, went out to see one of his laborers, who was ploughing in the field, and he found him sitting upon his plough, resting his team. "John," said he, "would it not be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here and be hubbing a few bushes while the oxen are resting?" John, with a countenance which might well have become the divine himself, instantly returned—"Would it not be well, sir, for you to have a swinging board in the pulpit, and when they are singing, to swing a little flax?" The reverend gentleman turned on his heel, laughed heartily, and said no more about hubbing bushes. —Hampshire Gazette.

AN ARREST—A FACT.—Some years ago, in a county not a hundred miles from Adams, a small sized man went to the plantation of a gentleman who was light in wit but rather heavy in flesh with a piece of paper in his hand folded in a legal form, and known by the abbreviation of "case." Having found the owner of the plantation in the field, he explained his business, when he was requested to read the capias, which commenced as usual—"You are hereby commanded without delay, to take the body of &c."

"Humph," says the prisoner stretching himself upon his back. "I am ready."
"O, but you don't expect me to carry you in my arms?"
"Certainly, you must 'take my body,' you know. I do not resist the process of the law, understand, but submit with much cheerfulness."

"Will you wait here until I bring a cart?"
"Can't promise—I may recover from my fatigue in the mean time."
"Well what must I do?"
"You must do your duty."

And there he lay immovable, until the Sheriff left. —Natchez Cour.

THE WORDS AS IT IS.
[From a sketch of great interest, written by Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey, we take the following scenes. They will find their way to the heart. In how many, many thousand ways are those lines of Burns brought back to the thoughts, as we pass through the world.—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn,"
When exercises of benevolence, and acts of good will towards mankind bring with them such peaceful thoughts, and leave such refreshing remembrances, it is strange that any one will oppress his fellow J. Ed. Ath. and Vis.
Yes, that night Charles Hanson and his wife slept in peace, and the dreams were of days of yore, when plenty smiled around their homes, and hope shed a steady beam o'er their pathway. Their dreams were like the visions of a shipwrecked mariner who clings to a fragment of his vessel, alone, in the midst of the solemn and trackless ocean, with the lethargy of exhaustion depressing his physical energies, while his restless and yearning heart is filled with home, and the eye of his fancy rests on all the bright and joyous things around it—the smiling friends—a plentiful board—and gushing fountains—trees filled with blushing fruits, and vines borne down to the verdant earth, by clusters of tempting grapes. He awakes—and awakes reaching forth his hand for a draught of water, awakes, with the sound of laughter yet ringing in his ears, but alas! 'tis the heavy boom of the ocean's wave and the brightness he still imagines, but the phantasmagoria conjured up by the rays of the setting sun agitated by the trembling waters. He awakes to double misery—to starvation and despair.

The next morning brought its usual accompaniment of drizzle and dune. Some small debts were paid—the baker's grocery and the woman discharged, much to their astonishment, but the others with their malicious insults still lingered and jeered, and exulted like vultures hovering over anticipated prey. At length they departed, then came the penny post with two letters, large packages they were, which took much of their small means to pay for, but they did not think of that, for hope was busy at their hearts when they saw that the post mark on one was New York; and as Mr. Hanson early broke the seals, his countenance was bright with expectation, or he was sure, poor fellow! that it contained assistance from a wealthy brother he had, who resided there, but as you may have seen a cloud darken a rising star, so did keen disappointment shadow his face as he read the contents which demanded immediately the repayment of certain sums, lent several years previous, when for some youthful indiscretions he was banished from his father's house until a sense of the toils he had committed, procured him a pardon and recall. His brother was a child by his father's first wife, who owing to certain affairs in the settlement of his mother's fortune which was left with annexed conditions, solely to him, disagreed so frequently with his father, who had the management and control of them, that the old gentleman unable to bear such continual disturbance—unwilling to endure impertinence and ingratitude from his own child, determined to give his wealth into his own hands, which he did. Samuel Hanson forthwith retired to New York, where he invested his money in stocks and landed property, which in a few years yielded him an income of thousands—married an heiress—became a pillar of the most popular church in the city, and sitting up a splendid establishment, beheld himself in a short time a man of great consequence.

When Charles Hanson read the unfeeling letter he exclaimed, "Oh my God, dost thou

own for thy children the cruel and iron heartedness of the fathers?"
"What has happened now, dearest?" quired his trembling wife.
"Happened," he replied, turning his pale face towards her—"happened," he repeated—"there read that, and tell me if the monster of God has departed from us! Oh Clara! must I could bear it all, but for you and our child! for you to suffer and endure the shame that is heaped on me is too much. Now I am the other letter—it is a visitation of like mercy and loving kindness, I presume!"—and he laughed bitterly as he opened the envelope which enclosed a bill of the amount due for house rent.

"Ah," said he, muttering and expressing the misery of his heart as he read—"Hanson rent due long ago—from my landlord—last month in a goal to-morrow—275 dollars—due six months ago—will not wait any longer—stand in need of it—sorry to press you under your present misfortune. O ye poor! O ye poor! the money hypocrite! the constant and incessant wait on you to-morrow either to receive the above mentioned sums, or your head come here my daughter—my blue eyed dove—come to your father and kiss him!"—and he burst of inexpressible anguish caused him to weep until his chest heaved with the throbbing of his broken heart, as he hugged his child to his bosom.

She was a lovely child. The silken curls of her light brown hair parted over her forehead and fell on her blue veined temples in many a cluster—her eyes were dark hazel color, overarched by brows, such as a skillful painter might pencil on the forehead of an angel or the Madonna; and their bright depths were shaded by long fringing eye lashes, which imparted a softness, a meekness to her loveliness, such as we do not often see in children. The gloom that had so many months oppressed her parents seemed to have spread a cloud over little Nannie's young spirits, for now, the child seldom smiled, and still in her sad mood uttered words of gloom, which would sit in her little chair at Mrs. Hanson's feet, with her large eyes fixed on some object on the floor, rocking herself to and fro, and turning her thin white fingers around each other as if in a state of utter abstraction.

It is a sad thing to see a delicate flower bowed down to the earth by the peltings of a heavy storm. More sad it is to see a fair child sinking under sorrows it cannot comprehend, to hear the bird-like tones of its gladness gradually hushed—to see the rose hue in its cheek, wax dimmer day by day, and hear the footsteps which once rang so joyously over the floor, or fall so lightly among the grass and flowers become faint, slow, and fearful. Men and women, as they advanced in years, and progress along the road of life, must expect to see many bitter tears and reap a full fruition of sorrow; but to see a child, just bursting like a half closed rose in the morning beams of life, with an appreciation of the holy and beautiful things, bowed down and shedding tears over unknown though not unfeeling sorrows, is a sight that always saddens me.

"Father," said the child, as she laid her little pale cheek on his shoulder, what is a jail? is it a pretty place like we used to live in, father? and when we get there will you and mother be happy and glad—and will mother sing, and laugh and play with little Nannie again?"
He could do no less than evade her questions, for she looked up into his face so earnestly, and such a flush of hope brightened her countenance, as she thought of old and familiar things, that he could not find it in his heart to tell her what it really was, but asked her—

"Are you not happy my child? Your mother is always with you—your father is always with you! why are you so unhappy?"
"I don't know sir, but mother is so pale and never laughs now, and sometimes I am so hungry and I can't get any bread. Oh! I wish we could all go to sleep and not wake any more until the angels wake us, don't you?" Her father kissed her beautiful lips many times, and answered in the affirmative.

"But," continued little Nannie, "we can't go to sleep, that long yet, father, and mustn't we try, and be glad while we are awake?"
"Yes, my little comforter," said Mr. Hanson much softened, and forgetful at the moment of his troubles. Clara stood behind his chair leaning on his shoulder with one arm thrown carelessly around his neck, and her hand resting on her father's head. The group would have formed a beautiful picture on canvas, but living and breathing as it was in its loveliness, it was far and holier to contemplate, those three beings, sundered indissolubly together by a chain of love which was riveted by care and suffering, and shone brighter beneath the storm that had been gathering and bursting around them. They reminded me of a burst of sunlight glinting through a black tempest, or a foam-capped wave—or three stars hedged in by a circle of black clouds.

The next morning betimes the agents of their landlord's cruel injustice were at Charles Hanson's door, knocking for admittance. It was opened by himself, and with a calm and unaltered voice, he told them he was acquainted with the object of their visit, and not having money to satisfy their employer's claim, bade them lead on to the prison.

"But could no compromise be made?" asked the humane officer. "Have you no friend who could extricate you from this affair? I am a poor man myself, Mr. Hanson, or you should not leave your home this morning, and your pale sweet lady and child, for a common jail. Have you no friends Mr. Hanson?"

"None sir—lead on," answered Mr. Hanson sternly.
There are moments in affliction, when pity from a stranger seems to awaken anger instead of consolation in our hearts, and poor Hanson in the hopelessness of his misery, deemed the man's interference and ineffectual pity, rather an impertinence than a kindness. There sat poor Clara in a corner, as pale as marble—not agitated—but with her eyes closed and big tears swelling from beneath her eye lashes, and rolling down her white cheeks. Her head reclined against the wall, and not a sign of life was about her except those mournful tears. Little Nannie's head was nestled on her mother's knees, and low, convulsive sobs burst from the child's heart as if every one broke some fine chord of feeling in it, so intensely pitiful and despairing were they.

"I say, Mr. Nelson," cried one of the men to the constable, "dashing his brown rough hand over his eyes, 'tis no use to stand here parleying, no how, your poor sir, so am I, but I declare to many, sir, when I see such sights as this, I think all poor people ought just in mercy to be hanged to save 'em, sir, from the oppression of them as is rise up in the world against 'em, I say!"

"Thank you, friends," said Hanson—his feelings undergoing another revulsion, as the man's indignant sentiments expressed themselves, "thank you for your sympathy, but you must know," he whispered, pointing significantly to his wife and child, "that to prolong this scene would be peculiarly painful. I will bid them farewell—then you may lead me where you list. He approached Clara, but she moved not—he kissed her lips, but she moved not—and although he knelt and clasped her in a long and earnest embrace, she gave no token of consciousness. He arose, and raising his hands to Heaven, while his tearful eyes were lifted upwards, exclaimed—"God of justice! if the sword of thine omnipotence be not broken, avenge—oh avenge my wrongs!"

Clara heard that awful prayer—it pierced to the lethargic trance of despair, and with a shriek which she hoped would reach Heaven, she the sinful creature of her husband's sin, cried out, "Father, forgive us all our trespasses," and sunk in a faint, and he floor.

By this time an old woman, who resided in the next house, and who had often done a good turn for them, came in, and lifting the girl's creature in her arms, laid her on her husband's bed. He left them in their desolation—he left them to fate he little dreamed of, and in a few days was sitting alone in the debtor's cell, brooding over his anguish until consciousness was almost extinct.

The day after these events transpired, I arrived home from a tour, I had been making through some parts of Europe for the benefit of my son's health, and the first thing that struck my attention on entering my house, was a note, coarse looking note from Clara Hanson, lying on the table where it had been placed. There were the characters written in her own delicate style, informing me of a friend of her childhood and youth to come to their assistance—naming the place of their residence. I had heard nothing of the change in her fortune until then, much less of their extreme sorrows, and filled with astonishment, I stepped back instantly into my carriage, and directed the coachman to drive to the place designated in the note. After many turnings and windings, he found the house—it was closed—not a vestige of life was there about it. Our repeated and heavy knockings on the door brought an old crone's head from the window of an adjoining house.

"Where?" I asked, "where are the family who resided here good woman?"
"Yell! 'tis my dear that I ken o' my lady. Yell! 'tis a speering round a worse place than this if ye find the guemmen."
"Gracious Heaven! what means you mother?"
"A jail, my lady!"
"And where is Mrs. Hanson?"
"Hinna ken. She greeted sairly after him, pun lolly! when they took him awa', and their young bairn was like to die that night o' wae. This morning I missed them too an I dinna ken whar they be."

Night was wearing rapidly on, so I determined to return home and recommence my search in the morning.
My heart sickened as I approached the dreary place whose walls imprisoned Charles Hanson—he who had been the playmate of my childhood, and friend of my maturer years. Who, the last time I had seen him, was on the brightest pinnacle of fortune and renown—surrounded by friends and flatterers—listened to as an oracle—applauded as a god. A heavy snow had fallen during the night, and the side walk in front of the prison gates looked like a pave of polished marble. A quantity had drifted against the gate, which presented to my excited imagination, as the dim light of dawn day fell on it, the appearance of a human being covered with a white sheet, the folds of which had fallen to the proportions of the figure. The nearer I drew towards the gate—the more fearfully distinct it became, and a sickening feeling had like to have made me faint, as my servant exclaimed, "It is some poor body frozen to death I reckon mistress."

"Remove the snow Robert," I replied, "remove it quickly."
He did so as well as he could with his hands. As the crusty snow fell from the top of the figure, a pale dead face presented itself, and oh God! I shuddered now while I write it was the face of Clara Hanson. "Oh my friend," I cried clasping my arms around the shrouded form, and kissing her cold marble cheeks and lips, "is it thus I find thee?"

I felt something move, as I clung to her—and a sigh, such a sigh as escapes from a peaceful sleeper's heart, gave token of life, and as Robert cleared from off her shoulders and bosom their mantle of snow, I saw a sight which melted and subdued to tears my whole soul. On her dead mother's bosom lay little Nannie Hanson, sleeping as sweetly as if she had been on a couch of down, her lips were half apart, and her soft breath stole up as gentle through the opening it had made in the snow, as if it had been whispering among flowers—a delicate flush was on her cheeks, and her silken hair lay around them in disordered curls.

That evening Charles Hanson was to be released from prison, and I sat with his child who had sobbed herself to sleep in my arms, anxiously and fearfully awaiting his appearance. In the drawing room lay the beautiful remains of his Clara, how could I lead him to his death? how could I bear the first outbreak of his mighty anguish? In a few minutes of the time appointed, I heard his step in the hall, then his voice, and in another moment, he stood before me trembling with emotions which his words could not express, emotions so mixed, that silence and tears were their best interpreters. At length he spoke—"Kindest and best friend! fill up the cup of blessings you have bestowed on me by giving my Clara to my arms in health and safety." This voice awoke Nannie, and she sprang to his embrace and clung to him as if she feared they might again be separated. He asked again for Clara? I burst into tears.

"My child," he cried frantically, "where is your mother?"
"My mother is asleep in that room and they won't let me wake her," she answered.
He rushed into the drawing room, and there was a confirmation of his worst fears. The shroud was not whiter than the face of his dead wife, nor a moonlit sky more placid than

the smile which her departing spirit had left on it. I had placed on her bosom a white japonica and orange blossoms, and a garland of broad white satin ribbon encircled her slender and exquisitely delicate waist. Two curls had been suffered to fall on her cheeks, and as her face lay half shaded beneath the veil which was over it, she looked like a timid young bride prepared for the altar.

Oh terrible—heart-rending was Charles Hanson's agony! It was like the moans which precede some of nature's convulsions, and I thought his heart, the heart of his physical being would break, and I should see him strangled with his own life blood; but he lived, and for weeks and weeks he sat, or walked or spoke as one under the influence of somnambulism. His hair whitened, and in the midst of his youth, he grew old, and his steps faltered, and his tongue trembled. It was a fearful and a pitiful sight.

VIRGINIA.
We are happy to perceive that the Democracy of the Old Dominion has raised its hitherto unacquainted voice, and called together its strength in battle array, for the fundamental doctrines which achieved the first great conquest under the author of the Declaration of Independence. We see indications of a spirit in the following resolutions of the committee and the comments of the Enquirer, which will not, we think, be vanquished by intrigue, bargain or management, although the father of this scheme of policy now devotes all his characteristic energy and unscrupulous skill in this way to make sure of victory in Virginia.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.
The committee appointed under the resolution of the late meeting of the members of the General Assembly, friends of the present Administration, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, & respectfully submit the following report and resolutions:
WM. SMITH,
JOSEPH VENABLE,
JOS. S. WATKINS,
JNO. WOOLFOLK.

NOTE.—Mr. John T. Anderson was one of the committee to prepare the address and resolutions, and assented to the same.
To the Democratic Republicans of Virginia:
It is known to you, fellow citizens, that ever since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, you have had to encounter an insidious, active and untiring foe. This foe, composed in part of those who disbelieve the capacity of freedom to govern themselves, and who deem a privileged and irresponsible class essential to the stability of all good government, you have often encountered and repeatedly overthrown. But, undismayed by disaster, and unconquered by defeat, your enemy is again preparing for the coming struggle. With shouts of encouragement, swelling with the breeze, they urge forward to the struggle, and exclaim—

"What though former fields have been lost
All is not lost! The unconquerable will,
And study of revenge—immortal hate—
And courage never to submit or yield,"
is ours.

In this spirit fellow citizens, our political adversaries are preparing for the spring election. Led by choice, or driven by necessity, to sustain that obnoxious politician, Henry Clay, they seek to withhold from your view that his election to the Presidency would necessarily involve the re-establishment of a National Bank and a revival of the tariff policy. Madly seeking victory, they have elsewhere allied themselves to the dark spirit of Abolition, a demon more malignant than he who first seduced the mother of mankind! Stimulated by the hope of fixed and irreconcilable differences among yourselves, they appear determined to refrain from no effort, and refuse no measure that will tend to that result, for which they have so often struggled, but so often in vain.

The friends of Mr. Clay, and the advocates of a National Bank. It is hoped that the appeal of the Republican members of the Legislature will not be in vain, and that the Democracy will turn out and appoint their delegates to attend the convention.

An effort is about to be made to reunite the party. The call is made upon the friends of the Administration only. Any man who prefers a Whig candidate to Mr. Van Buren, or who is not disposed to lend a liberal support to the present Administration, had better join the Whig ranks at once, for the preceding invitation is, of course, not addressed to him. The address is intended not for enemies, but for friends—for those who are the friends of the Administration, whatever may be their opinions on the Sub-Treasury question. We understand enough of the temper and the proceedings of the Republicans who send forth this address, to believe that such is the liberal spirit in which they address their countrymen. They address themselves to the friends of the Administration—to those who are disposed to cooperate with them in the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and in the exclusion of a Whig candidate from the Presidential chair.

The convention has other objects to promote. We wish to animate and confirm our friends and convince them of the importance of the present crisis—to consult together for the protection of Southern interests, now menaced by Northern fanaticism—to bring out our strong men in all the counties, and secure concert of action—to reiterate and vindicate our great principles—to counteract the designs of our political opponents, who predicate their success upon fomenting our family quarrels, and to agree upon the measures which, if boldly and vigorously pursued, will ensure a decisive and glorious triumph. In these designs have they not a right to expect the hearty cooperation of the Republicans throughout Virginia? Would it not be an insult to their patriotism and intelligence to dwell on these great objects, with the view of reconciling them to the measure which our friends in the General Assembly have adopted?

From the Washington Chronicle.
We hesitate not in saying that the treatment Mr. Moore has received from the Aristocracy of New York is a bold and daring insult to the great producing class of this Republic, which they are bound to resent in such a manner as will satisfy their enemies that the *real people* will not permit their friends to be injured with impunity. This act of Aristocratic revenge, should excite the ire of the bone and sinew of the country from one extreme of the Union to the other, and cause them to adopt such measures as will compel their enemies to tremble for the consequences of their own wickedness. Unless this is done and done quickly too, what chance is there for the people's rights to be protected? If their best friends are to be sacrificed with impunity, who will dare to step forward in their defence? None. They will shortly be in the same miserable condition in this country that they now are in Europe trampled in the dust by their oppressors, and not a soul to say a word in their behalf.

We ask, in sober earnest, what course has Mr. Moore pursued relative to the people? Has he not at all times, and under circumstances the most disconcerting, been their firm and abiding friend? We take leave to answer in the affirmative. He was among the talented few who boldly espoused their cause in bygone years, and gave the impulse to those great measures of reform that were first agitated among the producers of wealth, and are now claiming the attention of this great nation. As the President of the first National Convention of Working men, he spoke often and with thrilling eloquence on the nightly evils of monopolies; demonstrated their injurious effects on productive industry, and thus roused a spirit of opposition to them and their malign influences on the noble principles of political equality among that class of the community, which will never again be quieted until their injurious effects on labour are destroyed. He was also among the first and ablest advocates for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the destruction of all unequal and oppressive enactments and usages. In a word, in New York, on the floor of Congress, and at other places, he has ever been the advocate of equal rights—the bold and fearless champion of popular liberty. For this cause, and this only, have the Aristocracy hated him, and have removed him from Congress; and for this cause it is the duty of the great producing class of this Republic to sustain him by every means in their power.

The Annapolis Republican has the following synopsis of Bills before the Maryland House of Delegates:

To regulate proceedings in Courts of Equity in certain cases.—reported by Mr. Mason.
This bill proposes that hereafter, when a party complains that a court shall do, having heirs at law, who it admits, would be proper parties to said suit, instead of the deceased party, the court may enter the said heirs as party to said suit, although under the age of twenty-one years—and the case shall proceed as if the party were still living.

Supplement to the act of 1835, ch. 200 relative to CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS—reported by Mr. Pitts.—This bill relates to the compensation to Sheriffs making sale of a Negro Convict under the original act.

Supplement to the act of 1834, ch. 203 for accepting the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled an act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, &c. reported by Mr. Bladen.

This bill authorizes the superintendent of the road to construct and keep in repair that portion of the road leading from the terminus of the Cumberland Turnpike, near the Lutheran Church in Cumberland, to the first mile post on the National Road, and to keep in repair the bridges between those points—the costs to be taken from monies collected for tolls.

Supplement to the act for the dissemination of Literature in this State. Reported by Mr. Oatrick.

This bill gives to the Trustees of the several Schools, Academies and Colleges, that receive donations of monies from the State, the benefit of the poor—discretionary power as to the number of poor children to be admitted, provided said number shall not exceed twelve. To protect the reputation of unmarried Females—reported by Mr. Mason.

I Provide, that all words spoken maliciously touching the reputation, chastity or virtue

1971

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Sooling Syrup for Children cutting their Teeth.
This infallible remedy has preserved him from the danger of convulsions, when he was a child, and has been the means of his recovery. 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 it 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, it is 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 taken 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 undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviably, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or his Aperient 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 viscera, 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 funeral 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 infectious 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 its attention, 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 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—these pills 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, and directions for use accompanying them:—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; Insipid Consumption or decline whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite; nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium; nervous Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; 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.
The Vicissitudes of the summer and the preceding Spring have afforded peculiar op-

portunities 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 only; 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 incident to interesting changes of health, these Pills are friends indeed, and a bottle of them has hence become the favorite boudoir, and toilet confidant of ladies in wedded life. It taken before exercise in the open 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 fulness and throbbing in the head which is generally experienced in torrid, 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 estorative remedy effects in the cases that are particularly mentioned in other advertisements, are daily exemplified in 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 the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, lumbago, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most execrable disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate, flushes of heat and coldness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New York.

THE FOLLOWING
INTERESTING AND ASTONISHING
FACTS, are amongst the numerous **CURES** performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.
—MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS OF the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. EVANS' celebrated CAMOMILE and APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar fecal matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

—ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation; palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence of happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

—LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
City and County of New York, ss.
Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
Husband of the said Hannah Browne
Sworn before me this 4th day of Jan 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

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

BROOKS & SNODGRASS.
Editors and Proprietors.
Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1838.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON

SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

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

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

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE
AND THE OTHER,
THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED. When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

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

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

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

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

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 3rd. door from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH, M. D. also by
R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see his certificate. It cannot be shown or NOT PURCHASE.
Jul. 31, 1838. ly

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



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

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

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

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

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.
His carriage will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

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

LADY'S BOOK, AND

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE;

Published by the same Proprietor for nearly

ten years.

EDITED BY

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PUBLISHER AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR,

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Eighteenth and Nineteenth Volumes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MRS SIGOURNEY,

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

SPLENDID COLOURED PLATE OF FASHIONS

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

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

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

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

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Literary Rooms, 211 Chesnut St. Phila.

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

Directions for Cooking, in its various branches. By Miss LESLIE Third Edition, with Improvements and supplementary Receipts.

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

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

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

"Being independent of the kitchen, and unqualified for an umpire in culinary proprieties, we handed the book to a good housewife, who pronounces it worthy the Authors—the best compliment that could be bestowed on it."—Not. Gaz.

This valuable work contains nearly one thousand receipts, and no book on the subject of cookery, &c. has been more highly praised or is more deserving of it, than the one now offered. The subscriber has a few copies done up in Nos. with paper covers, for the convenience of sending by mail—and done up in that manner, purposely to oblige patrons of the Lady's Book, who may reside at a distance from large cities.

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Godey's cheap, beautiful, and uniform editions

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Complete at the same price as the uniform editions of the Novels, 83. This edition contains nearly fifty illustrations and portraits.

Notice touching Subscriptions.

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

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

LOUIS A. GODEY,

Literary Rooms, 211 Chesnut St. Phila.

Jan. 1, 1839.

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

New Goods.

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

POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.

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

GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Adalaide, Drab, and mixt Cloths, Victoria, Black, Drab, mix'd Fancy Ribbed, and striped Cassimeres, Cassinets, of all Colours, plain and striped, Black, Blue and Drab, Beaver and Plaid Cloths, Flushing, Heavy Kersey's, Plaid, striped, and plain Linseys, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment of Vestings, French and English Merinoes, Circassians, Mousdelines, new and latest style, superior French Bombazines, Bombazettes, Sattinets, plain and fig'd Gro de Naps, of the latest style of various colours, Gro de Berlin, superior black Italian Lustreings, Silks, Sattins and Florences of various colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain and fig'd Bobinetts, Mull, Swiss and Jackonett Muslin, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings, Laces, Edgings, Thread and Bobinet Laces, Ribbons, Braids, a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silks Worsteds and Cotton Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hosiery Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, Baizes, Blanketbarn and French Plaid Shawls, Blanket, do. Shenel, do. Merino, do. of different colours and sizes, a variety of other Shawls, Hdkfs, &c. &c. plain Victoria and French Prints, latest style, domestic Print, Rose, Whittney, Mcnam, Duffit and cradle Blankets, Tickings, Aprons and Furniture, Checks, Domestic, Plaid and stripes, 3-4 4-5 4 6-4 Beached and brown Sheetings, and Shirtings, heavy Osnaburges, Stockings, Yarn, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15 Seine Twine, Wicking, Linens, Ready made Clothing, &c. &c.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoe,

Of various shapes, and for Ladies, Gentlemen, Miss and Boys, 300 pair extra heavy brog, gans for labourers. Plain and fashionable.

Fur, Russia, and Silk

Fur, Seal, and Otter Cap,

for gentlemen and boys.

A large assortment of

Saddles and Bridles,

part superior Bridles, Sursingles, Collars, Halters Bridle Leathers, Martingales, Harness Trunks, of Leather and Seal Skin Carriage Drivers, Cart and Riding Whips, a large Lot of Upper and Under Leather, prime quality.

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Two dozen double and single barrel duck and BIRD GUNS.

part superior Fine Wire Twist, Patent, British Glass and Queens Ware, Earthen, Stone and Tin and Wooden Ware a cheap and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

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

Gunpowder, Imperial and

Hyson Teas.

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

Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,

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MEDICINE,

Ploughs and Plough Castings,

a quantity of lumber, 3-4 4-5 4 6-4 and 8-4 Yellow and White Pine, Cypress Shingles, Laths, Lime &c. &c. The whole of which will be offered on the most pleasing terms.

The subscribers respectfully solicit a call for examination from those who may want cheap goods.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,

Wye Landing.

Talbot Co. Oct 30th, 1838.

The subscribers having at considerable trouble and expense completed a new and substantial SLOOP, to run as a regular packet, to and from Baltimore, will commence her regular trips from this place on Saturday the 27th inst., leaving regularly every Saturday at 9 A. M. and Baltimore every Wednesday in succession at the same hour. II Moring master, passage and fare 82.

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing.

Talbot Co. Oct 30th, 1838.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1839.

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THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

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BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

POETRY.

From the Washington Metropolis.

JOE RITNER'S LAMENT.

AIR—"Roy's Wife of Aivalloch."

Biddle's Bank of Pennsylvania—
Biddle's Bank of Pennsylvania—
Wot ye how it cheated me,
When last it promised to sustain me?
It vowed the office should be mine,
It said I'd serve it best of any;
But, oh! the faithless, powerless thing,
It has left me now without a penny.

Biddle's Bank of Pennsylvania, &c.
It's "yellow boys" so bright and clear—
It's "yellow boys" so sleek and bonny—
To them they ever will be dear,
And all beside that Nick calls money.

Biddle's Bank of Pennsylvania, &c.
But Biddle's Bank has long to live,
And I am yet quite smart and showy,
And may be yet, if I should thrive,
It may do something for its Joey.
Biddle's Bank of Pennsylvania—
Biddle's Bank of Pennsylvania—
Wot ye how it cheated me,
When first it promised to sustain me.

PLOOTZ.

From the February Number of the Lady's Book.

THE GUNSMITH OF PARIS.

BY BORASUS.

On the afternoon of the 23d of June, 1789, a large mob collected around the blazing palace of the Count St. Almer, in Paris, all armed, and obstinately determined to prevent any one endeavoring to stop the conflagration. Shouts succeeded shouts, as the burning rafters, one by one, fell in, and it was not until the entire building was level with the ground that they dispersed.

In the Rue St. Joseph's, but a few rods from this scene of outrage, was the workshop of Pierre Martel, the Gunsmith of Paris. It was a low, ten foot building, with nothing remarkable enough in its exterior to recommend it to notice, save the fact of so mean a building being situated so near the princely palace of the proud and haughty Count St. Almer, the favorite of the King. On the afternoon which is referred to, heedless of the tumult without, Pierre, and his apprentice Antoine, were quietly at work in the little shop. Government had employed him to furnish a stand of arms within a certain period, and upon this work he was now engaged. Every shout of the mob was distinctly heard by the Gunsmith, still the hammer rung upon the anvil, as if he wished its clinking might drown the uproar; but from the frequent glances which the apprentice cast toward the window, it was evident that he, at least, had rather be at liberty to join the crowd than at work.

"Your mind is absent, boy," said Martel, looking up—"Go if you wish, and learn a lesson Frenchmen never should forget."

Fresh bursts of applause, & shouts of "Vive la republique" filled the air, and the apprentice of Martel, gliding away from this privilege, took his way to the shop. For another hour Martel worked on in silence; he was then interrupted by the entrance of a neighbor.

"Most glorious news, Martel," cried the new courier, "but how is this—why are you at work when all Paris is alive with rejoicing?"

"What has happened, Briel?" inquired Martel, calmly.

"Are you an idiot?" exclaimed Briel. "Do you pretend to say you have not heard the news?"

"Nay, good Briel," replied Martel, "I am but a poor mechanic, and can ill afford to lose my time for every shout that comes along."

"Well then, the story is simply this," said Briel.

"Be as brief as possible," interrupted Martel, "my work is at a stand while I am talking with you."

"A mob of citizens," continued Briel, "attacked the palace of the haughty Count St. Almer, the King's favorite, and levelled it with the ground. But what is better, two companies of the Royal Guards, which were ordered out, refused to fire upon the mob."

"And the Count," exclaimed Martel, eagerly.

"Escaped during the confusion in the disguise of a monk."

"Heaven be praised," said Martel, "he is yet reserved to feel my vengeance!"

"You, Martel?"

"Yes, I've sworn an oath, a horrid oath—the Count shall die a violent death."

"How has he offended you," said Briel.

"Swear by the mother of him who died upon the cross never to divulge without my consent what I may now impart."

"I swear."

"Many years ago," said Martel, "the Count St. Almer, by reason of his enormous crimes, was forced to embrace the Church or perish upon the scaffold. Of course, he chose the first, became a monk, and afterwards confessor. I had a daughter then, a sweet flower just budding into womanhood. She was the very image of her sainted mother, and as I watched her dawning beauties, day by day, I fancied I had a solace for my old age. She was accustomed to confess to St. Almer—a double dealing villain as he was—or as he was styled, Father Jerome, who from the first moment he saw her, laid a plan for her destruction. Too well did he succeed—what means

he used—what fiend he summoned to his aid I know not, but my poor girl fell a victim to his infernal arts. She is now dead of a broken heart, and he stalks unharmed a favorite of the King. But a day of retribution is at hand. In less than one short month, the anniversary of her death will come round—the Count looks to himself."

"How happens it," said Briel, "if the Count took the owl he is still a noble?"

"When the present Louis ascended the throne of France," replied Martel, "he petitioned the See of Rome to restore St. Almer to his titles—it was granted."

"But think, Martel," said Briel, "think of your own fate if you persist in your intention. The Count is rich and powerful—allied to the best blood of France. The King has not a greater favorite."

"Were he the King—were he Louis himself," exclaimed Martel, "ferociously, but hush, here comes Antoine. Well boy, what has brought you back?"

"Come to the window, quickly," cried Antoine—see—the mob have discovered the retreat of the Count, and are pressing upon him."

Martel threw open the window, and looking in the direction pointed out by Antoine, saw a single person contending with the mob. He was a man, apparently about thirty years of age, of a tall form, and well proportioned.

Around his left arm was wound the remains of a scarlet roquelaire, trimmed with gold lace, torn and dusty. His white feather lung drooping over his face, and the glittering jewels of his hat were broken, and some entirely destroyed. With his right hand he wielded a shining blade. Retreating slowly, and disputing every inch, he kept them at bay, while at a little distance stood the two companies of the Royal Guards, leaning on their arms and looking tamely on.

"He comes this way," exclaimed Martel—"Antoine give me an axe—throw the door wide open."

"Martel, what mean you," demanded Briel, "what are you going to do?"

"What I please, Briel," replied Martel. "You are not going to kill him. By Heaven, you shall not murder him while I stand here."

"Back, Briel—interfere at your peril," shouted Martel. "I act my pleasure—enough, I will not murder him now."

Instantly the Count darted into the shop, and pushing the door to, exclaimed—"Citizen if you be a man, protect me from the fury of the rabble."

"Umph," said Martel, "does the proud Count St. Almer claim the protection of a poor, despised mechanic—you forget my lord."

"You will not refuse me?"

"No. Were the murderer of my own mother to cross my threshold and claim the protection of my roof, he should have it, even if my own life was the forfeit."

"The door-way and shop was now filled with the excited mob, shouting 'down with him—down with the aristocracy—vive la republique!'"

"Back—back," shouted Martel, brandishing his ponderous axe—"back—one and all—the man who has a step toward the Count receives his death. Shame on ye, men of Paris, to attack a single man with such fearful odds. What is his crime?"

"He's the King's favorite," murmured several voices.

"And what of that?" retorted Martel, "because the King bestows more love on him than you, are you bound to wreak your spite on him. Shame, citizen! where is your boasted generosity. Go and leave him to me."

"There was a whispering for a few minutes among the crowd, and then with a shout of 'vive la republique,' they cleared the shop, leaving Martel alone with the Count.

"The French are ever inconsistent—ever acting from the impulse of the moment. A short time before, the infuriated mob would have torn the nobleman in pieces; now they have got at him, now there was not one who would have refused to act in his defence if Martel did but say the word."

"Citizen," said St. Almer, "you have my heartfelt thanks."

"You owe me nothing," replied Martel. "I said your life because it was my pleasure to do so. It would have been to me but poor revenge to let you perish by the mob. I'd see you die a lingering death—you know me not."

"Indeed, you're right."

"Your goodness has forgot," continued Martel, "listen while I relate a short and simple but true tale. There was once a nobleman of Paris whom the Count St. Almer honored with his friendship and confidence. This nobleman had an only child, a young and tender girl, whom the Count St. Almer, under the mask of friendship, by his devilish arts betrayed, and then thinking it satisfaction enough, consented to cross blades with the injured father. The Count fell with a wound in his breast, then the nobleman was banished, and—"

"Enough, Victor Morain!"

"Aye, villain, I warrant you know me now."

"Help, help!" cried St. Almer, darting toward the door.

But the quick hand of the Gunsmith was upon his throat, and dragged him back.

"Monster," said St. Almer, his voice husky with terror—"would you murder me?"

"Not great Count, not now; your time has not yet come. Until the thirteenth of July you are respected, for by the Holy Virgin, by Heaven, by the sun, moon and stars, by the power that rules above us, you shall not survive that day."

Saying this he released his prisoner, who, horror-stricken, staggered against the forge, and then rushed out of the building.

Night had already cast its shadows for several hours upon the city of Paris, when Martel, the Gunsmith, enveloped in the ample folds of a large cloak, issued from his humble dwelling, and took his way to the most unfrequented part of the city. There was no moon, and the faint glimmering of the street lamps, barely gave light sufficient to show his path.

He paused for an instant as he reached the outskirts of the city and looked back in the deep gloom, to see if he was watched; but nothing met his eye save the jagged rough-cast buildings of the poorer classes. Exchanging civilities with the guard on duty, he wrapped his cloak closer about and passed into the environs with a quickened step. For an hour he kept steadily at the same pace, until he suddenly stopped at the entrance of a grave yard; cast another look behind, to assure himself no one followed, he entered the yard, and gave a peculiar rap upon the face of a tomb-stone.

Instantly the stone sunk into the wall, a bright ray of light darted out, and several voices murmured—"He's here! Passing in, the wall closed up, and Martel found himself in the presence of twenty or thirty men, whose knitted brows and clenched fists showed they had met together for no common purpose. Martel immediately recognized the faces of Robespierre, Danton, Marat and others, and casting his cloak aside, he took a seat at the table.

"You are late to night," said Robespierre, in a low cautious tone.

"I am," replied Martel—"I had difficulty in avoiding the extra patrols which are out to-night. I was obliged to wait until their duty took them to another part of the city."

"What news have you from the gay city?" asked Danton.

"The best, all Paris is ripe for revolt. This very afternoon, the palace of the Count St. Almer was assaulted by the mob, and razed to the ground, and even the military sided with the populace."

"That is indeed the best of news," said Robespierre. "Have you finished the stand of arms?"

"I have; and, to avoid suspicion, have given out that they were for Government."

"Then everything is ready," continued Robespierre. "A few more riots, such as this day has produced, will revolutionize France, and then farewell to royalty. We must now let actions speak, enough has been wasted in words. When shall we commence?"

"As soon as possible," replied Martel, "but the populace must be armed, and let the first action be the boldest, something which will strike terror to the hearts of the king and his ministry."

"The Bastille," muttered Marat.

"The Bastille," echoed a dozen voices.

"Let the Bastille then be the first attack," said Martel, "but say—the people must be armed. The Hotel des Invalides contains thirty thousand muskets. Shall we first possess ourselves of them?"

"It were best so to do," said Robespierre, "but when?"

"On the thirteenth of July," replied Martel.

"The tocsin shall be sounded exactly at noon, to call together the Parisians, and the confederation of the Hotel des Invalides shall be the signal to our distant friends."

"Be it so," said Robespierre, "and now before we separate—here in the close neighborhood of the mighty dead—up all, and swear to achieve the liberty of France."

"Every sword flashed in the dim candle-light, as the conspirators answered, "We swear."

Immediately upon leaving the shop of the Gunsmith, St. Almer proceeded, with hasty steps, to the palace of the Tuilleries. There he was never denied admittance; learning the King was in his private closet, he ran through the familiar passages, and with more haste than ceremony, threw the door open, and ushered himself in.

Louis was gazing out of the window, and as the door opened, he turned with an angry rebuke upon his tongue for those who had thus dared to intrude upon his privacy without previous notice; but his anger quickly turned to mirth, when he beheld the two welcome countenances of St. Almer.

"How now, St. Almer," exclaimed he, with a merry laugh, "what has happened to cause you to look so poorly-stricken?"

"Many men would have hung themselves for the loss of such a palace as mine," replied St. Almer.

"And what of that," rejoined Louis, "six million francs from our royal treasury are already yours to assist in restoring your palace to its former beauty. To-morrow we hold a court, and measures shall then be taken to bring the rioters to justice. Meanwhile, to show you that the loss of wealth has not in the least diminished our love and respect, accept this chain."

St. Almer knelt, while Louis carelessly threw over his neck a costly string of pearls and diamonds.

"Most gracious Liege," said St. Almer rising, "should you give me in need of my poor services, recollect that there are some at least which will spring from its scabbard to assert your rights. But to the business which brought me here. Does your majesty remember Victor Morain, Count of Chavoigne, whom the late King banished?"

"Perfectly."

"He has returned unbidden from his banishment. He is now in Paris, in the disguise of a mechanic, and threatens my life."

"For what?"

"An old feud between our families. Would it please your majesty to grant me a file of soldiers to lodge him within the Bastille?"

"Most assuredly, cousin, if your life is in danger," replied Louis, writing a few lines and giving it to St. Almer. "Here is an order to that effect."

St. Almer bowed, upon receiving the paper, and drawing his sword from his scabbard, he left the room. The following morning, just at day-break, the key of the gloomy Bastille was turned upon Pierre Martel.

That day, a grand court was held by the royal family. Upon the throne sat Louis the Sixteenth, France, and by the side, his consort, the unfortunate Maria Antoinette. The ladies of France, upon silken banners, drooped over their heads, and a body of the faithful Swiss Guard, with fixed bayonets, were drawn in double lines about the base of the throne. Immediately in front, was a table costly decorated, around which were gathered the nobles and peers of the Realm. At the foot of the throne, on the right, stood the Count St. Almer, and upon the left M. de Launay, Governor of the Bastille. The rest of the individuals present consisted of the body guard, household officers and troops, servants and retainers.

"My Lords and Nobles," said Louis, rising "it is with extreme regret we have learned the depredation that was committed last yesterday upon the property of a good and loyal subject, the Count St. Almer. Sire de Launay, you will see that the rebellious soldiery, who yesterday refused to fire upon the mob according to your orders, are arrested and brought before us. The Count will furnish you with a list of the ringleaders of the riot, who will attend to it."

"May it please your majesty," said Launay.

"What say you," replied Louis.

"It were best to station a few troops at the Bastille, as I fear the next building the mob assault will be that."

"It shall be done," said Louis. "Now bring in the prisoner."

The trumpet sounded. The retainers at the lower end of the hall divided, and the Gunsmith appeared between a file of soldiers.

"Release him," said Louis.—It was done.

"Are you Pierre Martel?"

"By that name, I am addressed," replied the Gunsmith.

"But Victor Morain, Count of Chavoigne, is your true title, is it not?"

"I am not banished from the Court of France by an edict of the late King," continued the Gunsmith.

"You are," replied the Gunsmith.

"For five years."

"How long has he expired?"

"He is dead, and I dare you to return, without permanent demand Louis."

"You have suited my convenience. If that be a victory, find an answer to content your vanity."

"A very subject," thundered Louis, "you are accused of meditating violence against the life of Count St. Almer—nay, you have been heard to declare he should perish by your hands. Call the witnesses."

"Unnecessary," interrupted Martel, "I demand no witnesses."

"You then acknowledge yourself guilty."

"I have already told you trembling nobles, many should not survive the thirteenth of July. I still say so."

"Neither shall you, Victor Morain," interrupted Louis. "We here appoint that day for your execution; and to see the sentence carried into effect, St. Almer, we appoint you officer of the day."

"So please your majesty," said St. Almer, "I have said it."

"I have said it," replied Louis decisively, "away with the prisoner!"

"Break up the court," continued he—"St. Almer, we would speak with you in private."

"Time flies. The scene is changed to the great hall of the Bastille. The time, July thirteenth, 1789. A file of soldiers were drawn out. Upon one side stood the Count St. Almer, Sire de Launay and a Priest, who was performing the last offices for a criminal under sentence of death. Upon the other stood an executioner, with his axe and block, and kneeling upon the one knee, his neck bared, his head resting upon the block, was Pierre Martel, the Gunsmith of Paris."

"Victor Morain," said St. Almer, as the Priest closed the book.

"The Gunsmith looked up."

"The thirteenth of July has arrived."

"But it is not yet set," replied Martel, with a bitter smile.

"Executioner," said Launay, "raise your axe."

A moment of dread silence followed—

"Strike!"

At that instant, a distant shout was heard, followed by the rattling of musketry, and a strange, unearthly sound—faint indeed, but sufficient to arrest the attention of every one present. It was the tocsin.

"Father of mercies," exclaimed Launay, "what new outrage is about to be perpetrated? Ha! the Hotel des Invalides is enveloped in flames!"

A cry escaped from the lips of St. Almer, as the axe buried by the hands of the Gunsmith whizzed within an inch of his head, and buried itself in the woodwork of the door.

Martel was instantly seized by the soldiers and after a short scuffle, secured. During this, a large mob had collected around the prison, shouting and knocking on the gate.

"Throw open the window of the balcony," said Launay—"what would you have, citizen?"

Another shout arose, and several missiles were thrown towards the balcony. "Silence!" cried a voice above the rest—it was Robespierre's. "We would have you restore to us the person of Pierre Martel, safe and uninjured."

"It cannot be done, without an order from the King. He is a prisoner of State."

"Dare to refuse and we'll burst the gates in," Launay drew back in time to escape a bullet which whistled close to his ears.

"They are bringing battering-rams against the gates," exclaimed Launay, as a dead hollow sound echoed through the building.

"Heaven help us or we are lost—again—again—it can stand such shocks but a short time longer—the hinges have already started from their sockets—crash—the chains are broke—the bolts give way. Mother of Heaven come to our aid!"

Crash—crash—crash—down fell the gates with a stunning noise—the mob rushed in and a scene of blood and carnage ensued—Launay was assassinated, his head fixed upon a bayonet and carried into the street—one by one was the garrison murdered, and their mangled bodies thrown out into the yard; and then the destruction of the building commenced.

But where was Martel? When the gates gave in, he burst from those who held him and pursued St. Almer through all the turns and windings of the prison until they reached the roof, where St. Almer in despair clung to the railing. With the cry of a fiend, Martel sprang upon him—he lost his balance and fell over the battlements, dragging St. Almer with him. They reached the ground just as a turret tottered and fell upon them, covering them from the sight of every one, and burying their animosities in death.

Some months after, as the workmen were clearing away a part of the ruins of the Bastille, they came across two bodies, with their hands upon each other's throats. They were Pierre Martel, the Gunsmith of Paris, and his victim, the haughty Count St. Almer.

Boston, December, 1833.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

Two suicides, accompanied with the most extraordinary and even romantic circumstances occurred in New York on Sunday the first was that of Pietro de Paolo Quilunese, a native of Smyrna aged 20 years, who killed himself at 221 Fulton street. It appeared at the coroner's inquest, that the deceased, who had boarded there for a long time, became passionately enamored of a young German girl also boarding there, named Josephine Jerman, but his passion was not reciprocated—and he was moreover desperately jealous of a barber, and the drove him nearly to desperation.

About a fortnight ago, while conversing with a friend, he spoke of the girl in the warmest

terms, and said he wished to marry her, but she had refused to have him, and he intended to shoot her and then himself. His friend advised him of the folly of such a proceeding, and so far soothed his feelings as to induce him to leave the house for a time. Absence, however, only increased his passion, and he soon returned, and again pressed his suit upon the girl, and was again rejected. On Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, he went into her room, and after again pleading his cause in vain, he drew two pistols from his pocket.

One he discharged at her, the ball lodging in her right side, and causing a wound from which it is feared medical skill cannot save her, and the other he discharged at his own head. The reports of the pistol and the cries of the unfortunate girl brought some of the inmates of the house to the dreadful scene, where he was found lying across the girl on the bed, both of them completely deluged in blood, and she bespattered with his brains. He was still alive, but speechless, and in a few minutes he expired.

Medical assistance was promptly called in to the aid of the helpless girl, but the efforts of the physicians to extract the ball have thus far proved ineffectual, and it is more than probable that she cannot survive. In the case of the young man, who committed these dreadful deeds, the jury returned a verdict of suicide, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Imprisonment for Debt.

The committee to whom was referred the leave that was granted for a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, knowing the great anxiety which is felt in relation to that matter, now give notice that they will lay such a bill before this house, in the course of next week. It has been thought advisable not to proceed hastily, but to take time for due deliberation on a measure of so much importance, and to afford an opportunity for consultation and union amongst its friends.

The committee do not imagine that they are capable of presenting any new views on a subject which has heretofore been so fully discussed, nor do they aspire to do more than to produce the strong points, which have been urged elsewhere. They take this occasion to report some of the considerations which have influenced the committee in arriving at the conclusion that the law of imprisonment for debt ought to be abolished and expunged from the Statute Book of Maryland. They are unanimously of opinion, that it is unjust, impolitic and oppressive, cruel and odious.

It is in a great measure the result of judicial usurpation, forced construction, and absurd legal fictions, transmitted as a curse to posterity.

It is an abominable and disgusting relic of that atrocious policy of ancient and superstitious Rome, which authorized the subjecting of the debtor's person to chains, stripes and ignominy, which sanctioned the dismembering of his body, the cutting of it up into pieces, and the parceling of them out, to inhuman creditors, in shares proportioned to the amount of debt; or which permitted his wife and children to be sold and exiled to perpetual servitude.

It subjects to a humiliating penalty an inestimable citizen, or a helpless fellow being, because he is not endowed with the super human faculty of controlling the destinies of fortune, or of performing that which is an utter impossibility.

It inflicts upon its victim a rigorous punishment for the not doing of that, which calamitous circumstances have disabled him from doing, and which it wantonly and absolutely takes away from him the only possible means of performing it.

It is not less unfair and unequal in its operation, than was its kindred measure, the law which gave the benefit of clergy to those who had the least moral claim to exemption from punishment, whilst it treated with the utmost severity the great mass of individuals, whose misfortune it was not to have been blessed with the advantages of having been instructed to read and write, and of becoming thereby better enabled to understand the law, so as to abstain from committing infractions upon it, or to screen their misdeeds under its quibbles and ambiguities.

It treats the innocent as a culprit, it incarceralizes him as if he were a felon; and it often visits him with greater severity and more prolonged suffering; thereby confounding virtue with vice, discretion with fraud, and misfortune with crime.

There is no necessity for it, and there is no reason in it, other than that which is found in fallacious arguments based upon erroneous premises, and derived from the worst of ancient prejudices, no longer suited to the times and spirit of the age, or to the state and circumstances of the country.

It is inimical to the American republican form of government, for wherever, in other countries, the creditor has been authorized to exercise a control over the person as well as the property of his debtor, it has invariably been found that liberty could not exist there long; or that it was a mere name for a despotism in reality—or for a corrupt government of patricians and plebeians.

It is an abuse of the power of the State, by the encouragement which it holds out for oppression; and by the virtual withdrawing from the weak and unfriended, that protection which the State owes to the humblest of its citizens.

It is inconsistent with that fundamental article of our declared rights, which guarantees every citizen, not charged with any criminal offense, the uninterrupted pursuit of happiness and the unmolested enjoyment of personal liberty.

It reverses the established principle of law and justice which always presumes innocence until guilt be made to appear.

It is in its utmost modification a harsh and humiliating restraint upon personal liberty—for the very requiring of bail is nothing less than a presumption of guilt, a direct insinuation of fraud, or an imputation of dishonesty.

It is a palpable violation of that christian precept which teaches us to believe upon our common faith in the

never dreamed that, at the antipodes of their country, yet scarce ten days sail from their habitual track, there would exist, in their own time, a little English world, with flourishing cities, and cultivated fields, and fantastic villas, harbors alive with the ships of every nation, and jostling crowds, and angry police, and waiting jockeys—all the imagery of a horde of buccaniers, and all the jealousies, vices, and vexations of the most civilized society. Such is the colony which now bears the name of New South Wales.

The rapidity of population may be known by the following facts. The first settlement of N. Holland was made at Sydney, in 1788; by landing a cargo of convicts. In 1827 it contained 36,000 inhabitants. In 1833 60,000, and in 1836 77,000.

This population was originally all, and is now half convicts. The result is one of the most singular social conditions, which human ingenuity has presented. All the extremes of poverty, luxury, poverty, splendor, order, confusion, and crime here mingle in a heterogeneous compound, such as no imagination could conceive. In it we may easily trace, however the elements of a New English Empire, bearing the lineaments of our common ancestry, but unlike either England, America or India. They have the trial by jury, and boldly demand a colonial legislature. So do the great Saxon principles make their way, moving on to the conquest of the world, sometimes by arms, sometimes by emigration, always by superior mind acting through superior institutions.—*Cin. Chron.*

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

We copy from the Annapolis Republican, the following remarks of Mr. Stewart, of Montgomery county, made in the House of Delegates, on asking to be excused from voting on the ballot for U. S. Senator.

Mr. Speaker—It is with no unfeigned feeling of embarrassment that I rise to make the only motion left me in this stage of your proceedings, to ask of this house to excuse me from voting—and for this I would briefly assign my reasons. The question has been sprung upon us so suddenly, that I frankly confess I have been taken by surprise, or I should, at an earlier moment, have protested against going into an election of United States Senator in this manner and at this time. Why, sir, is this sudden movement made? What end is to be attained by this hasty procedure? With a decided majority on joint ballot, what do gentlemen wish, or what have we to fear? Not one hour has elapsed since the first movement in this house, and yet with such haste has this matter been pushed, that your message has been sent to the Senate, responded to, and the last act in this important event is nearly consummated. Why, with-out notice, should we be precipitated into a measure of such vast importance? Look to your lobby and galleries, crowded with witnesses, who have been in attendance here for days and weeks, to give testimony in the contested elections which are before us; the subject of a continued and deeply interesting debate. Why are the orders of the day set aside, business interrupted, and the discussion of the important questions before us arrested and postponed, for the purpose of going into this election? I impugn not the motives of gentlemen—I ascribe not this movement to party purposes, but I do consider it both impolitic and unjust. Are not many members absent who did not, who could not have anticipated this procedure? Are not the gentlemen who are contending for seats on this floor, entitled to a delay in common courtesy? Are not the people who sent those gentlemen here, entitled to be represented in this election on one side or the other? Every question involved in the contested elections may be settled to-day, tomorrow or the next day; but let a decision not be had for a month, what injury can arise? On the other hand, if you proceed in this election, what palpable injustice do you not inflict on a portion, say the whole people of this State? Yes, sir, this is a question which affects the people of Maryland; for wrong done in this matter to any one portion, works injustice upon the whole. If a free and equal representation is the best and surest foundation upon which a free government can be based, if the right of electing persons to represent the people in the Federal Government is an important right; much more important and sacred, in my apprehension, should be considered the representation and the right of electing persons to represent the sovereignty of the individual States. For the first, the term of office is short; but for the latter, the tenure is thrice extended in duration. If error is committed in electing the one, it may speedily be retrieved in the quick return of the power to remove, but in the other, the very duration of the office adds immeasurably to the importance of a right choice. The Constitution of the United States provides, that "the times, places and manner of holding election for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State, by the Legislatures thereof; but Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing electors." No clause in the whole instrument was more fully or more ably discussed by the Convention which considered and adopted the Federal Constitution, than the one which I have cited. Congress has left this important power in the hands of the State Legislatures.

By the act of 1809 chap. 22 the General Assembly of Maryland, assumed the obligations of the duty conceded to the States, and declared "that the Senator or Senators hereafter chosen to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, shall be elected by the joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature, and that the person or persons qualified as the Constitution of the United States directs, having a majority of the votes of all attending members in both branches of the Legislature, shall be declared duly elected."

Is this House now fulfilling the high trust reposed in the Legislature of Maryland, when by the precipitous haste, you prevent this House being as full as in a few days it may be? When by this act you stifle the voices of a portion of the people, by refusing to wait till the contested seats are filled, and the whole State is fully represented? Sir, it is immaterial how those seats may be filled, whether by Whigs or Van Buren men—those and those only, who make out the best claim should have the right. If neither establish such claim, send them back to the people—we can wait till new elections be held, but do not, by your act, attain any end or to subvert any purpose, deprive any portion of the people of this State, of a right which enjoyed, constitutes freedom, but being denied, assimilates to slavery. In this matter, Mr. Speaker, I consider myself not as an inhabitant of any particular county, but as a citizen of Maryland.

In nothing that I have said, do I mean to raise objections to the gentleman who has been put in nomination. True it is, he is not my choice, but for him personally I entertain the highest respect.—Among his supporters, I number those who are my most esteemed friends. In opposing this election, in refusing to give my assent to it, at this time and in this manner, I condemn a procedure which I consider wrong in principle, and dangerous in

practice. I protest against it, because forced upon us as it is, infringes the liberties of the people of Kent, Frederick and Annapolis, who ought to be represented here; and by a denial of an equal participation to them, an important question, works an injustice, which cuts every freeman of Maryland to the bone.

[Subsequently Mr. Stewart moved to have entered upon the journal his reasons for asking to be excused from voting on the ballot for U. S. Senator. His motion was voted down, 29 to 28.]

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 19, 1839.

Desirous to present to our readers the proceedings of the meeting held in Caroline on Tuesday last, we are compelled to omit several articles prepared for this day's paper. The Letter from our Annapolis friend will appear next week.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

ANNAPOIS, 11th Feb. 1839.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BILL.

Copy of an Act repealing Kerr's School Bill.

An Act, to repeal an Act entitled a further supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools in this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an act of Assembly entitled, a further supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools in this State, passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirty seven, chap. 306, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, which being inconsistent with the said act, were repealed thereby, be and the same are, from and after the passage of this act, hereby revived.

The above law passed on Saturday the 9th.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Meeting of the People.

Pursuant to public notice a large number of the Republican voters of Caroline County, met at Denton on Tuesday, February the 12th 1839, to take into consideration the unjustifiable course pursued by the present Senator from this county.

The meeting was organized by appointing JAMES SANGSTON, Esq. President and Capt. James Ritch and Nathan Todd, Vice Presidents, and Wm. Bailly and John O. Morgan, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the president, it was on motion, ordered, that the Chair appoint a Committee of five, to prepare an address to the People of the county, and Resolutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting. In obedience thereto, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:—M. Fountain, James Saubury, Peter Johnson, John Stevens, and Jno. A. Sangston; who retired, and after a short time returned and reported to the meeting the subjoined Address and Resolutions, which were read and adopted.

To the Citizens of Caroline County.

Having been appointed by a meeting of the Van Buren voters of this county to address you upon the conduct of your Senator, Mr. Boon, we present the following review of facts to your consideration:

In reviewing the course of policy which Mr. Boon has carried out in the Senate of Maryland, we witness with astonishment and surprise, the violated faith and honor of this gentleman to his constituents—a circumstance we believe unparalleled in the history of this or any other State. We have always believed and understood that the fundamental principle of all Representative governments, is based upon the principles of Democracy. The representative to carry out in all acts of Legislation the will of his constituents, whether expressed or implied. When he departs from this rule or principle he at once ceases to be a Representative in fact, but assumes to himself the power of a dictator, the servant becomes the master, the creature the creator. We cannot view Mr. Boon's course in any other light; having departed from his solemn pledges to his constituents previous to his election, not one of which has been redeemed, he stands in the unenviable position of a betrayer of the confidence reposed in him by the people. The question might here be asked, what are those pledges? We answer, first—Mr. Boon in announcing himself a candidate holds the following language to the voters of this county, which induced us to place his name at the head of our ticket for the Senate of Maryland.

To the Independent Voters of CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a respectable number of my fellow citizens, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat in the Senate of Maryland. In thus presenting myself before the people, it perhaps would seem more consistent that some fair ground should be assumed so that I may stand justified before the people—My former political course is well known to those with whom I have associated in other days; and it only now becomes necessary that a few words should be said in relation to my course, if elected. The subject of reform in the Constitution has been a subject that I have always advocated, and in the repeal of the odious Qualification Laws no man went further than I did; and so far as the state reform has progressed it has entirely met my approbation, and should it be the policy of Maryland to carry this subject any further, I trust that I shall be found acting with the body of the people, always recognising the will of the majority. As respects my opinion of the policy pursued by the State in her works of internal improvements they are well known to those with whom I have conversed, at all times freely on the subject; it is therefore not necessary to say more on this subject. One word more; as our State Government is divided into three distinct departments and as the appointing power is by and with the advice of the Senate, I trust that my fellow citizens will always find me, heartily co-operating

with the Government for the public good. In conclusion fellow citizens, if elected, be assured that whatever talents I may have shall be used in promoting the best interests of the State.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BOON.

Sep. 11, 1838.

Here we have the gentleman's own language and we now say to the people of Maryland, and to the world, judge him by his acts, and see how far his acts are in accordance with his pledges to his constituents. Behold the man who has sacrificed himself and his constituents so far as he can, upon the altar of his unholy ambition, and for what? For a mere mess of pottage, to secure the petty office of a committee clerkship in the Senate of Maryland, to his son-in-law, which there was no more use for than the third wheel to a cart, and here we are forcibly reminded of a question once asked by the King of France of one of his ministers: what is the difference between a *whig* and a *tory*, the minister replied: *That whigs were whigs when they wanted office, & tories were tories when they had obtained it*, which we think may be applied to Mr. Boon with all its force and truth. Behold the Treasury of Maryland, the most important of his offices, vacant to his convenience.

Now to Mr. Boon's second address. "My becoming a candidate," he says, "was the result of a number of circumstances, which I do as a freeman, and it is not my body, as you organized, I shall not go to do for nomination, but I shall go from the constitutional head, be it what it may, if the nominee's character is fair, his integrity and capability, I cannot see how there can be danger from the success of the gentleman now before the people of this county, for I have known them many years, and have been associated with the nominee of the Whig ticket, in the House of Delegates."

We again call upon the people of Maryland, to judge the gentleman by his acts, his justifiable conduct rendering comment needless. After favoring the Reform cause by the firm and determined stand of the Nineteen electors in 1836, and expressing his determination to carry that reform even further if desired; his running last fall upon the ticket with Mr. Keene, one of those very electors, and his support of that ticket, are strange contrasts with his opposition to the appointment of several gentlemen recently nominated to office by the Governor, and rejected by the Senate through his instrumentality. Does Mr. Boon suppose his constituents so blind as not to see and remember these things? If so, he pays their intelligence and foresight but a poor compliment, and adds insult to injury.

But no sooner did the success of the party elevate him to an honorable station, than he basely betrayed their confidence. People of Maryland, what think you of such a man? We appeal to every high minded and honorable man of all parties, and ask them what they think of a politician who can act as Mr. Boon has done. We had hoped that he would have closed the remaining years of his life with some credit and honor to himself and to his native county. But we are mistaken.

We will further state that a short time before the election Mr. Boon was given to understand that he had not entirely satisfied some of the leading gentlemen of the party, which was about to support him for the Senate, relative to the course he intended to pursue if elected. Mr. Boon, fellow citizens, waited on them, and did pledge himself most positively in case he was elected, that he would go for and carry out the leading measures of the party, and vote for a Democratic U. S. Senator, or if you please a Van Buren United States Senator. These facts, fellow citizens, can be sustained before a Court of Justice if necessary. Could more be asked or any greater assurances expected? Were they not such assurances as were every way calculated to win our confidence. Confiding in his integrity we supported him, for which support he has repaid us by a total abandonment of every promise which he made us. Mr. Boon deceives himself if he supposes his conduct merits the approbation of any member of the Democratic party, to which party he is solely indebted for his election. Has he not so long forgotten the efforts that were made to secure him a zealous support upon the faith of his pledges, and the defence that was made for him by the Democratic party; when he was violently assailed by the rancor and jealousy of a vindictive opposition in every section of the county. Was he not told to his face that he was "politically damned" with all the Whigs, that he need never expect any thing from them, but strange to tell he has thrown himself into their arms for protection, and they in turn are eulogizing and urging him on in his most unjustifiable course. Cannot Mr. Boon see through the shallow artifice of the Whigs? Does he not know it is the sure and safe altar upon which to sacrifice him? When he has forfeited the confidence of those who elected him, the Whig party know that they have nothing to fear from Mr. Boon hereafter.

It is said by the Whigs—those very men who were so hostile to Mr. Boon last fall—that the Democratic party could not have elected any other man but Mr. Boon. Strange argument this—when it is notoriously known that Messrs. Keene and Hardesty each received a greater number of votes than Mr. Boon. Mr. Keene too being one of the Nineteen Senatorial Electors in 1836, and a champion of the Whigs have raised such a clamor. Mr. Keene received the greatest number of votes of any of the candidates on either of the tickets.

True Mr. Boon received eleven independent votes in the Upper District over Mr. Hardesty, our delegate. Add those eleven votes to Mr. Burchenal, and still Mr. Boon would have had a majority of two votes over his Whig opponent. Still these whigs are complaining. Mr. Boon owes his election to them. Away with such assertions! We will once more quote his language, in his first address. "I trust that I shall be found acting with the great body of the people, always recognising the will of the majority." Has Mr. Boon been so weak and blind as not to perceive and understand to which party the property belongs, in it is so plain that a fool need not err therein. Was not the Governor's election a fair test of the popular vote of the State, and was not Governor Grason's majority over Steele 311 votes? Did Mr. B. or any other man in the State want a better test? Was not Mr. B. elected by the same party—and did he not PLEDGE to act with the party and conform to the will of a majority of the people. His desertion is both moral and political treason against his constituents and the people of the State. We now leave Mr. Boon, to his basely injured country—to judge him & his acts. We greater we view with regret the necessity that has called us together upon the present occasion; and whereas, we deem one of the highest privileges belonging to free people to investigate and examine the course pursued by their representatives; and whereas, we look upon the course pursued by the Senator from this county, as one of the most extraordinary cases to be found in the political history of any country.

Be it therefore, Resolved, That John Boon our present Senator has in every respect betrayed his trust and misrepresented the known will of his constituents, and contrary to all human expectation has lent himself for party purposes in violation of all his public and private pledges, and in direct violation of every obligation, public and private, which should bind all honorable men.

Resolved, That we view with the highest feeling of indignation, and regret the discredit brought upon the citizens of Caroline by the unrighteous and undignified course pursued by Senator Boon, by joining a certain faction for the plain and indisputable purpose of benefiting certain individuals, thereby taxing the Government with an additional office and unnecessary expense.

Resolved, That the reasons given by Mr. Boon Senator of Caroline county for voting against S. Sutton of Harford county, as District Inspector, as entered on the Executive Journal, January 31, 1839, does not satisfy his constituents; the reason given does not apply to Mr. Sutton, but to Mr. Wason of Washington county, who was not in nomination.

Resolved, That being one of the 19 is not a disqualification to office, neither could Mr. Boon, so have considered it last fall or he would not have voted for R. T. Keene one of the 19 for a seat in the Legislature of the State.

Resolved, That the character of Messrs. Sutton, Palmer and Thomas, stands perfectly pure for honesty, integrity and capability, and that Senator Boon's course in the Senate, is in direct conflict with his public pledges.

Be it further Resolved, That we are not mistaken in the course that we have taken towards Senator Boon, and that it will meet the approbation of the freemen of this county.

Be it therefore Resolved, in behalf of the citizens of Caroline county, that Senator Boon land before the close of the present session, and thereby transfer back into the hands of the people, that trust which he has so willfully betrayed.

Resolved, that the president of this meeting be requested to address a copy of these proceedings to Mr. Boon, and a copy to some one of the Van Buren Senators and that he be requested to have the same read at the President's address.

Resolved, that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet on Thursday next Court term, in case Mr. Boon should not consent to conform to the wishes of the party that elected him, by resigning his seat in the Senate.

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to its officers.

Resolved, that these proceedings, be signed by the officers of this meeting, and be published in all the papers of the state friendly to the course we have pursued.

JAS. SANGSTON, Pres.
JAS. RITCH, }
NATHAN TODD, } Vice Pres'ts.
WM. BAILLY, }
JNO. O. MORGAN, } Secretaries.

Communicated for the Whig.

ESSAYS, Nos. 1 & 2 on the Silk Culture (Originally published in the Somerset Herald and copied into the Eastern Gazette) into plain English for the benefit of common folks.

No. 1.

The excruciating extortions I experienced at the exhibitions, exhortations, explanations, examinations and expositions in the late Baltimore Silk Convention, cannot conveniently be conveyed to my countrymen by newspaper communications. But they were eminently calculated to stimulate, stimulate, store away, and strengthen the preconceived, pre-existing presentiments of the assemblage and to widen its works. They were indeed as thrilling as a streak of lightning or the biggest kind of a northwester "to the people of Maryland," and most particularly to the peninsular portion, or part of the province placed East of the Chesapeake.

We need not now lament the languishing looks of our lands, nor laugh at the longitudes of our laborers' faces, nor wonder at landlord's laziness. Our soil stiff in some places, sandy in sundry others, sterile in all, here a stone, there a stump, here and there a stalk, is peculiarly prepared and provided by Providence for the production of the pure and perfect Piedmontese plant, while thousands thinly clad, thoughtless and thirsting, may engage their energies in evitable enterprise and employment. The staple is of supreme and superhuman, superexcellence; and I might marvel at the melancholy mental madness which has protracted the "impetus" now unfortunately impelling immediate improvements in length of our countenance by newspaper communications.

Advanced as I verily aver I am in the "vale" and vexations of vitality I shall doubtless do away, a day not far distant when the culture of silk for seiner, sewing thread, shoe strings, stockings, shirts, slacks, &c. &c. shall prevail in our State—When negroes shall be seen hiving corn in silk breeches, and boys can call oysters in gloves of the finest fabric—when every man can case his cranium in a nonconductor of lightning and thus like Ajax of old defy the red thunderbolt—when the universal efforts of the benevolent reptile shall arrest the rude hand of the tempest and protect human life against the otherwise irresistible artillery of Heaven—when, in short, every man, woman and child can have a silk nightcap with tassels to it, and we shall be able to sell some to the Dutch too. With the proper purpose to promote the prosperity of our province, the peninsular part particularly, I propose and promise to employ my pulpit perfections in publishing to the people the policy, practicability and profit of this paramount production. And yielding to the call of my genius I will graciously endeavor to demonstrate that it is much better to raise "food for worms" than for horned cattle.

No. 2.

In my introductory I have promised what nobody else would promise; to wit, the exertion of abilities which I acknowledge to be poor, though I do not believe them to be so, in transmitting moonshine to a public already enjoying the benefit of Sol's morning rays—My style is unexceptionable to classical scholars, and for the vulgar I by no means think of writing. In addition to the fact that I use a great many words of uncommon length to beautify and adorn my sentences, I have a singular facility in coining and anglicizing latinisms which enable me to talk very learnedly upon very simple subjects. Thus when I say "the riparian right to a piscatory" I speak in elegant English, which few, save a courtier, understand, but when expressed vulgarly means the right to land herrings along shore. But this is shocking to my ear.

Well, to proceed with the "Silk Culture." The stages, subdivisions, ramifications, distributions, &c. &c. are, firstly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, penultimately, ultimately, lastly, finally and positively done.

1. The curious contrivances in the cultivation of the Multicaulis and the "primary principles" in giving worms their food.

2. The way to multiply and replenish the earth with the "beneficent" reptile and the propagation of cocoons.

3. The reeling of the raw material and the manufacture of bed covers.

4. The way to cover yourself with them to keep off lightning and flees—the whole of which may be conducted in the interior of our inhabitants, whilst petrifications in taste, leading lines, chaincables and cowbells will more properly employ the handicraft artisans of Nantucke marshes and other populous places.

"The adaptation of our soil, climate and population to the culture in question" is notorious. There is no lack of sand in the first, no deficiency of drought attending the second and prodigious warming propensities manifest in the third. I expect to see the day when Dame's Quarter, Devil's Island, Hungry Neck, the marshes of Wicomico, Monokin, Annapomess and Pocomoke will become little Eden's with Mulberry leaves to hide nakedness, and when the worm and the sheep will lie down together. Oh! "our equable and mild temperature" and doubly Oh! the pervading dryness of the season of hatching the operative worm! Twenty degrees below zero in January, and 100 above in July is a most desirable equality especially to worms and old women, the two classes likely to be the most "operative" in this business. And the "pervading dryness" deprecated as it has been as a curse in cutting short the means of supplying the belly is now hailed as a blessing as furnishing elegant covering to the back. How we admire the bee that from filth extracts its incomparable sweets! and how equally must we admire the silk grower who in famine has discovered plenty. To "une in penny" and to be "exposed to the ills of indolence" is the fate of a class whose previous vocation in doing nothing and thus starving has abundantly qualified them with all the "skill and manipulation" (Heaven forelead me!) requisite in this new branch of industry.

The cultivation of the Multicaulis is the first thing to discuss, describe and ramify—Let it be understood that not only "time" but also "talents" are necessary in the business, and it is therefore, I urge every body, both men and women to engage in it as soon as possible. "No just objection can be arrayed" against a system of things by which knavery has profited much, and folly remains to be duped, and from which you did but commence last fall you can realize 10 per cent upon the 10,000 per cent that was made upon you. You should be careful to plant your trees in rich ground; for you will thereby have a more luxuriant growth and more cuttings for sale. Although it is admitted that the soil produced in poor ground is better for the worm, yet who will think of catering to reptiles as long as he can pander to avarice and folly?

But now the ball is in motion. The powder has been collecting for some two or three years, the Baltimore Convention prepared the cannon, and cast the shot—the one at Annapolis put in the charge and I have put the match to it. Away it goes jollily and any one whose head it strikes will suddenly find himself taking leaves, nestling in cocoons and feeding worms—the fate of all mortals mad or sensible.

Appointments made by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, for Dorchester County.

Surveyor—John B. Leckie.
Orphan's Court—Thomas Breenwood, James Dixon, John Rowins.
Levy Court—Not commissioned.

Magistrates' Courts.
No. 1—Matthew Smith, junr, Luke Messick, Francis B. C. Turpin.
No. 2—William Newton, Daniel Cannon, Jas. Carroll.

3—George A. Z. Smith, Garrett McBride, Mitchell Thompson.
4—Whitefield Woolford, Moses Navey, Travers B. Tooley.
5—Henry Sheaton, Clement McNamara, David W. Tyler.
6—Wesley Woodland, Charles Travers, John Hooper.
7—Thos. Summers, Gardner Bayley, Richard Pattison.

8—Henry Cook, Wm. Byus, John Spedden &c.
Coroners—Edward Simmons, Hudson Cannon, William A. Slucom, Peter Kirwan, Benjamin Johnson, Isaac Millikin, George W. Lockerman, Samuel Corner, Jacob Howard, Wm. W. Jones, Wm. W. Thompson, Levin Wingate.

Magistrates—Samuel Pittison, Stanley Richardson, Solomon Robinson, James Hamersley, John G. Abbott, Levin Jones, T. P. Thomas, J. Pattison, John W. Dal, William S. Byus, Wm. Banning, Alden B. Smith, Lew is Ross, Thomas Barnett, James Mowbray, Hugh W. Berridge, Henry Phillips, John Newton, John Thompson, John Sheehy, Beacham Ackworth, Cam. Hurley, James Lewis, Henry C. Elbert, William Wagon, Whiteley Beckwith, Zachariah T. Fooks, Jas. Gould, Samuel Sewell, Jeremiah Bramble, Wm. Turpin, Joseph S. Hooper, John Wrighton, Thomas Adams, James Goslin, Algernon Thomas, Elijah Harst, Salisbury Collins, Henry D. Wright, John Woollen, James Smith of L. Richard Tull, Edward Brohman, Brannock Moore, John D. Stevens, Samuel Twilley, John B. Calk, Minos Adams, Ed. Thomas, Wm. Frazier, Samuel Abbot, Wm. Rhea, Nehemiah Beckwith, John Keene, (C. H.), Levi D. Travers, Levin Keene of H. Wm. Geoghegan of John, James Smith of S. C. Travers Spicer, Leveah, Richardson, M. G. Keene, John Griffith, Thomas Jones, Joseph Wheatley, John T. Stewart of Joseph, Samuel Craig, Hugh Neild, Moses Goslin, John F. Eccleston, Stewart Keene, Wm. W. Tall, Richard Tall, Wm. Crawford, Samuel Harrington, Henry Creighton of John, Samuel Dunnock, Marcellus D. Keene, Philip H. Graham, Goodman Gootie, Timothy McNamara, George Wallace of T. Solomon F. Kirwan, Marcellus Insly, James Rea, George Tyler.

We publish the following correspondence, to correct the erroneous impressions of some persons that Mr. Boyle has been dismissed from office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1839.

Sir: After active service in the Department for nearly twenty six years, it is matter of sincere regret that any act of mine should subject you to difficulty.

Grateful for the confidence reposed, as well as the kindness unitly manifested towards me, that neither the President of the United States nor myself may experience embarrassment on my account, I tender for acceptance my resignation as chief clerk.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BOYLE.

Hon. J. K. PAULDING, Sec'y of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 17th Jan. 1839.

Sir: Your letter of yesterday, signifying your resignation of the office of chief clerk in this Department, was received last evening. In accepting it, I cannot omit the expression of my regret that a circumstance, in no way reflecting on your character, capacity, or usefulness, should have made this step necessary, and that I should, in consequence, lose the services of one whose long experience and untiring assiduity were so valuable to me at this time.

With the most sincere wishes for your future prosperity and happiness,
I remain your friend and servant,
J. K. PAULDING.
JOHN BOYLE, Esq. Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 14th, 1839.

In the House of Representatives this morning Mr. Cambreleng stated that he had in his possession a memorial from Jesse Hoyt, collector of the port of New York, which he wished to present. Loud and vociferous exclamations of "no, no," "I object," &c. were instantly uttered, and Mr. Cambreleng said that he must move a suspension of the rules to enable him to get the subject before the House. Mr. Menifee asked Mr. Cambreleng to state the nature of the petition. Mr. Cambreleng replied that he would do so; but as there were loud cries of "no, no" and "order, order," he was not allowed to go on.

[I am informed that Mr. Hoyt complains that one of the witnesses examined by the committee of Investigation, has perjured himself, and given testimony that can be easily disproved, that he was ready to produce evidence to prove the utter worthlessness of that witness, but the committee of Investigation would not suffer him to go into its examination. He therefore prays the House of Representatives, to send the committee back to New York, with instructions to go into a full examination of the witnesses he is ready to produce.]

Mr. Cambreleng's motion to suspend the rules was decided in the negative, by a vote of 123 to 73, and thus was the subject for the moment at least disposed of.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, concerning a report of the charges preferred by Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, against Commodore Jesse D. Elliott. Mr. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, moved that the document be printed, and be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Naylor supported his motion, in a speech of an half hour's length, in which he assailed Commodore Elliott with great bitterness and wrath. He applied to him every epithet of rancor that could be found in the English vocabulary. He said, that while Elliott was in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, he was in the daily practice of every infamous vice known to the catalogue of moral delinquency. Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, followed Mr. Naylor, and whilst he insisted on having a committee of investigation, to examine all the reports against Commodore Elliott, he defended the reputation of that officer, and avowed his willingness to defend him at all hazards, till he was proved to be guilty.

Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, next took the floor, and made a descriptive speech. He did not attempt to sustain any charge; his only object was to advocate the necessity and propriety of ordering an investigation.

Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, next took the floor, and made a very warm attack on Com. Elliott, and left him in a most undesirable dilemma. Mr. Pickens, in the course of his remarks, made one very unfortunate and ill-timed remark. In order to the general odium of Com. Elliott, he referred to the conduct of that officer at the "time of the sacred days of nullification," and said that he then appeared off the harbor of Charleston, in the sloop of war Natchez, with his guns unmounted, ready to fire upon his countrymen. The allusion was most unfortunate, as it led many to suspect that Mr. Pickens was actuated by personal feelings. I did not suspect any thing of the kind, as I happen to know that Mr. Pickens, who is a most excellent gentleman, is incapable of any such kind of action. After Mr. Pickens had concluded, Mr. Cambreleng demanded the previous question, and the resolution of Mr. Naylor, calling for a select committee to investigate the rumors against Com. Elliott, was adopted without a division.

In the discharge of an act of common justice to an officer of the United States Navy, and as an act of common duty as a man, I feel myself constrained to solicit you to permit me to state a single fact, which if stated, will in some degree, as I think, relieve the excitement now raging against Com. Elliott. It has been stated in Congress, and out of it, that Com. Elliott has shrunk from an investigation, and anxiously endeavored to keep his difficulties from Congress. Such is not the fact; the very reverse of the position is true. I am authorized by the Hon. Levi Lincoln, of the House of Representatives, late the distinguished chief magistrate of Massachusetts, and who, as a whig, maintains a most elevated position with a party, that, as soon as Com. Elliott was informed that resolutions were offered against him in the House of Representatives he wrote to him, (Governor Lincoln) and begged him to get an investigation without the least possible delay. I am further authorized to say, that Governor Lincoln, yesterday, sedulously struggled to make Commodore Elliott's wishes known to Congress, and for the last three weeks, at the instance of Gov. Lincoln, Com. Elliott's letter has been among the files of the House, has been printed, and in the discharge of every man who will take the trouble to read it.

I respectfully ask you to state these facts, and if you will oblige me, you will do an act of justice. At the commencement of this entry against Commodore Elliott, I was literally prejudiced against him. That prejudice is now not only entirely removed, but I confess that the events of the day have shaken it. After the Elliott affair was disposed of, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the appropriation bill.

In the Senate, Mr. Wall's report was the order of the day, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, made a long speech.

From the New York Express.

THREE PACKET SHIPS WRECKED.

Great Hurricane in England.—Seventeen days later.—By the Packet Ship Cambridge, Capt. Buesley, we have Liverpool papers of January 10th, with appalling accounts of the wreck of the Packet Ships, Oxford, St. Andrew, and Pennsylvania—the two last almost a total wreck, outward bound, with large and rich cargoes of Dry goods on board,—and also with loss of lives. The worthy Captain Smith, of the Pennsylvania, was among the drowned in his own ship. The Lockwood, Capt. Sprule, for New York, is wrecked, with a great loss of lives.

The Liverpool papers are filled with accounts of a violent and destructive hurricane which arose on the night of Saturday, January 6th, and continued during a great part of the next day. The Liverpool Courier of Jan. 9th says:—

"All around our district the destruction has been dreadful, and intelligence of buildings, out-houses, walls, roofs, chimneys, hay-stacks, fences, and trees having been destroyed, blown down, reach us from every quarter. In this town, the loss of life and property has been very great, and numbers of persons have been more or less injured, while mult

are total wrecks, and the Lockwood a British ship with passengers for New York, is in a similar condition.

"The Victoria steam tug, assisted by the Life Boat, has made every exertion to save as many as possible of the seamen and passengers from the wrecks. They succeeded in saving a considerable number from the Lockwood and St. Andrew, but in the latter vessel from 80 to 100 souls were left last night. Amongst those preserved was an infant only eighteen months old, whose father and mother were left on board. The Pennsylvania is lying in the surf with her hull nearly covered by the sea. The captain and passengers are in the rigging, and have been there since last night, the water making a breach over her.

"Last night at a late hour, Mr. Arthur, the active and intrepid manager of the steam tug boats, caused the fuel to be increased and went out to the vicinity of the wrecks, to see what assistance could be rendered. Unfortunately the night was dreadfully severe; a boisterous and piercing wind, with a keen frost, snow, thunder and lightning, combined to augment the sufferings of the poor creatures who were so entirely exposed to the wrath of the elements. It was evident that, if the vessels kept together till morning, many of the sufferers might perish from cold.

Half past One.—"We have just learned that one of the steam tug boats has returned bringing the survivors from the wrecks.

Captain Smith, of the Pennsylvania, the first and second mates, about seventy of the crew and four of the passengers have all perished. Twenty-six have been saved. Many are left in the rigging.

"The captain and about fifty of the crew and passengers of the Lockwood have been saved. All the survivors on board this ill-fated vessel have been brought away except one man. The wife of this person was on board in a dying state and he refused to quit her. The sight on board was most heart-rending. Men, women and children were lying dead over the sides or hanging, lifeless in the rigging, having perished from the severity of the weather."

A petition in the Ohio Legislature against horse racing, has been unceremoniously dismissed.

EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON.—The last accounts from Tennessee represents this old veteran in excellent health, being able to attend to the business about his farm.

THE MULBERRY FEVER IN FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine News states that twelve trees, of the Morus Multicaulis, were sold lately in that city for six hundred dollars.

"WANTED.—A coachman, to take care of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind."

We have heard of coachmen of a "religious turn of mind," but pious horses have never heard of before.

LUSUS NATURAE.—A hog was killed in this vicinity, says the Raleigh Register, a few days ago, on opening which there were found attached to the hams, two hearts.

A NAME.—The Woods, of Lancashire, are a distinguished family for character, wealth and talent; the eldest son, John Woods, has been returned member of Parliament for Preston several times, and proved himself a steady supporter of civil and religious liberty. A laughable circumstance took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the head of the family, Mr. Woods, senior, was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottwell Woods, the judge, addressing the reverend person, said, "Pray, Mr. Woods, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied—

O double T
I double U
E double L
Double U
Double O D.

Upon which the astonished lawyer laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met with in his life, and after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The court was convulsed with laughter.—Gardiner's Music & Friends

EXTRACTS.

1. "Buy a rose," said a Democratic urchin, presenting a tuft of wilted cabbage leaves to one of the new made Whigs of the day. "Rose! you little rogue, that's no rose." "I know it, sir; but you can call it a rose."

2. A gentleman of this city recently went into a merchant tailor's shop, and ordered a coat from a piece of cloth which he selected. The seller told him that Wm. C. R*** had ordered a coat from the same piece. "Then," observed the gentleman, "you ought to make my coat like his. Finish it on both sides."

3. A little fellow the other day, in a crowd, cried out, "Hurrah for Van Buren!" At which a Harrison man exclaimed angrily, "Hurrah for a jackass!" "That's right," said the boy, "you hurrah for your candidate, and I'll hurrah for mine."

4. A farmer being recently asked by a Whig friend who had sent him a copy of Wise's and Bond's speeches, what he thought of them, replied, "They are very small potatoes; not fit for the table, and worth little for the pigs."—Globe.

The army of the United States are authorized by law, would amount to 12,539 officers and men. But the entire force at present is only 8653. There being 3885 to be recruited.

THE DAMAGE.—The New York Transcript estimates the amount of damage done all over the country by the late storm at about ten millions of dollars.

The active cruising and efficiency of the U. S. steam vessel Fulton, for the purpose of relieving distressed vessels on the coast, is much applauded in the New York papers.

Nearly five hundred Mechanics have been thrown out of employment by the late fire in Boston.

Formerly it was supposed, if a person drank milk after a meal of fish it would have the effect almost of a poison, but now it is prescribed to remove the danger arising from eating oysters to excess and has been known to succeed when medicines from the apothecary's shop failed.

HEAR IT, YE ABOLITIONISTS.—We state last week, that a free man had been sold in Worcester county, because, after being absent from the State, he returned, and remained there longer than the law allows. We learn from the Snowhill Banner, that "his return to servitude was entirely voluntary, as he was informed of the penalty, and warned that it would be inflicted upon him. He expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with his present condition, and says that he was well aware of the consequence of delay, but that he prefers slavery in Maryland, to the possession of freedom at the North; and therefore he willingly rendered himself liable to the disposition of the law."

From the Washington Globe.

A CHANGE CAME O'ER THE SPIRIT OF HIS DREAM.

In the Senate to day Mr. Clay appeared in a new part. For some years past he was one of those who saw no harm in the abolition movements. His biographer, Mr. Prentiss (of the Louisville Journal) in his sketch of his life, has taken pains to furnish up for display in the light of Northern philanthropy, Mr. Clay's early emancipation principles. This, Mr. Clay carefully kept alive himself by proposing to set apart in his distribution of the public lands a portion to carry out this scheme. In 1836 he voted against the effort made by the Administration to prevent the circulation of incendiary prints in the South, tending to excite insurrection; and even as late as the last session, he voted against Mr. Rives's resolution throwing cold water on the fire brand petitions continually sent into Congress. But, to day, what a sudden change we have had in the Senator's courtesy, kindness, and forbearance for Abolition—no sudden flaw of our variable city weather equals it. During the first part of the session, Mr. Clay dogged every vote, and avoided, by a retreat behind the columns, any expression of opinion about the reception of Abolition petitions; but, to day, he brought in an anti-Abolition petition, and never was a party so belabored in a set speech of hours as the fanatics! fanatics! He denounced them all, and did not spare even the fair sisters of the East. He compared them to the spinsters of the East, with their fair hands, they dipped their pens in ink to sign an Abolition petition, they dipped them in blood! He exhorted his patriots in portraying "conflagrated cities," "desolated fields," and scenes of "hathory and murder."

There was not a man in the Senate who did not see through this new act of the drama the moment the curtain rose. Mr. Clay finds Harrison has the start of him with the Abolition Antislavery Whigs. "The dark spirit of slavery," which Riter conjured up in vain. He had expectations from it, but it embraced Harrison, and perished with Thaddeus Stevens. The Northern friends of Mr. Clay began to question his availability, also, and then a coalition presented itself as his only alternative. Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Rives proposed to combine in the affirmative, and this sudden hope makes it necessary that a Southern aspect shall be given to his politics, to enable Mr. Rives to declare openly on his side.

It will be remembered that Mr. Clay opposed the bill to arrest the incendiary attempts at the threshold.

June 2, 1836.—On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate resumed (as in Committee of the Whole) the consideration of the bill No. 122, prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail to any State, in which, by the laws of said State, certain papers therein mentioned, (the incendiary pamphlets and pictorial representations of the Abolition societies,) the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, may be prohibited, and "the amendment of Mr. Grundy having been agreed to" on the question, shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 18, nays 18.

Mr. H. Clay and all his Northern Whig friends voted in the negative. The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President (Mr. Van Buren) voted in the affirmative.

As another index to Mr. Clay's policy, as late as the last session, we give Mr. Rives's resolution, against which he voted; and add the temperate and mild expressions in which he then encountered Abolition petitions, that it may be contrasted with the vehement and violent declamation in which the whole cause of the fanatics was confounded and denounced by him to day.

"Mr. Rives offered a resolution,

"That any interference with the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States in which it may exist, is inhibited by all the considerations in regard to the rights and interests of the inhabitants of said Territories, the security of the slaveholding States, and the danger to the Union, which are contained in the preceding resolution, as forbidding any interference with, or action on, the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia; and for the further reason that the people of these Territories, when admitted into the Union as States, will be exclusively entitled to decide the question of the existence of slavery, in their respective limits, for themselves."

Against this Mr. Clay voted. He then, in his speech of last session, blamed the Senate as being too hard on the Abolitionists.

"The course which the Senate has pursued in regard to these Abolition petitions for two years past is this: A Senator states, from his place, that he is charged with the presentation of one of them, and moves that it be received. Another Senator thereupon rises, and moves the motion to receive be laid upon the table, and the Senate accordingly order the motion to receive the petition to be laid on the table; and thus the petition is not received in the parliamentary sense. The Senate do not decide the question of reception. This course I have always thought unfortunate. It is unsatisfactory. * * * The mode of disposing of these petitions which the Senate has lately pursued, has certainly not produced the tranquilizing effect so anxiously desired. It has, on the contrary, aggravated, and will continue to aggravate, the disease.

"I would receive, respectfully receive, their petitions, refer them, and occasionally present calm and dispassionate reports against them."

After Mr. Clay concluded his extensive phrase of this morning, (reversing his former position,) Mr. Calhoun arose, and congratulated the side of the House which had supported him in resisting the Abolitionists by the operation of the State Rights doctrine, on the happy conversion of Mr. Clay. He said the triumph was completed. The leader of the Northern force, which alone made the phrensy of the fanatics dangerous, in surrendering, disarmed them. Mr. Calhoun's brief conclusion of the scene was so appropriate that Mr. Clay had not a word to say. He had capitulated, resigned his sword, it was courteously received, and so there was an end of all swaggering.

The House of Delegates has decided by a vote of 32 to 21 that Mr. Lassel is entitled to his seat, and a warrant has been issued for a new election.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening the 14th by the Rev. Jesse Thompson, Mr. BENJAMIN I. BARROW, to Miss ANN MARIA ROLLISON, all of this Town.

Died

On Sunday night last, Mr. HENRY TULLOX of this County.




CARD.

DR A. M. White offers his professional services to the Public. His residence is in Dover St.

Feb. 19, 1839.—4w

Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on a credit, on Wednesday the 29th inst. at his residence near the Chapel, if fair, if not, the next fair day; the following property, to wit:

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HOGS,

Household & Kitchen Furniture, TWO HORSE CARTS, ONE OX CART, and three good yoke of Oxen, ONE MULE OF GOOD SIZE, and for the plough or cart is warranted good, among the cattle are some good cows, now with calf; A SECOND HAND GIG and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known, and the sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRIX.

Feb. 19, 1839.




N. B. The crop of wheat on the ground will also be sold.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphans' Court, will be sold on Wednesday, the 27th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Richard Denny, dec'd. (in Deep Neck,) all the personal estate of said deceased, the legacies excepted, consisting of

(Consisting of)

Household & Kitchen Furniture, FARMING UTENSILS, CORN AND OATS, COR.-BLADES and other provender, ONE GIG AND HARNESS SOME GOOD WORK

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, And Hogs, Carts, &c. &c.

—Also—

A LOT OF BACON AND LARD, Sixty-five bushels of seeded Wheat, & 7 of Rye, (subject to the Landlord's rent, which is two-fifths.)

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

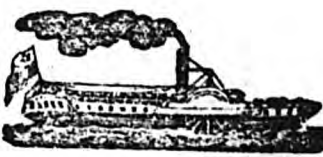
Sale to commence at half past nine o'clock, and attendance given by

WILLIAM WILSON, adm'r. of William Atwell, dec'd.

Feb. 19th, 1839.

N. B. The lease of the Farm for the present year will be sold.—The rent one third of the long Corn.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular trips, between Baltimore and Easton, on Tuesday the 26th inst. She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, and leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. All baggage at the risk of its owner.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Feb. 19, 1839.

To the Public.

Mr. John Satterfield having transferred to the subscriber his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment and the public generally, that he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at the old stand on Washington street. He will warrant his work to fit, and in point of style and workmanship flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. He keeps constantly employed good and efficient workmen.

The public's obt. servant,

JOHN H. K. SHANAHAN.

N. B. Mr. Satterfield is engaged in my employ, and will use every exertion in connection with myself, to accommodate the old customers and the public generally.

J. H. K. S. (G6weow)

Feb. 19, 1839. if

"Matchless Sanative."

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

CONSUMPTION,

and all affections of the lungs.

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

August 21, 1838 HENRY THOMAS.

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 6.00
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 obt. servant,

JAS. S. SHANAHAN.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys as apprentices to learn the Cabinet business.

J. S. S.

Easton Jan. 15, 1839—4f—(G)

A CARD.

A BIRTH NIGHT BALL will be held at the Assembly Rooms of Abram Griffith in the Town of Easton, on the 22nd proximo at half past seven o'clock, P. M.

James M. Lloyd, Trench Talgham, Saml. Hambleton, Jr. H. L. Edmondson, Mathew Spencer, J. Buzman Kerr, J. L. Martin, F. S. Dawson, Robert Rose, W. E. Nicholson.

Tickets to be had of the Managers or at the bar of A. Griffith.

Feb. 12 2w

Managers.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, 3 yoke of Oxen well broke.

He also wishes to purchase, a pair of Mules for which he will give a liberal price.

JOSIAH HIGGINS.

Trappe, Md. Feb. 12, 1839—3w

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphans' Court, will be sold on Wednesday the 20th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Richard Denny, dec'd. (in Deep Neck,) all the personal estate of said deceased, the legacies excepted, consisting of

Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep AND HOGS, CORN-BLADES. Bacon and Lard.

And a variety of other articles!

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars—the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

SPRY DENNY and WM. K. LAMDIN, Ex'rs. of Richard Denny, dec'd.

Feb. 12, 1839—2w

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from hunting or Gunning on the Farm called Peck's Point.—I will prosecute with the utmost rigor of the law persons disregarding this notice.—I have been so harassed and trespassed on by persons going on the Farm for the purpose of Duck Shooting, &c. that, in justice to myself I am compelled to give this notice.

JOSEPH R. PRICE.

Feb. 12th, 1839—3w

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 5th day of February, A. D. 1839.

On application of Rufus K. Ford, Adm'r. of the estate of Lambert W. Ford, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 5th day of February, A. D. 1839.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lambert W. Ford, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of August next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1839.

RUFUS K. FORD, Adm'r. of Lambert W. Ford, dec'd.

Feb. 12 3w

PENINSULAR TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE Temperance Convention to be composed of ten delegates from each county of the State of Delaware, and of the Eastern Shores of Virginia and of Maryland, will commence its session at Chestertown, E. S. Md. on the 20th day of February instant.

The friends of the cause of temperance in Delaware and on the E. Shores of Va. and Maryland, are most earnestly requested to appoint, without delay, the delegates for the respective counties, and to select such gentlemen as are sufficiently zealous to be relied on, to attend. It is expected that the meeting will be well attended and will be an interesting one, and it is hoped that ways and means will be devised to give a fresh impetus to the temperance reform over the peninsula.

Feb. 12, 1839.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of John Stevens, Esq. Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, Md. I do hereby give notice to all my creditors that the first Monday of May Term next, of Talbot county Court, is the time fixed and appointed for me to appear before the Judges of said county Court, to answer such interrogatories as may be filed against me. The same time is fixed and appointed for my creditors to appear and show cause if any they have, why I shall not have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, and the several supplements thereto.

JAMES SEYMOUR, Petitioner.

Feb. 12 3w

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 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.

63—The attacks usually occur every other day.

63—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. Stewart, Snow Hill—G. Upsher, Salisbury—Parsons Gordy, Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M. Denton—Jas. Sangston & Son, Chester Town—N. T. Hyndon. Feb. 12, 1839.

63—A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills.

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans's Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,

SHELDON P. GILBERT, Durham Green Co., N. Y.

63—Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans's Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. W. Evans.

The symptoms were—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weakness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans's medicine.

63—An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a ear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

63—DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental dependency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, constiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans's medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm. Evans's Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

63—A severe case of Piles cured at 100

Chatham street.—Mr. Daniel Spang, of Shrewsbury, Elder Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

63—An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

63—REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an affection of the lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with some tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. W. Evans BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss. Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of Nov. 1836. WM. SAUL, Notary public, 96 Nassau st. The above medicine for sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md. February 12,

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 for their Cloth or make them another suit.

The public's obt. servant,

ELISHA MECKENKIN.

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)

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell upon accommodation terms his farm in Chapel district in Talbot county, at present in the tenure of Wm. Gardner, formerly a Hat Store where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch, and in the most fashionable style.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Easton Jan. 15, 1839—(G)

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hattng 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 a call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Beaton. E. R.


Teacher Wanted,

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

RICHARD ARRINGDALE, HARRISON JACKEY, WILLIAM ATWELL. Trustees.

Dec. 25, 1838.

Winter Arrangement.



The subscriber will run a Hack from the Session of the Legislature to and from Broad Creek to Easton twice a week, connecting with the mail boat from Annapolis to the former place. Leaves Annapolis Mondays and Thursdays—Easton, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fare from Easton to Broad Creek &c. ELIJAH MCOWELL.

January 8

MILLING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has rented the Mill for the year 1839, well known by the name of Holt's mill, and thinks that from the experience that he has in the business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

The public's obedient servant,

JAMES W. STARKLEY.

Jan. 22, 1839

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, it not only 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 taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this 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 undeniable 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 too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs to 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 color and vitality given to it by the action of the Lungs and 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 viscera, 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 train 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 insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim 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 regurgitated and excessive quantities. Is the 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, and directions for use accompanying them:—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; Insipid Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation of Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatic whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus; or Diarrhea 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 disordered 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.

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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 invalids feel during this oppressive season, are relieved in two or three hours by one dose only; 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, those Pills are friends indeed, and a bottle of them has hence become the favorite boudoir, and toilet confidant of ladies in wedded life. It taken before exercise in the open 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 estorative remedy effects in the cases that are particularly noticed in other advertisements, are daily exciting the admiration and eliciting the candid acknowledgement 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.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON

SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

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

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE,

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO 8

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

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

[PUBLIC-NO. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part for the support of Government for the years eighteen hundred and thirty eight and eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

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, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury:

For pay and mileage of members of Congress and Delegates, three hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and forty four dollars:

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, forty three thousand four hundred dollars:

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, thirty five thousand dollars:

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars:

The said two sums last mentioned to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RE. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States,

President of the Senate.

APPROVED, December 22d, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC-NO. 2.]

AN ACT to provide for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas for making the boundary between them.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed, on the part of the United States, according to the first article of the convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas for making the boundary between them, concluded April twenty five, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, be, and he is hereby appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, together with a clerk to the said commissioner, to be appointed in the same manner, and that for the purpose of carrying into effect the said first article of said convention there be appropriated, the following sums:

For the salary of the commissioner, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the salary of the surveyor, two thousand dollars;

For the salary of the clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars: Provided, That the salaries of the said officers shall not commence until they shall be ordered into service.

For other expenses of the survey of boundary required by said convention, including the purchase of instruments, wages to persons employed, and other contingencies, ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, January 11th, 1839.

[PUBLIC-NO. 3.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to require the judges of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State," approved June eighteenth, 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 to the counties specified in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, the counties of Madison, Henderson and Weakly, are hereby added to compose the district of West Tennessee, and the residue of the counties of the said State of Tennessee, formerly composing the district of West Tennessee, shall compose one district, to be called the Middle District of Tennessee.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the court to be held at Jackson, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and power of its district court, shall, within the limits of its 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, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said court shall be held annually on the first Monday in April, at the town of Jackson, in the county of Madison, in said State, and all writs and other process may be returnable to such court on the first Monday in April, and also at rules on the first Monday in October, in the same manner as to the regular sessions of said court; and the said writs and other process may also be returnable on the first Monday in October, as though a session of the court was held on that day at Jackson, and writs and o-

ther process issued previously to the first Monday in April next, may bear test as on the first Monday in October last.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the marshal appointed by virtue of the act to which this is an amendment, shall execute throughout his district all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States, and shall have the same power, perform the same duties, and be under the same liabilities within his district as is conferred by law upon the other marshals of the United States within their respective districts: Provided, That the marshal of the Middle District, formerly termed the district of West Tennessee, shall have power and authority to collect the executions issued or to be issued upon judgments and decrees heretofore rendered in the circuit court of the United States, at Nashville, and to serve and execute all process necessary to enforce such judgments, orders, or decrees, as if this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, had not passed; and all writs of scire facias and other process upon pending judgments and decrees, or upon suits now pending in said circuit court, at Nashville, shall also be issued from said circuit court, and returned to the same, to be proceeded in as would have been done before the passage of said act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an additional term of the circuit court for the Middle District held at Nashville, in each year, on the first Monday of March, which shall be held by the district judge of the United States for the State of Tennessee, and should any question of law be raised in any cause, the said district judge may at his discretion adjourn the cause to the succeeding term of the circuit court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the rules of the circuit courts of the United States in West Tennessee, heretofore adopted, shall be in full force and effect in the court established by this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, until the same are altered by law or by the judges of said court.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all suits heretofore to be brought in either of the courts of the United States in the State of Tennessee, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district, where the defendant resides or may be found at the time of the service of the writ; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send a duplicate writ against the defendant, directed to the marshal of the other district, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse, that the writ thus sent is a copy of the writ sued out of the circuit or district 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; and executions may issue therefrom, to the marshals of either district where the defendant or defendants may reside, or their or either of their property may be situated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held at Knoxville, on the third Monday of April next, a special term of the circuit court of the United States for the District of East Tennessee, by the district judge of said district, at which term shall be heard and tried all causes and matters cognizable at regular term of said court.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judges or some one of them, of the circuit courts of the United States, shall have power to direct said courts to be adjourned over, to some future day, designated in a written order to the clerk of either general session, to the place where said court is usually held, and the adjournment over, by the clerk, in the absence of the judges, shall have the same force and effect as if the judges had been present.

APPROVED, January 18th, 1839.

[PUBLIC-NO. 4.]

AN ACT further to regulate the transportation of the mail upon railroads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General shall not, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the second section of the "Act to establish certain post routes and to discontinue others," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, allow more than three hundred dollars per mile per annum for any railroad company in the United States for the conveyance of one or more daily mails upon their roads: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as in any way to remove or impair the limitations upon the power of the Postmaster General, imposed by that section.

APPROVED, January 25th, 1839.

POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE FARMER'S SONG

FIRST VOICE.

Who enjoys the prospect fair,
Ere the sun hath tipped the dews,—
Who inhales the balmy air,
Swallowing fragrance from the rose?

SECOND VOICE.

Not they of the city such pleasure can find
As he, the blithe farmer, while tilling his land;

Their walks bound their landscapes, their
Smoke taints the air,
And beauty and health are both languishing there.

FIRST VOICE.

What can join the nation song
Of the warbling feathered throng,—
Or the lark's aspiring lay,
To the "sweet return of day?"

SECOND VOICE.

It is not the sluggish snugg in his bed;
While all rings with music and joy o'er his head
Nor those who in revel spend all of the night
And waste in their slumbers the morning's best light.

FIRST VOICE.

Who can choose the cool retreats;
In the forest's silent shade,
And on Nature's mossy seats
Nodding to noise and heat evade?

SECOND VOICE.

It is not the slaves who are toiling for wealth—
Who sacrifice comfort, religion, and health—
Who place in their silver and gold all their trust,
And happiness seek in their glittering dust.

Who, when evening spreads her veil,
Can with joyful haste repair
To the grove where Philomel
With her music fills the air?

It is not the top, nor the city's gay belle,
The soul thrilling pleasures of love that can
Feel;
The true hearted swain, with his maiden so
Fair,
Alone can enjoy the sweet paradise there.

Both voices.
Come then to the farmer's home,
See what beauties round him bloom;
Birds, and fruits and flowers rare,
Faithful hearts and smiling fair!

ANECDOTE.—A sailor having purchased some medicine of a celebrated doctor, demanded the price—"Why," says the doctor, "I cannot think of charging you less than seven and sixpence."—"Well, I'll tell you what," replied the doctor, "I'll tell the oil, and I'll pay you the even."—"Well," returned the doctor, "we won't quarrel about trifles." The sailor laid down sixpence and walked off, when the doctor reminded him of his mistake. "No mistake at all, sir, six is even and seven is odd all the world over; so I wish you a good day."—"Get you gone," said the doctor, "I've made fourpence out of you yet."

Drunkology.—The New Orleans Sun says a machine has been invented down east which enables a man to tell when he is getting too drunk to walk. It is called a fuddleometer, and gives the timely warning by hitting a fellow suddenly under the lug, the minute he has got enough.

THE COAL LANDS IN ALLEGANY.—The Swanton property.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington under date of Feb. 3, says: "The English agent who was sent over by the English capitalists to examine, and report upon the prospects of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the value of the Allegany Coal region, which is penetrated at Cumberland, by the canal, has completed his examination, aided by some of the agents of the Canal Company, and is prepared, as I understand, to make a most favorable report. He speaks enthusiastically of the value of the Cumberland Coal Seams, and says that British capitalists will, without doubt, advance any money that the company may want for the completion of the canal. Mr. Swanton's coal land near Cumberland, which is under government attachment, must soon be of some value according to this."

A DISGRACEFUL FACT.—A man by the name of Sidney Whitmore, whose head is whitened with the frost of sixty winters, has been confined in the county jail at Haverhill, N. H., the past eight years, for the humble crime of being unable to pay his debts; and during a great portion of the time has been kept for the prison charges only. "Times asks, are there not better red with no common wrath to blast his bloody prosecutors? It is a disgrace to every person of the town, that they have not been united with a strong arm, and set the oppressed man free."

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.—By the Pauline, which sailed from St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, on the 11th ult. and arrived at New Orleans on the 24th inst. information is brought giving the particulars of a terrible earthquake which visited that island on the 11th ult. and spread havoc and ruin over the whole French colony. The vessel having left the day after the disaster, the whole extent of the damage had not been ascertained.—The devastation, however, was immense. Accounts were coming in, describing the destruction of buildings, the laying waste of plantations, and the swallowing up and burial of many families. Of the town Port Royal appears to have been the greatest sufferer. Number of buildings were demolished and multitudes of lives lost. The last shock of the earthquake left scarce a building standing, and the whole city may be said to be overwhelmed. Four hundred persons, it is supposed, were buried under the ruins.—Of these, it is believed had been withdrawn from the wreck and rubbish, and excavation were going on to extend relief to others, in the same situation. In the town of St. Pierre the shock was not so severe as at Port Royal. The destruction lasted about five minutes.—Several houses were thrown down, and many shaken into a shattered and tottering condition. The number of lives lost was very small compared to the destruction at other points. The Governor of Martinique had issued his proclamation, calling upon the citizens to succor each other in their frightful disaster, and promising the sympathy and assistance of the French government. The call had been answered with alacrity, and many of the citizens had joined the garrison and marines in digging up the ruins, opening the streets, procuring up buildings, and relieving the distressed. The calamity had been made further and complete accounts, we must await the next arrival, as the Pauline left too soon to ascertain all the dreadful particulars.

Lord Norbury, celebrated upon the Irish bench, has been murdered, having been shot, whilst walking in his pleasure grounds.

GOLD, WOMAN, AND MAN.—Gold is proved by fire—woman by gold—and man by woman. Fire purifies gold—gold corrupts woman—and woman corrupts man.

OUR PROTEST.

We give notice that on tomorrow or some subsequent day, some time before the next Presidential election, that we shall enter our PROTEST against the Whigs entering one another, like swine in a hard winter. They are our bread and meat, and their existence is of just as much value to our trade, as hysterical old ladies are to the medical profession.—Ohio Statesman.

CLERKS AND REGISTERS.—In the House, on Friday last, Mr. Hope, of Hartford county, asked leave to introduce a bill, to authorize the election of County Clerks and Registers of Wills, immediately by the people. A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican states that Mr. Hope, wishing to save time, requested that the vote on the leave be considered a test question. It was carried by a decided vote, and much to the dissatisfaction of the Whigs.

From the Boston Quarterly Review.
POLITICAL PARTIES—THEIR PROSPECTS—THE LESSON TAUGHT BY THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

In all countries where there is life, where thought is active, and has a right to manifest itself in some degree, the community is divided into two parties more or less equal in numbers and strength. One party may be termed the stationary party, the party whose object is to retain things as they are, or to recall the order that is passing away, the other party may be termed the movement party, the party whose leading object is always to develop and improve the existing order, or to introduce a new, and it hopes a better order. The members of the first named party are usually that portion of the community whom the existing order, whatever it may be, most favors, or who hope the most from things as they are; and consequently of those who have, or fancy they have the most to lose by a change; the members of the last named party are in general, those on whom the burden of the existing order chiefly falls; who suffer the evils of things as they are, and of course, of those who have the most room to know that a change will better their condition.

They whom the existing order of things most favors are in most countries the few—they whom it favors the least are the many. The interest, then, ought to be promoted by the stationary party, is necessarily the interest of the few in contradiction to that of the many. Its object is always to secure or increase the special advantages of the few over the many. It is therefore always the party of privilege—the aristocratic party. The movement party is the opposite of the stationary party. Its object is to diminish the privileges enjoyed by the few, and to introduce great degrees of equality as is practicable among all the members of the community. It is therefore the party of equality, and consequently, the Democratic party. The war which is ever carried on between these two parties, whatever the name it may bear, or the form it may assume, is always, at bottom, a war of equality against privilege.

These two parties may be found in every country in Christendom and in every country in Christendom does the war of equality against privilege rage with more or less fierceness, and with prospects of an issue more or less favorable to the movement of the Democratic party. Here, as well as in other Christian countries, does this fearful war rage;—and perhaps never with more fierceness than at the present moment. But equality is stronger here than elsewhere; it has gained here more than anywhere else, and has achieved more brilliant and decisive victories, and conquered a larger extent of territory. It, therefore, comes to the battle with high hopes, and with great confidence in its own strength, and the victory is not far off. Privilege exists here—has existed from the origin of the government—and will exist much longer. Its forces are numerous, well disciplined, well armed, and it is equally ready and strong to defend itself against the movement party.

These two parties have always existed here, and they showed themselves very distinctly in the convention which framed the Federal Constitution. The party of privilege, the aristocratic party, feeling themselves in the position to wield the power of the Government, and of course to wield it in their own favor, asked for a strong Government—one capable of holding the people in awe, in check, in submission. The party of equality, the Democratic party, on the other hand, distrustful of Governments, in consequence of having suffered from their abuses, demanded a weak Government and a strong people; so that the few by seizing its reins, should not be able to make the Government trample on the rights and the interests of the many. The party of equality triumphed, so far as the organization to be given to the Federal Government was concerned.

This triumph threatened to be fatal to the party of the few. Equality was proclaimed, and the aristocratic party of privilege was signed. The passions of privilege took the alarm, and, come what might, to save its life and prolong its reign. But how was this to be done? Not openly, avowedly, directly—but covertly, indirectly, while professing and appearing unto the party of the many to be laboring for the good of the whole people.—They must, while seeming to yield to the popular voice, gain possession of the Government, and place themselves in a position to control its measures.

This, after all, was not so difficult as it seemed. Governments cannot operate without funds; consequently, they who can control its funds, or the sources whence it obtains them, can control its action. By connecting the fiscal concerns of Government intimately with the business operations of the country, they who have control of these operations can control the Government.

Consequently, the first effort of the aristocratic party, after their defeat in the convention, was to bring about this connexion. This they did, first, by funding the national debt, and making thereby a portion of the capitalists the creditors of the Government, and secondly, by chartering a National Bank, and making it the depository of the Government funds, which were to be used as the basis of loans to business men. The party of privilege became, as a matter of course, the purchasers of Government stock, and the owners of the Bank, sustained by Government funds, the creditors of the whole trading community, and through the trading community, of nearly the whole population; and therefore, able to exercise over both Government and people the all but absolute control which the creditor exercises over the debtor. With this control the Aristocratic party cared little for the Democratic forms of Government the people, in their simplicity, had adopted; nay, they became partial to those forms, for under them they could carry their measures into effect without suspicion, and make it believed that they were approved and carried into effect by the people themselves.

This was the system devised and adopted to defeat the people, and to bring the reign of privilege. We say not that it was wholly framed beforehand, "with malice prepense," but that all who supported it, foresaw all its bearings. It was doubtless adopted in most cases instinctively, because the interests of those by whom it was adopted led to it; and because some whom a portion of the people respected supported it. Be this as it may, such was the system, briefly given, adopted by Hamilton,

who thought altogether more of guarding Governments against the turbulence of the mob, than the people against the tyranny of Governments. Such was the system sustained by the old Federal party, and such too, is the system, unless we are grossly deceived, sustained by its veritable successor, the modern Whig party. Hence the importance of the currency question, hence the bearings of the Independent Treasury bill. The Whig party at least, their leaders, wish to retain in the Government, in the hands of the party of privilege, and they are all well aware that they can do this only by a National Bank, which shall centralize the money power, and give it unity of aim and effort. The Democratic party, the real Democratic party we mean, whatever its names—wish for an Independent Treasury, because it is the only Treasury known to the Constitution, and because they would emancipate the Government from the fatal thrall of the creditor influence, and enable it to feel and obey the impulse of the popular will.

Here is the great question which now divides the country: Independent Treasury, and a Government free to follow the Democratic will, or a National Bank and a Government and people under the domination of the party of privilege. The question is one of magnitude, of immense bearings, altogether more so than that which induced our fathers to take up arms against the mother country. There is a deeper principle involved in the question now at issue, than in that of the duty of "three pence a pound on tea," which our fathers refused to pay. If we had failed in our effort to resist foreign taxation, we should have been externally enslaved; but if we fail in our effort to resist the rechartering of a National Bank, and to secure the Independent Treasury, we become enslaved both externally and internally. The rechartering of a National Bank is a regular installation of sovereignty of the party of privilege over the country, who cannot henceforth be debarred without one of those social convulsions, of which we have had an example in the French Revolution.

Well, what is the prospect? What will be the issue of this fearful and protracted war of equality against privilege? Which party will win the day? As yet neither party has won. The battles thus far fought have been very nearly drawn battles, and both parties have felt it necessary to retire and recruit their forces. What will be the issue we know not; though we have no fears but the right in the long run will triumph. The difficulty of foreseeing the immediate result arises from the great confusion of parties. On the side of privilege are whole battalions who belong to the party of equality; while more than one division of the army of equality is led on by a chief, whose only appropriate place is in the ranks of the party of privilege. This confusion is disastrous. Were the opposing parties fairly drawn out, were there no Democrats fighting for privilege, and no aristocrats pretending to fight for equality, the contest would not be doubtful. If all true Whigs, according to the present meaning of the term, were on one side, and all true Democrats on the other, the issue would be a Democratic one.

Of this our late elections have afforded us ample proof. We do not in this respect refer to the successes of the Democratic party, so called; for in fact, neither party has gained much to boast of, though the Democratic party has gained somewhat since 1837; but we refer to the claims which both parties set up. The Whig party, which, whether right or wrong, we have been in the habit of regarding as the legitimate heir of the old Federal party, modified merely to meet the new questions which have come up, has not been willing to rest its claims on the fact of its being the continuation of that party, but it has called itself Democratic, and challenged success on the ground of being more Democratic than the Democratic party itself. Why has it done this, if not from the conviction that Democracy is the dominant faith of the country, and that all open and avowed opposition must be unavailing? In doing this, has it not said that its success must be the triumph of the belief that it can produce that it is the real Democratic party; that to conquer it must steal the Democratic thunder and swear that it is Whig property? If so, it is well; it is a proof that the American people are sound to the core, and that nothing is necessary to carry any measure but to make it seem to be a Democratic measure.

The course pursued by the Democratic party, so called for the last year, has also testified clearly to the same point. We could say something against the party which has called itself Democratic, were we so disposed; especially in the state of New York, where it has been twice so severely rebuked. The failures of that party have been entirely owing to itself. A party really Democratic is in harmony with the dominant sentiment of the American people, and must be invincible. But the party which has borne the name has not always been true to the principle. Contented in its numbers, its organization, and the prestige of its name, it has too little care to be really and truly Democratic in its principles. It had too little respect, at least, the men who for a long time gave it tone, had too little respect for the equality recognized by our institutions, and which the people were craving to see realized. In this fact must we look for the causes of the reverses which it has experienced. No party ever fails or loses ground unless by its own fault; and there is no greater folly not to say injustice, than for one party to attribute its success to the intrigues of another. Let a party be true to the dominant idea of its country, and its success is as certain as the revolutions of the earth. When it deserts that idea, when it loses sight of principle which makes the life of its country, and depends on something else for success, it fails, and deservedly fails. We are free to confess that the party, calling itself Democratic, had to some extent at least, lost sight of the Democratic principle; it had imbibed some of the doctrines, and adopted the practices of the

party privilege. And severely, and justly too, it has been rebuked. But—and this is the point—it bids fair to profit by its rebukes, and henceforth to be in fact, as well as in name, the Democratic party.

The failure of the Administration party, not its successes, are to us the encouraging facts we witness. We say not this because we would see that party driven from power, nor because we have any apprehensions that it had become exceedingly corrupt. The time has not long gone by, since it was more than the reputation of a member of that party was worth, to be bold and uncompromising in the advocacy of true Democratic principles. We have not forgotten the manner in which it weaved, some years ago, the vast proposition for an Independent Treasury which it now puts forth; nor have we forgotten the manner a certain proclamation, which, for its strong centralizing doctrines, surpassed even what the boldest of the federal leaders would have dared to put forth under similar circumstances, nor the demoralizing decline unblushingly avowed on the floor of the United States Senate, that the reception which was given the really Democratic doctrines proposed by the working men—doctrines which are now, in substance, the creed of the party. We have not forgotten these things, but we do not bring them forward for the purpose of showing that the failures the party has experienced were not uncaused nor unmerited. The party needed to be made aware that it would be permitted to possess power only on the condition of its being thoroughly Democratic. Its failures were a needed discipline; its reverses, as in the case of individuals, were necessary to purify its heart, and by purifying, to fortify, to throw it back on its first principles, and to compel it, if it hoped for success, to place itself in harmony with the great Democratic idea which constitutes the life of the people, and which has fallen back on first principles, and it has revived the old party lines, and brought on virtually the same controversy as that of '98. It has done this, and already we see the good effects of it, already do we see its strength increase, and its prospects of success brighten, and if it will but remain true to the creed it now avows, it must soon have the great body of the confederacy with it.

The true—we say not the nominal—Democratic party, always relies with a firm faith on principle. It is conscious of its own rectitude, that its cause is the cause of truth and justice; and it knows the people are with it, that the friends of all good men, the world over, are for it, and that Heaven will with all its omnipotence, stand pledged to give it success. In prosperity it is not elated, in adversity it does not depend, but ever keeps on the even tenor of its way with a serene brow and a tranquil pulse. It confides too firmly in the power of truth and justice to every resort to artifice for its success. Calmly, but distinctly, it proclaims its great doctrines, which are always the intuitions of the universal reason, and doubts not that in due time those doctrines will embody themselves in institutions, and thus diffuse their fragrance over the whole earth.

In perfect harmony with this true Democratic party, we think we see the Democratic party, so called, now coming and abiding, and we hope. If it puts forth the doctrines, it now does, and adheres to them in its practice, as we have reason to believe it will, it must secure the co-operation of every man who has Democratic sympathies and hopes. As it presents itself to us to day, it is the true movement party of the country, forming the advanced guard of the grand army of progress now displaying its plumes throughout the civilized world, and promising not to lay down its arms until man everywhere is free, and the true kingdom of God, is established on the earth. It is the party of liberty, of humanity, and as such, must command itself to every friend of his race. If it fulfill its present promises, it will realize a truly Democratic society, enlist religion, art, science, literature and philosophy, on its side, and prove to the world that man can be really great and good only where the people are sovereign.

The result of late elections and the present aspect of parties, teach us forcibly the necessity of adhering to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our institutions. Our present embarrassments, so far as concerns Federal politics, arise from the fact that the Republican party which came into power with Mr. Jefferson, soon lost sight of the principles of the Federal Constitution, and gradually came to adopt the principles avowed by the party over which it had triumphed. At the close of the war, all the tendencies of the Republican party were to the centralizing doctrines of the Federal party. The amalgamation of the two parties, which followed soon after, was brought about, not by the fact that Federalists became Republicans, but by the fact that Republicans became Federalists. Here is the source of our difficulties—difficulties which can be surmounted only by going back to the principles of '93, and, in Federal politics, planting ourselves firmly on the doctrine of State Rights. We must revive true Federalism, and recall the Federal Government to the few specific objects for which the states in their sovereign capacity instituted it. Let this be done by the Democratic party, and every old Jeffersonian Republican, every young man who comprehends the theory of the Federal Government, must and will rally to its support. If it does not do this, it will fall, and justly.

In the States themselves, the party must become really and truly Democratic. It must go for the whole people, against all monopolies against all exclusive privileges, against all aristocratic measures, and in favour of mild and equal laws, in favor of equal rights, in favor of education, literature, art and philosophy. It must plant itself on the primitive fact, that all men are born essentially equal, and that there is something divine in every man. It must be ever on the side of freedom, sympathy with the oppressed, with all who are struggling for their rights. It must be high toned and moral, confiding in the people, and still more in the immortal vigor of truth and justice.

Then its triumph, though it may not be today, nor tomorrow, is certain, and its triumph will be a blessing to the country—to the world.

But, in order to succeed, the Democratic party must bear in mind that its hopes of success should rest on the fact, that it rallies around a principle which is planted deep in human heart and in the triumph of which entire humanity is interested. The masses are mo-

FLORIDA INDIANS.
We learn from Tampa Bay, from a source which we think entitled to credit, that two hundred Seminoles had come in and surrendered. Among them eighty warriors. It is also rumored that thirty warriors had sent in for a sale conduct, with a view to surrendering.

The New Orleans papers of the 13th inst. express doubts of the truth of the reports from Mexico, that Santa Anna had again obtained political prominence.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The official Navy Register for 1839, gives the number of each grade of officers in the navy, as follows:

Captains	52
Commanders	55
Lieutenants	285
Surgeons	60
Passed Asst Surgeon	16
Assistant Surgeons	51
Purvisers	49
Chaplains	11
Payd Midshipmen	196

Not commissioned 697

Midshipmen	250
Masters	27
Professors of Mathematics & teachers of Languages	16
Boatswains	25
Gunners	55
Carpenters	27
Sail makers	26


Total warrant 602
Of these, two commanders, one lieutenant, and passed assistant surgeon, and one passed midshipman, are nominated to the Senate for promotion.
Of the vessels composing the navy, there are—


	On the stocks.	In Commission.	In ordinary.
Ships of the line	4	2	5
Frigates, 1st class	6	3	5
Frigates, 2d class	1	1	1
Sloops of war	13	3	1
Brigs	3	3	2
Schooners	2	1	1
Steam ship	1	1	
Store ship	1		
	10	31	17

Died.
Suddenly on Sunday morning, the 24th inst. at Landing Neck in this county, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. CAROLINE B., consort of Robert N. Lloyd and daughter of the Rev Dr. E. Rees of Baltimore.
At Wy Mills, on Tuesday last, Mary R. Hopkins, daughter of the late Samuel Hopkins, of this county.
At New Orleans, on the 3d inst. whether she had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. MARY D. BULLITT, consort of Alexander C. Bullitt, Esq. and only daughter of Edward Jenison, Esq. of Baltimore, in the 32d year of her age. United with the most amiable and noble character, the pure thoughts and benevolent feelings of this excellent lady endeared her to a large circle of relatives and friends, who deeply deplore the loss they have sustained.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. Saml T. Kennard, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.
A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
By order
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.


Public Sale.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I will sell on Wednesday the 27th inst. at the late residence of William Faulkner, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
Some good Saddle and gear
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,
AND HOGS,
FARMING UTENSILS,
Corn, Bacon and Lard,
OATS, CORN-BLADES, the crop of Wheat now in the ground—Also, the lease of said farm for the present year, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. adm'r. of William Faulkner, dec'd.
Feb. 26 1839—1w
The above sale is postponed until further notice.
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 Collison deceased; at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 27 day of March next all of the Real Estate of said Collison; 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 lands.
JOHN KEMP,
JOSEPH BRUFF,
EDWARD COVEY,
WILLIAM W. LOWE.
Feb. 26th, 1839.
Dover Bridge.
The Bridge having been put in good order can now be crossed as heretofore.
CHARLES GWINN.
Jan. 13, 1839.


Public Sale.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphan's Court, will be sold on Wednesday, the 27th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of William Atwell (of Kings Creek) dec'd. all the personal estate of said deceased,
(Consisting of)
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
FARMING UTENSILS,
CORN AND OATS, CORN-BLADES
and other provender,
ONE GIG AND ARNESS
SOME GOOD WORK

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
And Hogs, Carts, &c. &c.
—Also—
A LOT OF BACON AND LARD,
Sixty-five bushels of seeded Wheat, & 7 of Rye, (subject to the Landlord's rent, which is two-fifths.)
Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.
Sale to commence at half past nine o'clock, and attendance given by
WILLIAM WILSON, adm'r. of William Atwell, dec'd.
Feb. 19th, 1839.
N. B. The lease of the Farm for the present year will be sold—The rent one third of the long Corn.

Public Sale.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphan's Court, will be sold on Wednesday the 20th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Richard Jenny, dec'd. (in Deep Neck,) all the personal estate of said deceased, the legacies excepted, consisting of
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep
AND HOGS, CORN-BLADES.
Bacon and Lard.
And a variety of other articles!
Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars—the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
SPRY DENNY and WM. K. LAMOUN, Ex'rs. of Richard Jenny, dec'd.
Feb. 12, 1839—2w

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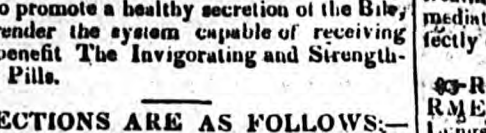
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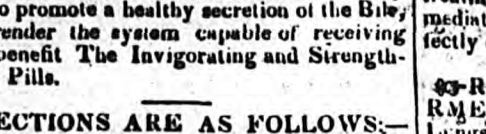
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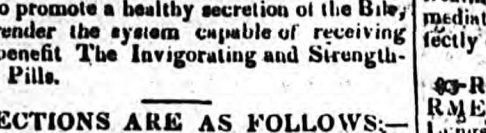
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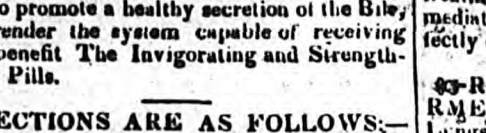
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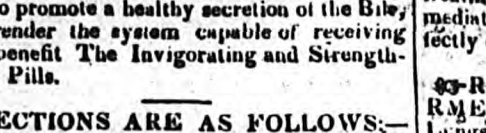
DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
This widely-extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to public notice.
On first feeling 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 attested 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—Mrs. H. Stewart,
Snow Hill—G. Upsher,
Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.
Denton—Jas. Sangston & Son,
Chester Town—N. T. Hynson.
Feb. 12, 1839.

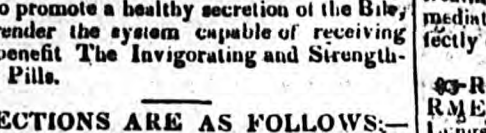
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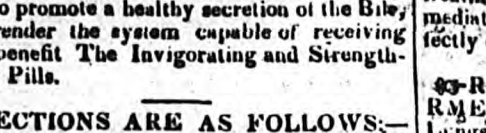
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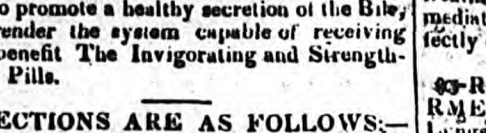
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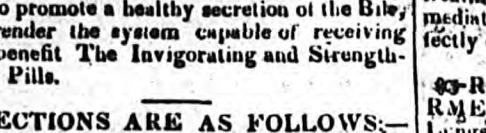
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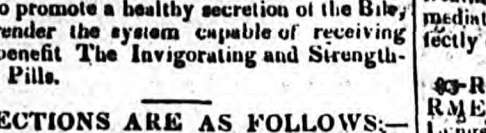
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Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars—the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
SPRY DENNY and WM. K. LAMOUN, Ex'rs. of Richard Jenny, dec'd.
Feb. 12, 1839—2w

Public Sale.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphan's Court, will be sold on Wednesday the 20th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Richard Jenny, dec'd. (in Deep Neck,) all the personal estate of said deceased, the legacies excepted, consisting of
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep
AND HOGS, CORN-BLADES.
Bacon and Lard.
And a variety of other articles!
Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars—the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.
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