

**THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE**  
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**TUESDAY MORNING,**  
**BY**  
**GEO. W. SHERWOOD,**  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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**BY AUTHORITY.**

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

[PUBLIC No. 8.]

AN ACT to provide for the abatement of suits and actions now pending, in which the late Bank of the United States may be a party.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no suit, action, judgment or decree, now pending and unsatisfied, in which the late Bank of the United States is a party plaintiff or defendant, shall abate, or be discontinued or dismissed, by reason of the expiration of the year after the termination of the charter, limited by the twenty first section of the act of incorporation of the said bank for the use of the corporate name, style, and capacity of said bank, for the purpose of suits for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation; and that such suits, actions, judgments and decrees shall be allowed to proceed to final judgment, execution satisfaction and settlement, as if the said two years had not expired.

matron, invalids, and other pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

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

For the Revolutionary pensioners, under several acts, other than those of the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; and the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six: four hundred and twenty six thousand seven hundred and seventy two dollars.

For the invalid pensioners, under various laws, one hundred and thirty four thousand and sixty five dollars and sixty two cents.

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

For half-pay pensions, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, five thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 10, 1838.

[PUBLIC NO. 12.]

AN ACT to change the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States in the seventh circuit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the circuit and district courts of the United States shall be held in the district of Indiana, at the seat of Government, in said State, on the third Monday of May and November; at the seat of Government in the district of Illinois on the first Mondays of June and December; the districts of Michigan, at the seat of Government in said State, on the third Monday in June and first Monday in November; and the district of Ohio, at the seat of Government in said State, on the third Monday of July and the third Monday in December; and all recognizances entered into, and all means of final process, which have been issued, or which shall hereafter be issued shall be returned in the respective districts to the first term above established: And it shall be the duty of the circuit judge, to attend one circuit court in each year, in the districts of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and should any question arise as to the propriety of the sentence of the circuit judge, the district judge may, at his discretion, adjourn the cause to the succeeding term of the circuit court.

APPROVED, March 10 1888.

[PUBLIC. NO. 14.]

AN ACT to restore circuit jurisdiction to district courts of the western district of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the third section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States,'" approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, as repeals all former acts, or parts of acts, conferring circuit jurisdiction on certain district courts therein named, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as it relates to the courts of the western district of Virginia, and that the district courts of said district exercise the sa-

jurisdiction with which it was invested previous to the passage of said act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all cause transferred by authority of said act from the said district courts to the Circuit Court directed by law to be held in the town of Lewisburg, in the State of Virginia, and which remain undetermined be removed back to the district courts from whence they were transferred, to be there finally determined,

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That appellate jurisdiction from the judgments or decrees of the said district courts of the western districts of Virginia, as now authorized by law, shall be exercised by the said circuit court at Lewisburg.

APPROVED, March 23, 1838.

[PUBLIC. No. 18.]

**AN ACT** to amend the act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and recording the entries of purchasers within the District of Columbia, passed the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clerks of the circuit courts of the District of Columbia, and their respective deputies, shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to admit to record and any conveyance whereby a right, title, or interest, in real estate is conveyed, or purports to be, lying within the limits of their respective counties, upon the certificate under seal of any two justices of the peace of said county, or of the District of Columbia, annexed to such deed, and to the following effect, to wit:

—County [or Corporation, &c.] to wit:

We, A B and C D, justices of the peace in and for the county for corporation, or parish, or district,] aforesaid, in the State for Territory, or district,] of—, do hereby certify that E F, a party [or E F and G H, &c., parties] to a certain deed, bearing date on the day—, and—hereto annexed, personally appeared before us in our county [or corporation, &c.] aforesaid, the said E F [or E F and G H &c.] being personally well known to us, as [or provided by the oaths of credible witnesses before us to be] the person [or persons] who executed the said deed, and acknowledged the same to be his, [their, or their] act and deed. Given under our hands and seals this— day— of—

A B. [SEAL.  
C D. [SEAL.]

Provided, That, when such acknowledgment shall be taken before any justices of the peace beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, there shall accompany such certificate, a copy of the acknowledgment, in the case of such acknowledgment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every conveyance, covenant, agreement, or other deed; (except deeds of trust and mortgages) which shall be acknowledged or proved, and certified, according to law, and delivered to the clerk of the proper court, be recorded within six months after the sealing and delivery thereof, shall be effectual and binding as to all persons from the time of such acknowledgment or proof; but all deeds of trust and mortgages, whenever they shall be delivered to the clerk of the proper court to be recorded, and all other conveyances, covenants, agreements, and deeds, which shall not be acknowledged, proved, or certified, and delivered to the clerk of the proper court to be recorded within six months after the sealing and delivering thereof, shall take effect and be valid, as to all subsequent purchasers of valuable consideration, without notice, and as all creditors, from the time when such deed, covenant, or such other conveyance, covenant, agreement, or deed, shall have been so acknowledged, proved, or certified, and delivered to the clerk of the proper court to be recorded, and from that time only: Provided however, That if two or more deeds containing the same property, after having been so acknowledged, or proved and certified, be delivered to the clerk to be recorded on the same day, that which shall have been first sealed and delivered shall have preference.

law. And he it further enacted, That every title-bond, or other written contract relating to land, may be proved, acknowledged, certified, and recorded, in the same manner as deeds for the conveyance of land; and such proof or acknowledgment, and certificate, and recording, shall be as valid as the delivery of such bond or contract to the clerk of the proper court, to be recorded; and shall be taken and held to be notice to all subsequent purchasers of the existence of such bond or contract.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any feme covert shall be a party executing such deed, and shall only be relinquishing her right, or interest, or estate, or interest, or a husband and his wife shall have sealed and delivered a writing purporting to be a conveyance of any estate or interest, or such feme covert shall appear before any two justices of the peace of and State or Territory of the United States, on of the District of Columbia, and, being by them examined privily apart from her husband and having the deed fully explained to her, shall acknowledge the same to be her act and deed, and shall declare that she had willingly signed, sealed, and delivered the same; and that she wished not to retract it; and shall put her name and signature to the deed, and declaration, and shall affix to such justice under their hand and seals, by a certificate annexed to such writing, and to the following effect: that is

— county [for corporation, &c.] to wit: We, A B and C D, justices of the peace of the county (or corporation, &c.) aforesaid, do hereby certify that E F the wife of G H, party to a certain deed bearing date on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, and hereunto annexed, personally appeared before us in our court, for corporate purposes, and that the said E F being well known to us as (or proved by the oath of credible witnesses before us to be) the person who executed the said deed, and being examined, privately and apart from her husband and having the deed aforesaid fully explained to her, she, the said E F, acknowledged the same to be her act and deeds declared that she had willingly signed, sealed, and delivered the same, and that she wished not to retract

it. Given under our hands and seals this  
day of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. B. (SEAL)  
C. D. (SEAL)

And such certificate shall be offered for record to the clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, in that county in which such deed ought to be recorded. It shall be the duty of such clerk to record the same accordingly; and when the privy examination, acknowledgment and declaration of a married woman shall have been so taken and certified, and delivered to the clerk to be recorded pursuant to the directions of this act, such deed shall be as effectual in law to pass her right, title and interest, as if she had been an unmarried woman: *Provided, however*, That no covenant or warranty contained in such deed hereafter executed shall in any manner operate upon any feme covert, or her heirs, further than to conceive effectually from such feme covert and her heirs, her right of dower or other interest in real estate which she may have at the date of such deed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all deeds heretofore recorded within the District of Columbia, and in the county wherein any lands, tenements and hereditaments are situated, which are conveyed in or by said deeds, on an acknowledgment before two justices of the peace for said District, shall be good and effectual for the purposes therein mentioned, and valid as to all subsequent purchasers, and all creditors from the passage of this act, *Provided*, said deeds were made in good faith, and without an interest to commit a fraud upon creditors or bona fide subsequent purchasers.

[PUB. NO.—19.]  
AN ACT for the benefit of the Levy Court of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay to any one duly authorized by the levy court of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, in full satisfaction for the destruction of the court house of said county by the enemy during the late war with Great Britain, while the same was in the military occupancy of the United States, and in consequence thereof destroyed by fire.  
APPROVED, April 20th, 1878.

[PUBLIC-NO. 20.]  
AN ACT making an appropriation for the  
removal of the great raft of Red River,  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the sum of  
seventy thousand dollars be appropriated, and  
be paid, for the removal of the great raft of  
Red River, and for the completion of the  
project of the same.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
RD. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, April 20th, 1838.  
M. VAN BUREN,

(RESOLUTION NO. 2.—Public.)

A RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase a site for a fort at or near the western boundary of Arkansas.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That out of the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, made in the year eighteen hundred and thirty six, to remove the United States troops from Fort Gibson, the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to take a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars to purchase for the United States a site for a fort at or near the western boundary of Arkansas.

APPROVED, April 4th, 1838.

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## POETRY.

By the U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review

**SONNETS ON CHARACTER.**

**FRANKLIN.**

Sound sense, invention, tact, uprightness, nerve,  
Behold the printed traits in Franklin richly met;  
Before the printer lay his wanton loam,  
Thro' friendship's aid the world—compelled to serve  
In toilsome tasks; yet taking content heed,  
At labor intervals, his mind to rove  
With serious knowledge! See him stand before  
Kings, Senate's Council! Hear him wisely plead  
His country's cause! And look the lightning flash  
Wonder of science, 'neath his iron wand  
What harmless fires! Again, his country calls—  
The time wars rage on her sister land  
Behold her, at home, abroad, his every breath  
Gives her, free, brave, and peaceful signs in death!

Born, nurtured, wedded, within the pale

Of peers and princes; high in camp—at court,  
He bears, in joyous youth, a wild report.  
Swelling the murmurs of the western eagle,  
Of a young people struggling to be free!  
Straight quitting all, across the wave he flies  
Aids, with his sword, wealth, blood the hand en-  
girds.  
And shares the glory of its victory,  
Then comes for fifty years, a high romance  
Of toils, reverse, sufferings, in the cause  
Of man and justice, liberty and France,  
Crowded, at the last; with hope and wild applause  
Champion of Freedom! Well thy race was run!  
All time shall hail thee, Europe's noblest son!

THE HOME OF THE DESOLATE

BY C. W. EVEREST.

'How many drink the cup  
Of bitter grief, or eat the bitter bread  
Of misery! Sore pierced by wintry wind  
How many sink into the arid but  
Of cheerless poverty.'—*Thompson.*

It was night—the storm howled sadly to  
—and the mother sat in silence by the scanty  
fire, that, warmed & faintly lighted the wretched  
cells, displayed cottage—once, in brighter  
days, her happy home. She had divided  
her ragged and starving babes the little pin-  
cance of bread remaining to her, yet scarce  
sufficient to satisfy the mad cravings of hun-  
ger. Little thought they, that they claimed  
their mother's all; they yearned for the  
a silent tear *that you all!* She hushed  
their cries sotto their corrows—cover-  
ed them with her tattered mantle—bade them  
good night!—and returned to her sorrow-  
ful vigil.

The night wore away—and still sat the

another over the fading fire she could not remain, waiting the coming of him whose returning footsteps once caused a thrill of joy through her bosom, and was hailed with generous glee by his little ones. Once he emerged at the altar to love and cherish her, and nobody would bid him redeem the pledge. His marriage was the home of conflict, and his wife and infant divided his love. But what hope changed! He had become a drunkard!—His business was neglected—his home deserted—and his late return was but her harbinger of woe. He came to curse the innocent partner of his misery as the author of his wretchedness, and his frightened children shrank away from him, screaming as from a monster. What delay is now? The shadow of death hangs long and dark over the land. What delays his return? Alas! the answer which has nightly reared now echoes in his frantic shout. Surrounded by boisterous companions, he seeks to drown the memory of his sorrows in the bowl; while his wretched, scarcely starving wife still keeps her lonely vigil by her cheerless hearth.

A gloom—solemn stillness, like the grave's repose, in that dreary habitation; and no sound but the sobs gave from the fitful sighing of the wind. Every faint ray from the few trembling lights, rouses the watcher from his dream, and he raises her aching eyes to the dim light, and with a glance to heaven turns to her watch again. But now the tempest of her feelings has grown too fierce to be restrained—her bosom heaves with the wild emotions of her soul—and her thin hands endeavor to force back the bursting torrent of her tears.

The clock strikes the hour of midnight, and he comes at last. With a fearful curse his wife's long and lonely, her silent prayer, and the low wailing of the wretched babes, went up to God as a

\* Would you know the conclusion of the story? Go ask the jail the alms-house, and they will tell you—*S Littery Messenger.*

**ROAD TO A WOMAN'S HEART.**

He approached the Inn at Amherst, the baker grew uneasy. It's pretty well on evening, I guess, said, and Marm Pughwash as an sartain in her temper as a morning in April; it's all sunshine or all clouds with her tantrums, she'll stretch out her neck and smile like a goose with a flock of goslings. Remember that on nirth Pughwash was a thing of beauty when he signed articles of partnership that are woman; she's not a bad looking creature neither, and it's a proper property ever woman should carry such a stiff neck—she reminds me of our old minister Howell's apple tree.

the world like strings of onions, and the fruit was beautiful. Nobody touched the minister's apples and when other folks took therein from the boys, his'n always hung there like bait to a hook, but there never was so much as a nibble at 'em. So I said to him one day, Minister, I'm on my knees, and I want you manage to keep your fruit that's so exposed, when no one else could get it no how. Why says he, they are dreadful pretty fruit, and they? I guess said I there ain't the like on 'em in all Connecticut. Well, says he, I'll tell you the secret, but you needn't let on to no one about it. That was row next year, and I graded it myself, I took good pains to get the right kind, I sent clean up to Roxberry and away down to Squassineck creek. I was afraid he was going to give me day and date for every graft, being a terrible long winded man in his stories) so says I, I

know that minister, but how did you preserve  
them? Why I was a good minister, and he  
when you stopped,—"That are outward robes,  
I grant you, but with the choicest kind I could  
could find, and succeeded, they are beautiful;  
but so eternal sour, no human soul can eat  
them. Well, the boys think the old minister's  
grain has all succeeded about as well as that  
row, and they search no further. 'They snick-  
er at my grain, and I laugh in my sleeve,' I  
guess, at their penetration.

Now, Marn Pughwash is like the Minister's  
apples, very temptin' from a look at 'em, but tem-  
perate sour. Marn Pughwash had a watery mouth  
when I married. I guess it's pretty puckery  
by this time. However, if she goes to act  
ugly, I'll give her a dose of 'soft sawder',  
that will take the frown out of her frontispice,  
and make her dial plate as smooth as a lick of  
copal varnish. It's a pity she's such a kickin'  
devil, too, she has good points—good eyes—  
good foot—neat pattern—fine chest—a man-  
set of limbs, and carven—

"But here we are, now you'll see what 'soft sawder'

When we entered the house, the traveller's room was all in darkness, and on opening the opposite door into the sitting room, we found the female part of the family extinguishing the fire for the night. Mrs. Pughwash had a broom in her hand, and was in the act (the latest act of female housewifery) of sweeping the hearth. The strong firelight shone among the logs, it fell upon the tall, fine figure, and the beautiful face, revealed a creature worthy of the Clockmaker's comments.

Good evening marm, said Mr. Slick, how do you do, and how's Mr. Pughwash? He, said she, why he's been abed this hour, you don't expect to disturb him this time of night I hope. Oh no said Mr. Slick, certainly not, and I am sorry to have disturbed you, but we got detained longer—than we expected. I am sorry that we did so. So am I, said she, but it doesn't matter. Mr. Pughwash will keep an inn when he has no occasion to, his family can't expect to rest.

Hence the Clockmaker, seeing the storm gathering, stooped down suddenly, and staring intently, held out his hand and exclaimed, well, if that tint a beautiful child—come here my little man, and shake hands along with me.—well, I declare, if that is a what, not abed the finest child I ever saw—what, what, what, are they pretty boys, where'd you get them—no pretty boys cheek; stole them from mamma, eh? Well, I wish my old mother could see that child, it is such a treat. In our country, said he, turning to me, the children are all as pale as chalk, or yellor as an orange. Lord, that are little feller would be a show in our country—come to me, my man, shake hands.—'soft sander' began to cry, and Mrs. Pughwash said in a milder tone than we had yet heard. "Go my dear to the gentleman—go."

"ear." Mr. Slick kissed him, asked him if he could go to the States along with him, told him all the girls there would fall in love with him, for they didn't see such a beautiful face in a month of Sundays. Beautiful eyes—let me see—ah mamma's eyes too, and black hair—let me see—ah mamma's hair, too. "You're my own boy," said Mrs. Slick, "and every edge of mamma—yes, to be seated, gentlemen, said Mrs. Slick—Sally, make a fire in the next room. She ought to be proud of you, he continued. Well, I live to return here, I must paint your eyes, and have it put on my clocks, and our dolls will buy the clocks for the sake of the clock. Did you ever see, said he, again addressing me, such a likeness between one husband and another, as between this beautiful girl and my mother. I am sure you have and no supper, said Mrs. Slick to me; you must be hungry and weary, too. I will get you a cup of tea. I am sorry to give you so much trouble, said I. Not the least trouble in the world, she replied, on the contrary a pleasure.

We were then shown into the next room, where the fire was now blazing up, but Mr. Slick protested he could not proceed without his little boy, and lingered behind me to assure his age, and concluded by asking the child if he had any aunts that looked like mamma.

As the door closed, Mr. Slick said, "it's a pity she don't go well in career. The difficulty with those critters is to get them to start, and that there is no trouble with them if you don't check 'em too short. If you do they'll stop again, run back and kick like mad, and then Old Nick himself wouldn't start 'em. Pugh-wash, I guess, don't understand the nature of the critter; she'll never go kind in harness for me. When I see a critter with the Clockmaker, I always feel safe with them."

For I have always felt that the road to a woman's heart lies through her child.—Sax. Slick.

—o—  
FOUR LETTERS TO MR. BIDDLE.

From the Boston Courier, (Whig.)  
To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.  
No. 4.  
BOSTON, April 10, 1838.

Sir,—Of the many errors, which have prevailed from the day of the suspension of specie payments to this, none is more momentous than one which has been industriously propagated, that, by the act of suspension, the banks were doing a favor to, by protecting, the community. Protecting the community from whom? Why, from themselves. Or, as you very adroitly word it, “the suspension is wholly conventional, between the banks and the community, arising from their mutual conviction, that it is for their mutual benefit—the in-

and you are not in a position to condition them, and that they shall bid good-bye to hard money, and take your paper exactly at the price you choose to affix to it. Taking silence for consent, you have proceeded upon this supposition, and appear unwilling to step, until they shall speak to you their disapprobation, in a voice of thunder. In truth, your mistake springs from the fact, that you confound the people with the borrowers of the banks, and hence imagine, that because it is the interest of the latter to ask you not to resume, therefore the delay is agreeable to the people at large.

If the banks had thought proper to confine themselves within the line of the truth, in their justification, I should not have ventured to contend with them. If they had simply stated that, as a *rule* in the month of May last, it *was* safer policy for them, and for their borrowers, not to force a settlement at that moment, their case would have stood upon its real ground. It would not have made a pretence at justifying what is beyond justification, their having suffered the gambling spirit of the borrowers to drive them so far. In this, you are most particularly responsible, for at a moment when the trouble from this "overstrained energy," as you call it, and extravagant gambling, and speculation, was manifest to be felt, and solemnly announced to the public that there was no overtrading—that you did not know what overtrading meant—that the trouble all came from the administration. The panic, which was then beginning, was thus, by the magic of your reputation as a financier, calmed for the moment—the speculators, even when oppressed almost beyond bearing, grew up their case, and we were no matter how the banks were encouraged, by your example, to extend their discounts, at the very moment when they were by far too much extended for the public good already.

There is no justification, and can be none, for the condition in which you and the rest of the sound banks in the Union found yourselves, in May last. You had received sufficient warning, in the form of the Specie Circular, of the suspension of your note circulation during the previous year; but you were bent upon ascribing this, not to the true cause, the expansion of the currency in other quarters, but to the course of the Government, in ordering the Specie Circular. Then came the call of the drowning at New York upon you to help them, and you could not resist its call. You were very properly concerned in the impending crisis; you imagined it possible to save those who were past saving, and, in the effort, you became involved yourself. How different, under the same circumstances, was the course of the bank of England. That institution sacrificed none, whom it might have saved, because it would adhere to the strict rules of prudence. And however painful or cruel the process, to the community at large, it was the only mode of performing its duty. By failing in attention to it, where did you find yourself in May? Saddled with two millions of bonds, payable in a few months, in something more than your paper, with a debt to yourself, in New York, growing out of these advances, from which you could realise little, and with the Government to provide for, you had only \$1,490,698 in your vaults in specie, with which to meet \$10,439,954 of immediate obligations. Now, Mr. Biddle, I ask you, in your sober senses, and if you will not answer, I appeal to any sound thinker, to know whether, in a year of storm, this was a pilot's adequate preparation for the coming of the ice.

And all the sound banks, then, and it is a fact for which there is not much justification, was, that they did not stop discounting altogether at an early period of the

pressure, and insist upon a payment of their advances from the weaker banks. Instead of doing this, they tell them the exactly opposite story. They met together, and agreed, by resolution, to discount five per cent more and ten per cent more of their capital, when they saw, at the same time, that the only way it could be done, was by relaxing the rule respecting the redemption of mutual balances.—The banks, of course, fanned the propensities of the weaker banks, at the cost of the stronger ones. I know very well what the pressure was from above. I know that the difficulty was in resisting the imploring looks of the honest creditors, as well as the gambling speculators, but indulgence did no good. It put off only to make worse the evil day, and now here we are, in consequence of it, with a whole year's paralysis, and little prospect of better times until the future. And now we are to be told that all this was done to protect us. Yes, the government and the banks unite to give us the brandy we ask for, to drink, until we are reeling mad, and then to tell us to go to the ditch, where we stick fast, and they tell us to be thankful to them that we are not drowned.

It is a remarkable fact, that in your letter, well as in all other discussions of the subject that have come within my observation, no suspension of specie payments has been recorded solely in its bearings upon the present emergency. Such is the distress of the hour, that the people can no longer act as if there were but a few months before and another year or two gain- ing time. At this eventful hour, all its most important aspects from its probable influence upon industry. In this country, where every thing is regulated by public opinion, I hold it of immense importance to the future stability of our pecuniary concerns, and through them, perhaps, of our free institutions themselves, that the people should form such an estimate of the nature of a suspension of payments, as should forever preserve the banks from ever having any hope of declaring one, without forfeiting their character. Perhaps the most provoking part of your letter is the facility with which you slide over the matter as one of very little importance that you have the right of driving away the only perfectly sound currency, without giving adequate security for your substitute. It is of little importance to overturn the relations of property, at intervals of but a few years, to it is of little importance, financially, to destroy, in the public mind, the sense of obligation, by continually breaking it through the habit of seeing them but partially performed? And is it you, the man above all others, who in this country, to whom we look for a different example, to smooth down the matter, and tell us it is no great matter. Do you know how bad you do when you say of that you encourage every rotten bank in the country, to

have the way made for me, and I have  
 taken this opportunity, at this  
 banks and property, and Government, by one  
 fellow-citizen.

The conclusion, from all which I have  
 endeavored to present, is then, to say the banks  
 here—resume—resume as soon as you can, if  
 you have the least regard for your own safety  
 and the peace of the community. Mind not the  
 coaxing of Mr. Biddle—nor the threats of the  
 Government. Mind not the sophistries of your  
 debtors. You have a higher duty than to either  
 I mean, thus, showing to the people,  
 from whom I derive my authority that you can  
 you can furnish the best and most convenient of  
 currencies, paper ready convertible into coin  
 —and thus you render futile the decision of the  
 issue between hard money and paper, which  
 some misjudging individuals are endeavoring  
 to make up. Here lies your only safety. In  
 doing right, the people are ready to sustain  
 you, because they know that you can be of  
 service to them—but if you will not do right,  
 until you are forced, then will come the storm,  
 and you will be driven to the alternative of the  
 public good to have you at it. You have, as yet,  
 done nothing of your own free will and accord.  
 Public sentiment has compelled you to take  
 the necessary steps, to save your own credit  
 from the contamination it has incurred by  
 association with the greatest examples of profligacy,  
 which the records of banking operations  
 in this country have yet furnished. As one of  
 the people who are friendly to you, I pray you,  
 for your own sake, as well as for ours, to act  
 hereafter with more boldness for the right.

My letters to you, Mr. Biddle, have swelled  
 in size and in number so far beyond my  
 expectation, that, although I have by no means  
 exhausted my views of the subject, yet, for  
 fear of fatiguing the patience of the editor and  
 his readers, I propose to take my leave. I do  
 so gladly, because this task has been by no  
 means a pleasant one. The public will judge  
 whether it has been efficiently performed or  
 not. It will, at least, have an opportunity of  
 reaching you something more. You cannot wonder,  
 then, that I thus open my feelings, and add to  
 the importance of the crisis; and those who  
 ever wished to join issue with you upon any  
 question, should yet feel that the attempt ought  
 at least, to be made upon this. It was not  
 enough that you were wrong yourself, but  
 you must try to make us keep you in countenance,  
 and then, with our aid, browbeat the  
 Legislature of New York into doing what you  
 imposed on the banks in New York to ask them to  
 do. If this is not an attempt to control the  
 politics of the country, through its commercial  
 metropolis, then is there no such thing as evidence.  
 I think the people of our country will  
 do well to resist such machinations in the outset.  
 I think they ought to give you to understand  
 that politics are not in your legitimate province—that if a citizen chooses to resign your  
 office, and act as you choose, no body will be  
 better entitled to influence and consideration,  
 than that while you hold it, the very great  
 Chief Magistrate, whose imagination could  
 conceive there to be capable of slapping, agreeably  
 to our laws, would be a safer guide, in the  
 government of the Nation, than you.

Very respectfully,  
 A CITIZEN.







Mr. Williams' resolutions were adopted & a committee of one delegate from each City and county was appointed for the purpose therein stated.

On motion of Col. McElfresh, of Frederick it was resolved that the several delegations select five gentlemen in each of their counties, and nine in the city of Baltimore, as representatives to the Baltimore City Convention, to be held at the City of Baltimore, on the 1st of May, 1838.

At 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Giles, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock.

**FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.**

The afternoon Session of the Convention was opened by an eloquent address from William P. Preston, Esq. of Baltimore city.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of selecting a gentleman to be nominated as a Candidate for Governor, through their Chairman, Mr. Williams, made their report, and recommended WILLIAM GRASON, Esq. of Queen Anne's, and thereupon, on motion, the Convention Unanimously accepted the nomination.

We never saw more enthusiastic applause manifested than was shown both by the Convention and the crowded audience in the galleries, when the committee made their report. It was auspicious of the spirit with which the nomination will be hailed by our friends throughout the whole State. It seemed to speak in advance of the triumphant result of the campaign upon which the Democratic Republican party of Maryland has now entered.

John Nelson, Esq. of Baltimore city offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in William Grason of Queen Anne's county, the members of this Convention recognize a citizen of extensive attainments and of unsullied probity, consistent in his devotion to the principles of the Democratic Republican party and eminently meritorious of the support of the people of Maryland, and that to secure his election they will spare no exertions which they may honorably essay.

Mr. Nelson supported his resolution with his usual ability, and claimed the attention of his hearers by a clear and concise recapitulation of the past contents of the party;—the prominent measures of the National Administration—and a rapid review of the federal Whig domination in this State.

On motion of J. G. Berret, Esq., of Carroll, the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents of this convention constitute a committee to address a letter to Wm. GRASON, Esq. of Queen Anne's county, apprising him of his nomination as the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

On motion of Col. Ely of Baltimore County, it was resolved, that the Central State Corresponding Committee be authorized to prepare an Address to the Democratic Republican party of Maryland.

After the consideration of other resolutions of minor importance, the Convention adjourned, sine die.

**FIGHT IN CONGRESS.**—On Friday last a personal rencontre took place between Messrs. Bell and Turney (both from Tennessee) in the House of Representatives. The House being in Committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill, Mr. Howard of Md. in the Chair, and Mr. Turney entitled to the floor, he resumed his remarks from the night before, in which he made some very pointed allusions to the political course of Mr. Bell. What the allusions were we are not informed. After Mr. Turney had concluded Mr. Bell, whose seat is contiguous, followed in reply. Mr. B. alluded to the ill feeling and animosity of certain gentlemen against him, and maintained that his colleague had been selected by them as a political scavenger and tool to pour out the abuse which they themselves did not think proper to do. He wished it understood that he had no ill feelings against Mr. T. because he looked upon him as merely the tool of others, or words to that effect.

Mr. TURNER immediately rose in his place, and declared it was a falsehood; whereupon Mr. BELL rose and struck him with his fist.

Mr. TURNER struck several times in return, and a smart scuffle ensued.

Mr. HOWARD, who was in the chair, called to order—but without effect.

Some member called out—"why did not the Chairman keep order?"—(alluding to the wide range the debate had taken.)

The SPEAKER immediately took the Chair, and after calling in vain for the restoration of order, exclaimed at the utmost pitch of his voice: "The Sergeant-at-Arms will do his duty!" "The Sergeant-at-Arms is called upon to preserve order!"

A simultaneous rush was made from all parts of the floor, and the belligerents were quickly separated, and resumed their seats.

The SPEAKER then read a precedent from the records of the House, justifying his conduct in taking the chair when the House was in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOWARD made a statement in justification of his conduct while in the chair, and said it was evident that the suddenness of the transaction had rendered it impossible to exert the power which belonged to the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WISE hoped the House would resume business in Committee of the Whole, as no good could arise from further discussion of the matter.

Mr. YELL said it might appear strange from a member from Arkansas to desire to make peace, but he thought if the gentlemen were left to themselves they would come to an amicable settlement, as it was evident that each had acted from the impulse of the moment, which would be to them a source of regret.

Mr. MERCER offered a resolution requiring the members to rise in their places and declare that they would prosecute the matter no further.

The resolution was laid on the table. Yeas 80. Noes 52.

Mr. PENNYBACKER saw no utility in the rules of the House if they were not enforced. He therefore offered a resolution, calling

upon the members in question to apologize for their breach of decorum.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was decided in the negative. Yeas 21. Noes 155.

The resolution was then adopted; after which Messrs. BELL and TURNER rose in their places and apologized to the House for the breach of order, but owing to the confusion in the Hall, it could not distinctly be understood that they made any concession to each other.

The House then resumed business in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. BELL continued his remarks on the amendment pending relative to the Cherokeees.

Communications intended for this week's paper shall appear in our next.

Bromwell, who recently committed extensive forgeries in Baltimore, has been arrested at Mobile, Ala. He had assumed the name of Brown, and was making for Texas.

**GLANCES AT MONARCHY.**

Philip the Fair ascended the vacant throne of France in 1285, at the age of seventeen. Like his ancestor, Philip Augustus, he was proud, irritable, rapacious, and overbearing. Philip Augustus redeemed his crooked policy by valor in the field; but Philip the Fair seems to have been, without one redeeming trait, a tyrant. Unjust to his nobles, he governed the commons by his exactions. He seized all the foreign merchants in France in one day, terrified them into paying a large fine, and then banished them the kingdom. The Jews were similarly treated; and so grievous were the sufferings he inflicted on the laboring classes, that the artisans of Ghent, Bruges, and the other towns, abandoned their callings "to die in battle," as they vowed, rather than "live in servitude." Philip was called the *Faux Monnoyeur*, or falsifier of coin from his continued tampering with the standard. He frequently ordered the coin and plate of his subjects to be brought to his mint, and paid for it in new coin, so much debased that the marc of silver, from being worth only 2 livres 15 sous came to be worth 8 francs 8 sous of the debased coin.

When the king's purpose was answered, he decreed his own coin. This caused an insurrection in Paris. The mob attacked the palace of the Temple where the king lodged; but the royal archers dispersed them, seized the ring-leaders, and hung them to the trees in and around the capital. He destroyed the order of Knight Templars, to obtain possession of their property. On the 13th of October, 1307, the Templars were seized in all parts of France; 60 knights in Paris were thrown into prison, and their possessions confiscated. Torturing the accused, and promising him pardon if he confessed, where the chief and only mode of proof of the abominable charges, preferred against them, and an avowal thus extorted was considered conclusive of guilt, and punished accordingly. Fifty-nine Templars were burnt in Paris, a proportional number in the provinces, and the order was abolished.

When the venerable James de Molay, Grand-master of the Templars, was brought to execution, he was said to have uttered, amid his protestations of innocence, a solemn summons to his chief accusers, King Philip and Pope Clement, to appear before the throne of the Almighty—one in 40 days, the other in the space of a year, and a day. They died within these periods respectively. Philip died three sons, all of whom reigned in succession. The eldest, Louis, the inheritor of his father's crimes, only reigned two years. The three sons of Philip, discovered the infidelity of their wives. The three princesses were imprisoned, and their paramours delivered to torture and death. Louis caused his wife to be strangled, to make way for another, and died himself in 1316, of a disease caught by having descended into a cellar to drink wine which was being executed. Philip, the next brother instantly took possession of the palace. Louis, surnamed Hutin, left a daughter, whose rights were passed over by her uncle Philip. We have here the first instance of the descending of the crown to the exclusion of females by what is called the Salic law. Chance, the mature age of Philip, the friendship of the daughter of Louis, together with the circumstances of her mother's infidelity, where the true causes of this law, so important,—the circumstances attending the succession of Philip the Long,—are the only important ones of his reign. He died in 1322, without children, and so on. They, in conformity to the rule established by their father, were in turn passed over by their uncle, Charles the Fair. He reigned six years and left no offspring. Of the fine family of Philip no male descendant was left. The people considered this extinction of his race as a punishment for his crimes; and although the widow of Charles the Fair gave birth to a daughter, very soon after his death, Philip of Valois, acting again on the Salic law, assumed the crown lately worn by his cousin.

Neither talents, nor wealth, nor virtues are hereditary. You must build up your foundation—you must become the artificers of your future fame and fortune. You must yourselves enrich your minds, sow the seeds and mature the good plants, if you would reap the abundant harvest, and enjoy the reward. The elements of education which you have gathered in the schools, are the paper upon which you are to record your characters—the mere implements of usefulness. They will profit you only as you use them with diligence and good judgment. But the standard of your acquirements must be graduated by the past. Every age demands a greater degree of mental culture, than the one which preceded it; and it behooves you to qualify yourselves for that which now dawn upon your mental vision. The more you learn to depend upon yourselves the more you will find developed capacities and energies of which you are yet unconscious of possessing—the more likely you will be to prosper in life. The sapling which is sheltered by the towering pine, or wide-spreading oak, is neither so strong nor so graceful, as that which grows up without shelter, and acquires strength and solidity from the buffetings of the winds and storms. The plant that is matured in the shade is not so beautiful—its blossoms are not so fragrant, nor its fruit so rich, as the form, the flower and the fruit of that which grows in the glare of solar light.—Judge Bull's Address.

**MARRIED**

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. James V. Potts, Mr. William T. Stillebury to Mrs. Elizabeth Willis, all of Talbot County.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Alexander E. Dudley, to Miss Elizabeth Arrington, all of Talbot County.

On Thursday last, 31st May, at Captain William Powell's, Wye Landing, by the Rev. George D. Hamilton, Mr. William H. Meglins of this county, to Miss Hester Smith, of Sussex county, Delaware.

**DIED**

In Baltimore, on the 16th inst. in the 83d year of her age, Susannah Needles, a member of the Society of Friends, and an approved minister for 75 years.

At 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening last, in Ferry Neck, at the residence of his father, after a lingering and most painful disease of four months, Mr. Richard Oxenham, aged 28 years, 8 months and 7 days.

On yesterday morning, at his residence in this county, Genl. Solomon Dickinson.

Departed this life on Saturday morning last, Rebecca Ann Whitby, consort of Augustus E. Whitby, near Hogg Creek, Caroline county.

**PRICE CURRENT.**

BALTIMORE, June 2.

**GRAIN.**

Wheat.—Some four or five parcels of domestic red Wheat, which the farmers who have been able to do so have held back until now, have been sold within the course of the week at \$1.80, \$1.77 and \$1.75 per bushel, as in quality.

The aggregate of these parcels was about 5000 bushels, and equals in amount the quantity of domestic wheat which has appeared at market during the preceding two months. A parcel of about 10,000 bushels of Wheat from Chili direct, reached the market this week, in 67 days passage. It is white, of handsome large grain, in good order, and about 5000 bushels of it have been taken to-day by millers at \$1.75. This is the first parcel which has been imported into the United States from the Pacific, the trade in breadstuffs heretofore having always been from the former to the latter. We have also to note the sale of about 12,000 European red wheats within a day or two past, at \$1.70 to \$1.75, according to quality.

Corn.—In the early part of the week sales of white were made at 72 cents, but prices soon after receded a little and sales were made at 68 a 70 cents for ordinary to good. We quote the range of prices to-day 68 to 71 cents, as in quality. Yellow was sold early in the week at 70 cents, but a little improvement has since taken place, and we quote to-day at 72 to 73 cents.

Rye.—A sale of very good Maryland (E. Shore) Rye was made yesterday at 92 cents. Oats.—Are rather scarce, at 33 to 34 cents.

**Notice.**

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscriber and Mrs. Vashli Ann Satterfield, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th of last February. The business since that period being conducted by her alone.

BENNETT ALLEN.

June 5 3t

**To Rent,**

For the balance of the present year the store house in the occupancy of Mr. Andrew Satterfield, and immediately opposite the Market House. This is one of the most eligible stands in town, and will be let upon accommodating terms to a good tenant. For terms apply to

ANDREW SATTERFIELD.

June 5 3t

**NOTICE.**

WILL be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 18th instant, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, at 4 o'clock, P. M. if not sold before at private sale, all the negroes belonging to the estate of William E. Shanahan, deceased; two of them for a term of years, and one for life—said negroes is hired out and will have to remain until the end of the year. A credit of six months will be given by the purchaser giving note with approved security with interest from date, and the purchaser will be entitled to the balance of the wages.

DANIEL CHEEZUM, Adm'r. of William E. Shanahan, dec'd.

June 5

**Important to Farmers.**

A NEW AND IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND

**Threshing Machine.**

Having obtained Letters Patent, bearing date February 6th 1838, for an improvement on a PORTABLE HORSE POWER, for propelling Threshing Machines, Clover Mill, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consist in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect, and hazardous to those who may superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil, during the operation or from a neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from being dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain, it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, north of Brandywine village, Del., where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring states. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; and Cecil, Kent and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester and Burlington, N. J.—Wm. H. Curtis, Agent Easton, Md.; where these machines have been justly celebrated and given entire satisfaction.

JESSE URMY.

June 5, 1838.

P. S.—Corn shellers made to order of the latest improvement. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphan's Court, we will sell on Wednesday the 13th instant, at the late residence of James Price, dec'd, near the Trappe, all the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of

**HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS,**

**HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS,**

Corn, Corn-blades, Bacon and Lard, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers, given note with approved security, bearing 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 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

CHAMBERS HARDIN & ANN PRICE, Administrators of James Price, dec'd.

June 5 2w

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will commence the

**Clock and Watch Making**

business in Easton in a few days. He will bring letters of recommendation as to his capacity from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Virginia, and hopes by strict application to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JNO. M. JACOBS.

may 29, 1838.

**Lumber for Sale.**

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing, may 29

**NEW GOODS.**

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of Baltimore, and is now opening, a large assortment of

**Spring and Summer Goods,**

Consisting of cloths, cassimeres, calicoes, painted lawns, gingham, fancy prints, jackonet, cambric and sheeting muslins, and domestic muslins, stripes and plaids, calicoes and ribbons, merceries, and common vesting, rowan cassimeres, jeans, and a variety of men's wear; table diaper, &c. &c.

Also, a well selected assortment of Groceries, hardware, queen's-ware & glass, tin and wood ware, Russia, silk, tur and palm leaf hats, shoes and boots, combs and fancy articles, patent medicines, paints and oils, perfumery, ladies bonnets, stationery, &c. coarse and fine salt, flour, herring, bacon and lard.

The above goods are of the latest importations and fashions, selected with great care, and purchased on the most reasonable terms, and will be sold unusually low for cash or country produce. The subscriber earnestly solicits the customers, friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock of goods, as he is sure they will please both in quality and price.

WM. W. MEDFORD.

Berryville, Caroline county, Md. May 29

**JUST RECEIVED**

AT THE DRUG & APOTHECARY STORE OF

**SOLOMON J. LOWE**

A large and complete assortment of

**ARTICLES IN HIS LINE.**

J. R. Rowland's Tonic Mixture and Pills for Ague and Fever.

J. R. Rowland's Alternative or Compound Spirituous Extract of Sarsaparilla, entirely void of Mercury in any form whatever, for Chronic diseases or complaints of long standing—Syphilis, &c. &c. one bottle of the "Alternative" contains the essence of from four to six bottles of the ordinary preparations of Sarsaparilla.—No medicine more efficient as a "Spring purgative" and to promote recovery after an attack of Acute disease.

Dr. Dyott's celebrated Medicines.

Morison's Hygeian Pills, Dr. Chapman's Meads and Buck's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, Carpenter's Sarsaparilla Powders, Carpenter's Fluit Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Buchu, Liverwort, Pink Root, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract for Ague and Fever, Dr. Judkin's Specific Ointment, Shinn's and Sellers Liver Pills, &c. &c.

Philadelphia White Lead, Ground and Dry Lewis' manufactory.

General assortment of

**Paints, Paint Brushes, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, &c. &c.**

**Dye Stuffs a variety.**

Dutch Madder, Sp. Indigo, Fig Blue, Alum, Copperas, Annatto, Chipped and Stick Logwood, Cochineal, &c. &c.

**PERFUMERY.**

Florida and Cologne Waters, large and small bottles.

Russia Oil, Cream of Nardus and Bears Oil for the growth of the hair.

Genuine "Antique German Cologne."

Otto Rose Lip Salves, Tin and wood Boxes, Fancy Soaps, English Windsor Soap, French and American do.

Hair, Teeth, Nail, Flesh, Plate and Shoe Brushes.

Mulaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Candies, &c.

Superior Havana Cigars and Cavendish Tobacco.

Agency for Moskvitus Drops, a certain cure for the tooth ache.

Agency for Thos. J. Nevill's Fever and Ague Pills, if after following the directions in the use of these pills, a cure is not performed, the money in every instance shall be refunded.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,**

Likewise just received and for sale by

**SOLOMON J. LOWE.**

Easton, March 27, 1838.

**TEMPERANCE MEETING.**

A public meeting of the Talbot County Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Protestant Meeting-house, on Tuesday the 23rd inst. at 7 o'clock, when it is expected that Christian Keener, Esq. of Baltimore will address the meeting. And other gentlemen also are expected to address the meeting.

By order of the Board of Managers.

J. B. FIRBANKS.

May 22, 1838.

**CLARK'S**

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

**WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD**

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

**NOTICE.**—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—may respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

**JOHN CLARK.**

Old established "Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th instant, at his residence near Easton, all his

**Household & Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils;**

and a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale, are a credit of three months for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Terms of sale to be complied with before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Attendance given by

**WILLIAM COX.**

May 22

**Look Out.**

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for arrears of Postage will come forward and pay the same, as I am determined to give such no further credit if they do not be more punctual to their promises every quarter. This notice is not intended for those who have remembered the beginning of the times.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

1 y 22 3t

**WANTED.**

A youth of thirteen or fourteen years of age to learn the Tailoring business—one from the country would be preferred. Apply to

**JOSHUA CHILCUTT.**

May 22, 1838.

**MARYLAND:**

Caroline county Orphan's Court,

8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

On application of Sophia E. Skinner, Administratrix of Richard Skinner late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that she 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 foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office attested, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

Test—

**W. A. FORD, Reg'r.**

of Wills for Caroline county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER**

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Skinner late of Caroline 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 fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1838.

**SOPHIA E. SKINNER, Adm'x.**

of Richard Skinner, dec'd.

may 22 3w

**MARYLAND:**

Caroline county Orphan's Court,

the 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

On application of Thomas N. Baynard, administrator of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, deceased. It is ordered 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 foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office attested, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

Test—

**W. A. FORD, Reg'r.**

of Wills for Caroline county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER**

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Kent county in the State of Delaware, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, 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 fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1838.

**THOS. N. BAYNARD, Adm'r.**

of Cannon Atwell, dec'd.

may 22 3w

**New Spring Goods.**

**WILLIAM LOVEDAY,**

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of

**Staple and Fancy GOODS,**

adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same.

Easton, April 10 (G)

**More New Goods, AT WYE LANDING.**

THE subscriber has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store,

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer GOODS,**

All of which he has selected from the latest importations and most fashionable style, and will sell them on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his friends generally, to call and examine for themselves.

**WM. POWELL.**

Wye Landing, Talbot county, Md.

May 1 1t

**FRESH GOODS.**

THE subscribers feeling grateful for past favors, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a choice supply of

**SEASONABLE DRY Goods,**

among which are some handsome Calicoes, Painted Muslins and Ladies fancy articles; such as

**RIBBONS, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, INSERTIONS, EDGINGS, LACES, &c. &c.**

Also a complete assortment of

**FRUITS AND CONFECTIONARY, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.**

All of which have been selected with great care and are now opening at the old Stand opposite the Market House, and will be offered at a small advance for CASH or country produce.

Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

**OLDSON & HOPKINS.**

April 10th, 1838.

N. B. Those who are in arrears with us will confer a great favor by calling and liquidating their respective accounts. O. & H.

**Spring and Summer GOODS**

**STEVENS & RHODES**

Would inform their customers and the public, that they have received a full supply of

**SEASONABLE GOODS,**

some of which are reduced much below last Spring's prices. Also, just received a few fashionable silk Hats, of Baltimore manufacture, which will be sold low, being out of their line.

They will take in exchange for Goods, Tow Linen and striped cotton, feathers and Quills.

May 15 3w

**DENTON HOTEL**

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

**I WILL SELL OR RENT** for one or more years, that well known and commodious

**Brick Tavern**

situate in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin, & for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and

**KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE DENTON HOTEL**

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.

For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to

**MARCELLUS CAIN,**

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

may 15 1t

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, all his real estate in Talbot County, Md., consisting of one farm, handsomely situated on Bullingbrook Creek, upon which Richard Fountain now lives.—Fish, Oysters, and Wild Ducks, and all other luxuries that the salt water affords are to be had—there is one other luxury superior yet, (that of health.) Also the farm upon which Henry Harrison now lives, situate on the main road leading to Dover Bridge, and contiguous to two good Grist Mills, and one Saw Mill, all within one mile of a body of heavy Oak timber. Also the farm in Tuckahoe Neck, upon which John Smith now lives, lying immediately on the Choptank River, and bounded on the west by Turkey Creek with endless beds of first rate shell marl, as well as an inexhaustible body of choice Hickory and Oak Timber, convenient to the river navigation, he deems it unnecessary to say any thing more of the intrinsic value of these farms on account of their location and soils, as persons without doubt view the property before purchasing. Terms made known upon application to the subscriber, at Easton, who will remain but a few weeks, or to Samuel Blackey, at Easton.

**MARK W. DELAHAY.**

May 8, 1838—4t



## MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County, in the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.

The marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject. In reference to its deposit it may be stated that it consists of shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English marl. Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

April 10, 1838.  
The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot County, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur."

Easton and Baltimore Packet

## CHOONER



## PERRY HALL.

Robson Leonard, —Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted and in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant,

J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,



## EMILY JANE.

JAMES R. LEONARD

MASTER.

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning, the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above

J. E. LEONARD.

## Blacksmithing.



THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.

The public's obedient servant,

E. McQUAY.

Feb. 7

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move to Baltimore this fall, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts by the 1st day of June. All those who do not settle their accounts by that time, will be proceeded against according to law.

May 7

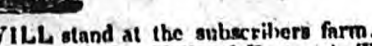
N. B. The subscriber will sell on liberal credit 2 Gigs, 1 Cart, 3 head of Horses, and a few Sheep and Cattle.

G. T.

## NOTICE.

The Thorough Bred Horse,

## DUKE OF OXFORD.



WILL stand at the subscribers farm, near the Choptank, Wythe Mill and Easton, in Talbot County—Queenstown and Centerville, in Queen Ann's County—at each stand once a fortnight. The above Horse is sired by the Imported horse John Richards, his dam by Chance Medley, grand dam Caroline White Foot, which is the same grand dam of General's Lady Clifton. For further particulars see Handbills.

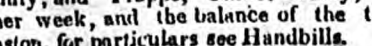
ENNALLS MARTIN.

Talbot County, Md. March 20th, 1838.

## NOTICE.

The Thorough bred Horse,

## UNCLE SAM.



Will stand at Denton, and Federalburg, in Caroline county, New Market, and Cambridge, in Dorset county, and Trappe, Talbot county, every other week, and the balance of the time in Easton, for particulars see Handbills.

March 8, 1838.

## The Thorough Bred Stallion,



## SASSAFRAS.

THE subscriber has procured the services of this noble animal, for the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the present season.

For compactness of form, strength and facination, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beautiful mahogany bay, he cannot be surpassed. To be admired, it is only necessary that he should be seen.

His Pedigree. (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Forman) is equal to that of any horse in our country. A cross from him and our best county mares, for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not be surpassed, it is equalled, by breeding from any other horse in Maryland.

## TERMS.

3 dollars the Spring's chance, 3 dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, 3 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows, the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept. next, the insurance on or before the 1st Feb. 1839, the single leap at the time of putting the mare to the horse. A mare insured, and parted with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid.

JAMES HARWOOD.

Easton, May 1, 1838.

## PEDIGREE.

SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Vane's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalie, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsey-Bell, by McCarty's Cub; his great grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Maggy Lauder, by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello; his g. g. g. grand dam by Spark, who was imported by the first Governor Ogle; Godolphin was got by Col. Baylor's Godolphin, out of a Shark Express was got by Post-Master, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported. Cub was got by York, his dam by Silver Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Brazen, Heath's Childers was got by Baylor's Feareought, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Othello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Crab, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was imported by the first Governor Ogle.

SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foal-getter. His produce have been remarkable for their good form, good disposition, and truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of Sassafra, had:

- 1 cross of old Diomedes, (sire of Sir Archy.)
- 2 crosses of Old Shark, imported,
- 2 crosses of Old Feareought, imported,
- 1 cross of Kitty Fisher,
- 1 cross of Jitty Dismal.

T. M. FOREMAN.

Sassafra's stands, for the season, other than Easton, will be stated in posting-bills.

Easton, May 1, 1838.

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS



## MAKING.

THE Subscriber again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials.

## Gigs and four wheeled Work,

of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of

Brass or in work Repaired,

Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servant

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6

(G)

## RATCLIFFE.



A beautiful bay with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, raised by Henry Hollyday, Esq. will travel the ensuing season through Talbot and Queen Ann's, commencing at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant. He will stand each alternate week in the above named counties—at the following places—Easton, St. Michaels and Trappe; at Centerville, Queenstown and Kent Island. He will be let to Mares on the following terms—5 dollars the spring's chance, 10 dollars to insure, and 3 dollars the single leap; in each case 25 cents to the groom.

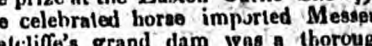
As to bone, figure and action, it is believed this horse is excelled by none in the county, the public however, will judge for themselves upon these points. Ratcliffe was sired by Mr. Randolph's fine horse, Rinaldo, his dam by Wm. R. Stewart's Messenger (who obtained the prize at the Easton Cattle Show); he by the celebrated horse imported Messenger—Ratcliffe's grand dam was a thorough bred mare raised by John Edmondson, Esq.—Thus it appears that he is descended from the finest blood in this country. Sir Archy on the side of his sire, and imported Messenger on the side of his dam.

EDWARD ROE.

Talbot county, March 20

if

## George Town Road Races.



A sweepstakes will be run on Wednesday the 30th day of May next, two miles heats, entrance \$100, half forfeit—4 subscribers, viz. Richard S. Thomas, B. C. Red-Jacket, 5 years old by John Richards.

William Blackiston, B. F. Betsy Medley by Grey Medley, 4 years old.

George W. Spencer, C. H. John Bull by John Richards, 5 years old.

Thos. S. Buchall, C. H. Cecil Eclipse, by Marshall New, 7 years old.—Closed 2d April.

Second Day—Mile heats for gate and booth money—entrance TEN dollars, free for any thing. The winner the preceding day excepted.

Third Day—Half mile heats, heat three in five, for a purse of THIRTY DOLLARS—entrance TEN dollars. The winners of the preceding day excepted.

The rules of the Central Course Jockey Club to govern.

J. T. DUNBAR, Proprietor.

April 24

## Easton and Baltimore Packet,

via, Miles River Ferry.

## LOOP JANE.



JOHN HORNEY—(MASTER.)

WILL leave Miles River Ferry Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, and returning, will leave Baltimore every Wednesday following at 9 o'clock (A. M.) for Easton, and continue to sail regularly on the above named days during the season.

## THE JANE.

Is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers at the following terms:

Passage and fair \$1, freight on hogheads 50 cents, ditto on barrels 12 1-2, and all other freight in like proportion.

N. B. Capt. John Horney will attend regularly at Easton every Saturday all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, as the owner of the above named (Jane), is determined to spare no trouble or expense to give general satisfaction to all who may patronize his boat.

Miles River Ferry, April 10th, 1838.

## Pump Making, Well Digging, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has located himself in Easton, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business. He can give the best testimonials of his capability to execute work in the neatest and shortest time.

PUMPS repaired at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Persons residing out of the county can address him through the Post office, post paid, and their orders will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant,

EDWARD CARTEY.

Easton, April 10

31

## TAILORING.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Talbot, and the adjoining counties that they have purchased of Mr. Wm. F. Parrott, his entire establishment, where they will carry on the above business, in all its varieties. They solicit the public patronage, and a continuance of the old customers, pledging themselves to execute their work with neatness, durability and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

Every attention will be paid to the latest FASHIONS, and by care to business they hope to merit a liberal support.

JOSHUA CHILCUTT,

HENRY JOHNSON,

FRISBY M. WEEDEN.

Easton, April 3, 1838.

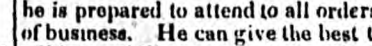
## TO THE PUBLIC.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton

CALLED THE

## 'Easton Hotel.'



LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq. He pledges himself to render his house comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of strangers and the Public generally. He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM B. CURTIS.

Easton, Jan. 2, 1838.

## New Spring Goods.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell at unusually low prices. May 1

cow61

## The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this commodious 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, as 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 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.

## Collector's Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for County Taxes due for the years 1836 and 1837 are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the tenth day of May next—any delinquents have positive orders to proceed with execution after that date without respect to persons.

WM. R. TRIPPE.

May 1—3w

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shianahan—this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHIANAHAN

April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch. The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

S. O.

## State of Maryland,

CAROLINE COUNTY, to wit:

## PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly,

entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five" and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John C. Clayland, for the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court; and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next for the final hearing of said application of John C. Clayland, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice, by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday, after the second Monday in October next. Given under my hand, this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

WILLIAM JONES.

True Copy. Test

JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

ms15

## SPRING FASHIONS.

## JOHN SATTERFIELD,

Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has just received his

## SPRING FASHIONS,

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be returned, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published.

May 1, 1838.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a single man that understands the Wheel Wright business, and will give reasonable wages for such a man. For terms apply to

JOHN V. ESGATE.

Royal Oak, April 24

St

## Estrayed.

Left the stable of E. Roszell, on Tuesday last, a small Sorrel Horse, four years old, has a light mane and tail, slender build, supposed to have made his way towards Caroline County. Whoever will return him to me in Easton, shall receive TEN DOLLARS & all reasonable charges paid.

J. D. DUNCAN.

Easton, May 15

## BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.



The subscribers have taken the shop on Washington street, between the stores of Solomon J. Lowe and Oldson & Hopkins where they are prepared to carry on the

## BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS,

in all its various branches.

They solicit a share of public patronage, pledging to execute their work in the most durable manner and on reasonable terms.

THOMAS SYLVESTER,

CALIN M. CLARK,

THOS. CHILCUTT,

april 10

3w

## TUSCARORA.



For the accommodation of those who have applied for the services of this superior animal, (since the forty mares to which he was limited were engaged) and of any others who may desire them, he will be let to mares from the fifteenth of June to the first of August, at the following reduced rates; Chance—eight dollars, payable at three months after the expiration of the season. Insurance—twelve dollars payable at nine months after the expiration of the season, if the mare has been impregnated or parted with. Twenty-five cents to the groom.

A deduction of one fourth will be made from the above rates, where payment in full is made before the time specified.

Stand—At Easton every Tuesday—at the Trappe every Saturday and at his stable Oxford Neck.

T. TILGHMAN.

April 10th, 1838.

## COMBINATION

OF LITERARY TALENT;

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

## The Lady's Book,

Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical

IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement,

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

## THE LADY'S BOOK

AND LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE, WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY

MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE,

Author of Pencil Sketches



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIOLENCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1838

VOL. IV.-NO. 23

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.

Advertisements will be received for less than six

months, not discontinued until all arrears are settled,

without the approval of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted

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

every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in

proportion.

All communications to insure attention

should be post paid.

## POETRY.

FAREWELL—BY L. E. L.

You'll forget me, as the wild wind passes,  
With but a moment's breathing on its wings  
Of the soft music from the forest springs.  
Of the deep music from the forest springs.  
They perish as they welcome the new comers;  
The old leaves leave the grass; the song, the brook,  
The wind that brought will bear away the summer,  
Unleaving the sweet world its presence took.

Even so carelessly didst thou awaken  
The new existence of a conscious heart;  
Even so carelessly didst thou forsake  
Not only with thyself have I to part,  
But thou dost take with thee the hues Elysian.  
Which brightened in thy presence; life has lost  
In loving thee, the presence of the vision,  
Which, like an angel's, lit the path it crossed.

It matters not. Fate is beside us ever,  
With gradual but inevitable doom,  
And meek the stealing spirit in its endeavor,  
For sooner or later the heart is in its tomb.  
You will forget me; nay, I am not praying  
For but a moment's single thought from thee;  
Ah, what avail memory's delaying  
Fondly, where hope again can never be.

"BE QUIET—DO; I'LL CALL MY MOTHER."

As I was sitting in a wood,  
Under an oak tree's leafy cover,  
Musing in a pleasant solitude,  
Who should come but John, my lover.  
He pressed my hand; and kissed my cheek;  
Then warmer growing, kissed the other;  
While I exclaimed, and strove to shriek,  
"Be quiet—do; I'll call my mother."

He saw my anger was sincere,  
And lovingly began to chide me;  
And, wiping from my cheek the tear,  
He sat him on the grass beside me.  
He feigned such pretty, amorous rage,  
Breathed such sweet words one after another,  
I could but smile while whispering low,  
"Be quiet—do; I'll call my mother."

He talked so long, and talked so well,  
And swore he meant not to deceive me,  
I was more than I can tell,  
When with a kiss he rose to leave me.  
"Oh, John," said I, "and must you go?  
I love the better than all other;  
There is no need to hurry so,  
I never meant to call my mother."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

YANKEE COCK—TRUE GAME

An anecdote was a day or two since related to us by a friend, which is this:—He was on his way to Havanna some months ago, and when off Florida, a bald eagle, which had been blown out to sea, alighted exhausted on one of the lower yards. He was brought down by our informant, and his wings were crumpled, and himself was hurled into the air. Arrived at Havanna, a companion one day suggested for a frolic, to paint up the bald eagle, whose color was dark grey, so as to make him resemble a cock to try his mettle. Accordingly after he had been kept 24 hours without food, our eagle was again trimmed and painted rooster-like, and taken to the pit. At length the owner of the cock which had been victorious in twelve rounds, dared a contest with any one. Our friend stepped up to him and told him that he had a yankee cock of the native Green Mountain breed with him, if he would nurse him a game. "Yes," said the Spaniard, "I don't care what kind of a cock it is—let him out!" The bet was \$25 and the yankee cock was let into the ring; the opposite rooster squarred about, and planted his head for a fight—when what does our yankee do but to plant one claw unceremoniously upon his back, and twist his neck with the other—and in a moment make a meal of him. The Spaniard swore like a possessed. He paid his money, but he denounced all yankee cocks.—(Newburyport Herald.)

A gentleman finding his servant intoxicated, said: "What art thou doing again, Sam? I scolded you for being drunk last night, and here you are drunk again."  
"No, massa," replied Sambo, "same drunk, massa, same drunk."

The real critter at last.—We perceive by an extract from an Illinois paper, that "Squire Hog" is the Whig candidate for state senator.

JUDGMENTS.—"Husband, do you believe in the special judgments of Providence upon individuals in this life."  
"Yes, my dear."  
"Do you indeed? did one of them judgments ever happen to you?"  
"And what was it, husband?"  
"When I married you, my dear."

CAMP MEETING IN TEXAS.—We learn from the Natchitoches Herald, that it is proposed to hold a Camp Meeting some time during the ensuing summer or fall near the residence of the Hon. G. V. Lusk, eight miles south of Shreveville, and twelve miles north of San Augustine. The site selected for the purpose is beautiful. It occupies a handsome elevation from which the water runs off every side, and at the foot of which a limpid stream of the finest spring water bursts forth and flows off over a beautiful bed of white sand. Judge Lusk has generously offered to make a deed of ten acres of ground for the encampment. The neighbors generally, in the vicinity, speak of encamping.

This enterprise tells well for the citizens of Texas, and is a true indication of a rapid improvement in morals which is taking place in Shelby county and throughout the republic.

## SPEECH OF MR. RHETT.

Of South Carolina.

In the House of Representatives, May 13,

1838—On the Treasury note bill.

Mr. Chairman: It is not my intention, on the present occasion, to discuss at length, the various subjects embraced by the remarks of my honorable friend and colleague, [Mr. Thompson], who has just taken his seat.

When the Independent Treasury bill came up for consideration, I may take an opportunity to controvert many of the positions he has assumed, with respect to this great conservative measure; but, at present, I shall confine myself chiefly to the subject strictly before the committee—the authorizing a reissue of Treasury notes, in the place of those which have been returned into the Treasury in the payment of public dues, before the period contemplated for their redemption by the act of October last. To judge of the propriety of this measure, it is necessary to look to the state of the Treasury. In a communication addressed to the House a few days since, on this subject, the President of the United States, it is stated, that there are in the Treasury, of available means, in round numbers, \$216,000, and in the Mint, but \$317,000.

Demands to a large amount are suspended in the departments, waiting for payment from the means to be provided by Congress and the present means will carry the Government but a few days longer, when if not provided with them, it must stop. Of unavailable means, the resources are abundant. Twenty-eight millions are on deposit with the States. Fifteen millions are due from the banks and individuals—one half of which will come in this month, six months. The necessity of the Treasury is an immediate present necessity, not extending (unless increased by your legislation) beyond the next four or six months.

This, sir, is the nature of the necessity, and this is the state of the Treasury. The embarrassment is accidental & temporary, occasioned by the legislation of Congress for the relief of the banks, by which the means in the Treasury have been postponed, and the premature return of the notes authorized to be issued by the act of October, before the period of their redemption, not exceeding the limits imposed by the act of October, as to the amount and time of issue. The relief will be immediate, and will create the debt only when necessary, and to the amount necessary.

To this bill, there are various objections urged; but nearly all of them are iterations of those which were pressed at the extra session of the Legislature, in which this bill was considered an amendment. They were then answered; but being of such a nature, I suppose, in the opinions of those who presented them, as to require repetition to ensure recollection, they are brought forward again; and to add this very commendable design, it may not be improper, again, briefly to notice them.

First then: Treasury notes are unconstitutional, because they are bills of credit, and this Government has no right to issue bills of credit.

Mr. Chairman, I am a State Rights man. I am disposed to regard with great jealousy every power exercised by this Government; and to require in every case, that it shall be shown, either by express grant, or by necessary implication, that the power claimed is clearly given by the Constitution. Now, sir, the Government wants to borrow money, for some four or six months. I turn to the Constitution, and find no prohibition to this Government to "emit bills of credit," but the power "to borrow money" given without any limitation or restriction as to the manner or form in which it shall be done.

What is the meaning of borrowing money? Is it not getting money on your credit? The shape in which you put out your credit or promise to pay is perfectly immaterial. I hold in my hand a Treasury note, and a certificate of stock. To "borrow money" in the latter form, gentlemen say, is constitutional, in the former not. The Treasury note is a promise on the part of the United States to pay to B or his order a certain sum, one year from date, with six per cent. interest; the certificate of stock is a bill, certifying that a certain sum is due by the United States to B, or his assigns, one year after date bearing five per cent. interest. Now sir, what is the difference between these two methods of borrowing money? Both are promise to pay, one year after date, at nearly the same rate of interest. Both are transferable—the one by endorsement—the other by assignment which may be in blank; and thus afford the same facilities for passing from hand to hand.

There is in fact, but one metallic difference between the two forms of loan, and that does not appear upon the face of either. The Treasury note may be received, according to a clause in the October law, in payment of public dues; and thus be redeemed before the expiration of the year. Yet even this peculiarity in these notes, is not uncommon in the issue of stock; which is often made redeemable at the time & manner of redeeming the loan, in the least degree, affecting the constitutional power of making it. It is, then the constitutionality of the form, depends upon the greater or less convenience of redeeming the loan. If the method is prompt and easy, as is provided with respect to these Treasury notes, it is unconstitutional, I suppose; if it is postponed, and rendered difficult, then it is constitutional. Nor can the interest to be paid at all affect the constitutionality of the issue. If you have the power to "borrow money," it is your duty to the people, who must ultimately pay the debt by the sweat of their brows to borrow it upon the cheapest terms possible. If from the abundance of capital, and the superior credit of the Government, and the use to which this credit may be applied, you can borrow money at two or three per cent. interest, or at no interest at all, it is your duty to do it. The only question is, do you want money, and do you design to borrow it? The Constitution leaves the method absolutely at your own discretion and control.

My colleague has quoted the case of Craig vs. the State of Missouri, by which it has been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, that a State cannot emit a bill of credit. Now, sir, suppose that there was in

the Constitution, an express prohibition (which there is not) to the United States emitting bills of credit, as there is to the States; this case would not at all affect the measure before you? In that case, Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court, (every Republican Judge upon the bench dissenting,) put the decision upon the fact, that the certificates of the State of Missouri were designed to be the currency of the country, and a substitute for the Constitutional currency of gold and silver. Is that the case here? The Treasury notes authorized by the bill on your table are "limited to the amount of \$10,000,000. None can be issued after the first day of December next, when they are all redeemable; and when received into the Treasury cannot be reissued. Do these features show any design of furnishing a currency to the country, as a substitute for the constitutional currency, and make these notes "bills of credit," in the meaning of the Constitution?

The word "emit," Judge, "is never employed in describing those contracts by which a State binds itself to pay money at a future day, for services actually received or for money borrowed; nor are such instruments bills of credit." Now, what are these Treasury notes, but "contracts for the payment of money at a future day for services actually received?" to pay your army—your navy—your civil and diplomatic officers—you, yourselves? What are they, but evidences of debt for "money borrowed?" to carry on the machinery of Government? Why, sir, it is most apparent, that even upon the authority of this case, every State in the Union, despite the express prohibition to "emit bills of credit," would be authorized to issue these notes. Our minds are sometimes like our eyesight, capable of seeing things only at every remote distance. Gentlemen who deny the constitutionality of these Treasury notes, yet maintain that Congress may establish a United States Bank; and either as part or the entire proprietor of the stock, through its instrumental issue such notes, to any amount, expressly designed to be currency. We have no right to issue these notes any more than they, because they may enter into the currency; yet, under the power "to regulate commerce," they maintain that we have the power to supply a currency for the Union—and control and crush, if we please, all the banking institutions of the States. Thus it is, that things which are most obvious, are undiscerned and the remotest inferences, and most metaphysical deductions are apprehended with the clearest distinctness and conviction.

During the whole period of the last war, Treasury notes were freely issued, in all respects similar to those authorized by the bill. Mr. Dallas recommended them—Mr. Madison approved of them, and Cheves, Randolph, Clay, Lowndes, and Webster filed them on the seats we now occupy. To these men, a constitutional objection did not even occur.

The following table shows the issues:

1812—June 30. Treasury notes bearing interest of 5 and 8-10th per cent. redeemable in one year	\$5,000,000
1813—Feb. 25. Same interest, redeemable in one year	10,000,000
1814—March 4. Same interest, redeemable in one year	10,000,000
1814—Dec. 26. To be issued in lieu of that amount of loans heretofore authorized	7,500,000
1814—Dec. 26. To be issued	3,000,000
1815—Feb. 24. Do. do.	25,000,000
	\$60,500,000

The next objection urged against the bill by my honorable colleague is, that by the issue of the Treasury notes it authorizes, a Government bank will be established. I cannot but suppose, Mr. Chairman, that my colleague in making this objection must have misapprehended the provisions of the bill. He must have supposed, to justify any thing like an argument in support of such a position, that both as to time and the amount of the issue, the bill is entirely unlimited. He cannot be aware, that no notes can be issued by its authority, after the first day of December next when all are redeemable, and that the amount can at no time exceed ten millions of dollars. A bank without any capital, with a charter for six months! Surely the argument is answered by the statement of the facts.

It is said, however, that another form of borrowing is better. Go in at once for a regular loan on time, by issuing stock for some \$10,000,000. That will be proper and consistent, and the bank will be doing nothing in a dignified manner. Now, Mr. Chairman, be in the first place, no loan such as gentlemen propose for the time is needed by the government, nor can be negotiated in this country, in the present situation of the banks and the currency, unless the Government will receive the irredeemable paper of non-specie paying banks.

If the object of gentlemen is to drive the Government into the arms of these banks, and to implicate it with the irredeemable currency of the country, for the support of the banks, certainly a loan in such a paper will be a very good way to accomplish the object, and place the Government in their power. But if the loan is to be negotiated in specie or the notes of specie paying banks, it cannot be done. Would any such bank or banks in the doubtful position in which they are now placed, venture to take a loan of ten, or even five millions of dollars, at the rate of five per cent. and pay for it in specie, or by an issue of their notes? Would individual capitalists do it? They could scarcely obtain the notes of specie paying banks, or specie, with which to carry the loan into effect. There are now in the country, not more than nine millions of specie in New York, and but little more than half of that amount of the notes of their banks in circulation. But could the capitalists or the banks easily obtain the means, what inducements would there be to take a loan for six months, which the wants of the Treasury only required. What compensation would there be in an investment for so short a time, to induce the capitalist to call in his bonds and mortgages, and sell his stock or real estate? The same obstacle exists to the sale in this country of the bonds of the United States, due to the Government. These bonds are of \$2,000,000 each; and payable within six months, and the other the year after. Suppose however, that the loan could be effected in New York; how do gentlemen reconcile this operation with their tender professions of an exclusive regard for the welfare of the banks? There would be an immediate demand upon the banks of New York for \$10,000,000 in specie, or their notes, convertible into specie. Do gentlemen want another

stoppage of specie payments, which new changes may be rung of the "welfare of the Government," and their own devotion to the banking institutions of the country? A loan ought not to be effected in specie, unless made upon time; redeemable in some five or ten years. Gentlemen of the North may go for such a measure, but they desire a debt upon the country; and the longer continued the better for them. But how will gentlemen from the South reconcile this policy with their views?

To place a permanent debt upon the country of \$10,000,000, to meet an emergency of six months' necessity. My colleague proposes, however, that the loan should be negotiated in Europe, and the amount brought back in specie. But this, sir, would be postponing the cure until the patient is dead. The Treasury is now at the point of death, chiefly within the next two or three months. Long before the loan could be negotiated in Europe, and the amount returned to the Government, it will be bankrupt and disgraced—its faith and its engagements dishonored. If the relief could be postponed for six months, why not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to recall back a portion of the amount deposited with the States? That is a far more Southern measure; for then the amount contributed would be, as it was deposited, upon the basis of direct taxation; and the South would not be compelled through indirect taxation by duties on imports, to pay a disproportionate share of the contribution.

But the most remarkable part of my colleague's proposition is that the loan, when negotiated in Europe, should be brought back to this country in specie. He has just made a most elaborate argument to show that every importation of specie from Europe must necessarily depress the price of our cotton. To limit the importation or the existence of specie in the country brings no satisfaction, because it is at the expense of our great staple, and consequently injurious to the South. Well, sir, under the increased abstraction of specie from Europe, which his operations will occasion, what will become of our cotton, declined and now declining in Liverpool? If his argument is good, his whole plan of relief will operate as a double injury to the South; it will establish a debt, and depress the price of our cotton. The veins and arteries will be opened at the same time. Sir, my friend's project for relief will not do. The other projects for a loan will not do. We must pass this bill, or dishonor the country. If this measure stood alone on its own merits, gentlemen know that it would pass this House with scarcely a dissenting voice. Although the necessities of the Treasury are far greater and more immediate than at the extra session, yet gentlemen who then supported the Treasury bill to which this is an amendment, oppose now most bitterly this measure. Why reject it? Why the combination, so obvious from the public dues nothing but specie or

silver, and if they have not been able to meet their engagements, in their too eager pursuit of gain, who is to blame but themselves? The Government did not control their issues, nor has it taken away any of their means to meet them. On the contrary, since their suspension of specie payment, what indulgence has been shown on the part of the Government, that their warm friends have required, consistent with the laws and safety of the revenue? What lunatic of the Government; what monster on this floor, or in the other wing of the Capitol, has expressed any hostility to these institutions? The real ground of offence—the whole war—exists in the proposition to separate the Government from all connection with the Banks. The Banks do not like the separation; and because it is proposed by the Government, they declare that it is war. To have nothing to do with them, and to leave them unmolested in the full enjoyment of all their chartered privileges, is atrocious hostility. To avoid them—to fly away from them—agency or assistance, is to make a "neutral conflict" with them. The Government must only ask what the honest citizen has a right to require, that it should be let alone, to manage his own fiscal affairs in its own way, but the banks and the capitalists will not let it alone. They insist that they shall be taken into the Government, and participate in managing its revenues; and because the Government declines their intervention or co-operation, they proclaim that they and the Government are in the field, face to face, and that one or the other must perish. Whilst hypocritically crying out that they are pursued, they are, in fact, in combination with the great Federal party of the country, hinting from the Government, and storming the battlements of the Constitution for its overthrow. Sir, although distress brings confusion, and in times of trouble, the people are most liable to be deceived, it will be impossible to conceal from them the true issue forced upon the country, according to the vaunting declarations of the banks themselves. It is a contest between the banks and the Government—the capitalists and the people. The Government belongs, are on the defensive, and the people are on the offensive. I trust, they will calmly and immovably remain so. The demands on the one side are another United States Bank, capable of controlling the whole currency of the country—or a reconnection of the Government with the State banks. On the other side, it is insisted that the Government has no more right to connect itself with banks than with individuals; and that an absolute and entire separation from them is its right and duty. Such are the measures of the assailants and the assailed.

To divert attention from their own aggressions and designs, it has been urged by the banks, that by the Government separating itself from the banks, two covert measures of hostility are indicated. By reserving in payment of the public dues nothing but specie or silver, and thus dispense with all bank paper; and secondly, by using its own paper, it is intended to supply a paper currency on the part of the Government for the whole country, and thus destroy all bank paper. Neither of these assertions have any foundation in fact; and are, in truth, inconsistent and antagonistic to each other. If the Government should issue a paper currency, which should be a substitute for all bank paper in circulation, how would the circulation be a mere metallic circulation? And if the country is reduced to a mere metallic circulation, how could a Government paper currency be in circulation? My colleague has dwelt upon both of these points. He has gone elaborately into statistics to show how impracticable for the use of the country would be a currency of gold and silver without any paper, in the form of credit or circulation. Sir, he should have first shown that receiving specie in payment of the public dues by the Government, would have the effect of destroying all the solvent banks in the country, abolishing all credit, and reducing the currency to nothing but gold and silver. According to the most liberal calculation, the Treasury, under such a policy, will not require more than ten millions of specie to carry on its operations; and this, according to the plan proposed by its friends, will be gradually drawn, in a series of years, from the metallic supply of the whole world; whilst there is in the United States alone, at the present time, not less than eighty millions of dollars. To argue gravely that such a cause can produce such an effect, and that, by the employment of ten millions of specie, the Government designs forcing upon the country the use of no other currency than gold and silver, and the prostration of the banks and all credit, is as poor a compliment to the sagacity of the Government as it is to the intelligence of the people. Sir, I have never yet met the man, either in or out of Congress, who has even maintained the propriety or possibility of reducing this great and enterprising country to a mere hard money currency. If you were to abolish to-morrow every bank in the land, paper credit, in the shape of the notes of individuals or some other form, would crowd into your circulation. Is it not remarkable, that gentlemen should be so eager to attack what no body defends? They stuff up a man of straw, and they show their dexterity in shooting it down. And that other diversion from the true issue before the country—that the Government designs to establish a Government bank, and to destroy the State banks by a substitution of its paper in the place of theirs. Where is the proof of any such design? In the destitution of facts, even the paltry and carefully restricted issue of Treasury notes authorized by the bill before you, has been relied on to make out the charge. In another part of this building the same charge has been made, because the Government proposes to do what it has done ever since it was established—draw upon its own funds—a privilege undenied to the humblest citizen of the country. The only measure which gives the least semblance to any such design, was a measure proposed, not by the Government, but by myself, at the extra session of Congress, and voted down by a large majority—that bills receivable in payment of public dues should be issued, instead of Treasury notes. But this measure was intended to be carried strictly within the wants and operations of the Government. There was no assigned capital—no discounting of notes, or dealing with individuals, proposed. Sir, neither the banks, nor the capitalists of the country, believe that any hostile designs exist towards them on the part of those who oppose

their association with the Government, or refuse to bend before their ambitious and selfish pretensions. We intend to maintain the banking institutions of the State, in all their powers and privileges, with as much fidelity and energy as they can evince. These are mere tubs to the whale—mere pretenses to divert the attention of the people from their true designs. They know that the banks rest in security, beneath the protection of the State sovereignties who created them, and to whom alone they are responsible. They know that there are not twenty men on this floor, who would consent that this Government should touch, much less destroy them; and that those who are most strenuous for the separation of the Government from all connection with the re-establishment of the United States Banks (their panacea for all the ills of the currency) expressly upon the ground, that this Government has no right, by the establishment of such an institution, to enslave the States, and cripple or crush the banking institutions that have established. Not then, upon policy only, but upon constitutional principles, we are necessarily the fast friends of the banks of the States. Sir, the capitalists are in no delusion as to this matter. These protests are, but feints in the battle, to disguise the true point of attack. If they can succeed in making the people believe that they are the party wronged—that the Government, and not their own imprudence and weakness, caused them to fail in redeeming their promises, and that it is now seeking their destruction; why then, the more confusion and distress to the people, the greater the return to the Government, and the more power they will possess of accomplishing their design of controlling its action, and making it contributory to their credit and aggrandizement. Hence, the violent and sudden contractions and expansions in the currency a few years since, by which thousands were injured or ruined. Hence, the innumerable suits which crowd the courts of the country on the part of the banks, whilst refusing to meet their own promises to pay. Hence, the refusal lately to resume specie payments. Through the agitation of distress, and the misdeeds of the people, the Government is to be confounded and blinded, and the Government is to be reduced to a mere puppet beneath the grips of monopolies and money changers. The last blow—the "crowning mercy," may be the measure alluded to by my honorable colleague—"stopping the supplies" to the Government—destroying the bill upon your table, without any adequate substitute to meet the wants of the Government. If ever there was a time," he says, "when the old method, common with our English ancestors, of redressing the rights of the people against their Government, was justifiable, it was now."

[Mr. Thompson rose and said, that he did not recommend such a measure, or say that he would vote for it; on the contrary, he had declared his willingness to vote for a loan, or any other constitutional method of supply.]

I have stated Mr. Chairman, the words of my colleague as I understood him to utter them, and my statement is not incompatible with what he says. I know that he did suggest a method of supply, in connection with his remarks—a loan in Europe—for which he said he would vote, but which he expressly declared at the same time he should not propose. This scheme I have already considered, and have shown, I think, that it will not answer the emergency of the Treasury; but if adopted, would, in fact, be "stopping the supplies." Let it be, sir, that my friend has merely hinted at this grand remedy. It is followed up by a proposition of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Hopkins], for another form of supply, who declares at the time, that he has no objection to his own proposition, but he shall not vote for his own proposition. The gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell] proposes another form, but he does not say that he will vote for it. Mr. Chairman, I trust that I mistake these intimations, and that gentlemen do not intend to carry them into effect. Is it come to this, that for usurping power or aggression upon the rights of the citizens, but because the Government will not act—will not unite itself to banks—will not usurp a power, [establishing a United States Bank] questioned from the very first origin of the Government—that it is to be violently suspended and overthrown? No one can doubt our control over the supplies. It is absolute—unlimited. But to stop them, is a revolutionary measure, justifiable only when we are prepared to dissolve the Government; throw away the shield of the Constitution and the laws—and reconstruct from the entangled elements of society, a new political fabric. I call upon gentlemen to look to the consequences boldly, before they trifle with them. Neither your civil nor military dependants are bound to serve you without bread or pay. Your army officers all over the land, will have a right to demand and leave your service. Suspend for a single day the laws and the Constitution of the country—and when, and where, may it end? Let the spirit of anarchy and lawlessness at a time like the present, full of confusion and distress of violent political agitation and fierce contention for power, once lift its hydra head in our land—and what will be the result? Sir, I bid gentlemen beware. They may sow to the wind, and reap the whirlwind. I am a friend to the banks, although no apologist for their abuses. I can be no enemy to capitalists, for I own property; and hold that its accumulation is the necessary fruit and reward of civilization itself; but if they, in conjunction with the great Federal party to which they are allied, shall make this experiment upon the patience and patriotism of the people, their malice will be their ruin. Banks and capitalists are the natural allies of Government. They are the creations of law, and essentially depend on its steady and certain administration for their support. Credit is a delicate plant, often of slow growth, and can only live in the sunshine of peace, and the calm of confidence. Forgetful or regardless of their true nature and policy, for the first time in the history of the world, the banks of the country are arrayed against the Govern-

ment. Mr. Hopkins in the debate subsequently declared, that he would vote for "no supplies, until their custody was properly provided for, by new legislation." He had just proposed an amendment to the Treasury bill, for the purpose of uniting the government to the issue of twenty-five State Banks. Mr. Randolph expressed also the opinion that the issue of the Government justified the attack upon the banks.

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ment. Mr. Hopkins in the debate subsequently declared, that he would vote for "no supplies, until their custody was properly provided for, by new legislation." He had just proposed an amendment to the Treasury bill, for the purpose of uniting the government to the issue of twenty-five State Banks. Mr. Randolph expressed also the opinion that the issue of the Government justified the attack upon the banks.

There was no assigned capital—no discounting of notes, or dealing with individuals, proposed. Sir, neither the banks, nor the capitalists of the country, believe that any hostile designs exist towards them on the part of those who oppose

their association with the Government, or refuse to bend before their ambitious and selfish pretensions. We intend to maintain the banking institutions of the State, in all their powers and privileges, with as much fidelity and energy as they can evince. These are mere tubs to the whale—mere pretenses to divert the attention of the people from their true designs. They know that the banks rest in security, beneath the protection of the State sovereignties who created them, and to whom alone they are responsible. They know that there are not twenty men on this floor, who would consent that this Government should touch, much less destroy them; and that those who are most strenuous for the separation of the Government from all connection with the re-establishment of the United States Banks (their panacea for all the ills of the currency) expressly upon the ground, that this Government has no right, by the establishment of such an institution, to enslave the States, and cripple or crush the banking institutions that have established. Not then, upon policy only, but upon constitutional principles, we are necessarily the fast friends of the banks of the States. Sir, the capitalists are in no delusion as to this matter. These protests are, but feints in the battle, to disguise the true point of attack. If they can succeed in making the people believe that they are the party wronged—that the Government, and not their own imprudence and weakness, caused them to fail in redeeming their promises, and that it is now seeking their destruction; why then, the more confusion and distress to the people, the greater the return to the Government, and the more power they will possess of accomplishing their design of controlling its action, and making it contributory to their credit and aggrandizement. Hence, the violent and sudden contractions and expansions in the currency a few years since, by which thousands were injured or ruined. Hence, the innumerable suits which crowd the courts of the country on the part of the banks, whilst refusing to meet their own promises to pay. Hence, the refusal lately to resume specie payments. Through the agitation of distress, and the misdeeds of the people, the Government is to be confounded and blinded, and the Government is to be reduced to a mere puppet beneath the grips of monopolies and money changers. The last blow—the "crowning mercy," may be the measure alluded to by my honorable colleague—"stopping the supplies" to the Government—destroying the bill upon your table, without any adequate substitute to meet the wants of the Government. If ever there was a time," he says, "when the old method, common with our English ancestors, of redressing the rights of the people against their Government, was justifiable, it was now."

[Mr. Thompson rose and said, that he did not recommend such a measure, or say that he would vote for it; on the contrary, he had declared his willingness to vote for a loan, or any other constitutional method of supply.]

I have stated Mr. Chairman, the words of my colleague as I understood him to utter them, and my statement is not incompatible with what he says. I know that he did suggest a method of supply, in connection with his remarks—a loan in Europe—for which he said he would vote, but which he expressly declared at the same time he should not



Time 5m 43s.—5m. 51s.  
Friday—Jockey Club Purse \$10  
mple heats.  
Col. W. R. Johnson's Boston,  
Mr. McCargo's Charles Carter,  
Time 7m. 40s.  
A correspondent at New York w  
"Boston" was the favorite at 200 to 25  
sums bid out.  
This is the greatest heat ever run  
Long Island Course since Henry's re  
McClipsie.—The first mile was run in 1  
second in 1 54—the third in 3.514,  
fourth in 3.03 1-2. The first three mil  
r in 5.36 1-2.

most determined support—and must he will be not receive it? If we could find that a single individual of the party within the bounds of the State would prove recreant to his duty when so estimable a man in the presence of his fellow citizens, the charges of the press would indeed despair of success. I can not believe this—and not so believe I feel most augurate of a triumphant issue to our campaign in October. Let every man of the party do his duty—let all rally in the cause—let the party be well organized—determine from this very moment to do that men can do—and we cannot be defeated.

**THE QUEEN ANNE FARMER**

The sale of the Pews in the new Church of St. Patrick in New Orleans took place on the 17th inst., and fully realized the expectations entertained. Forty-three of them sold for a handsome sum of forty-two thousand dollars being nearly one thousand dollars each.

*Glorious prospect for good Crops.*—We are informed by persons from various parts of the country, that there never has been a beautiful prospect for a full crop of grain in this section of country, than now exists. I heartily rejoice to fulfil the present expectations it will make the hearts of the farmers of Frederick rejoice again.—*Frederick Herald*

will contend for such an absurdity. Mr

The Hon. Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi  
last great orator of the pie-bald faction.  
is represented as strong as Sampson with  
locks unshorn, and as brave as Hector!  
digious man.

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**News!**—Our contemporary over the  
says, that the nominee of the Vanities  
fixed upon before the assembling of their  
inal Convention, **Make it appear?**

Whig Creed.—“Keep the banks exact as they are.”

Democratic Creed.—“Make corporations pay their Honest Debts, as well as individuals.”

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67- The joint resolution of Congress repealing the Specie Circular, which received the sanction of the President on the day after its final passage, has caused the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a circular in conformity to that resolution.

The circular instructs these officers to receive the notes of banks in all branches of the public revenue, under the following restrictions:

1. None to be received but such as are "payable and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States."
2. No notes to be received of a less denomination than twenty dollars.
3. No notes to be received of a less denomination unless "payable, on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the place where issued," and "equivalent to specie where received."
4. No notes to be received of any bank which, since 4th of July, has issued "any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars."

68- We will give the full proceedings of the late Democratic Republican Convention next week.

[Communicated for the Whig.]  
TO MY SON.

My boy, my boy thy sunny face  
Now beaming full of pleasure,  
Shall ere long be a source of  
Orb of light to the world,  
Trouble and care may cross thy path  
Their impress will not null,  
'Tis vice and crime alone that hath  
The power to stamp unholy.

Say shall that open brow of thine,  
This glad this sparkling eye,  
Be branded with the curse of wine?  
I ask it with a sigh?  
For though I love thee such as none  
But those who Parents are,  
Like him of old would bind my son—  
The fatal plea press,  
Forever break our earthly ties  
And make my all a sacrifice.

B.  
FOR THE WHIG.  
ENIGMA.

I am a word of 12 letters, my 11th, 7th, 9th, is a mischievous animal—my 8th, 7th, 6th, 9th, is of great use—my 12th, 10th, 7th, 6th, is of great importance to a letter—my 11th, 8th, 3d, 4th is often desired for by many—my 1st, 5th, 7th, 3d, 11th, is a very delicious fruit—my 2d, 10th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 10th, is a kind of carriage—my 5th, 11th, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th, is very necessary in a village like this—my whole is a very troublesome thing.  
Answer next week?

69- In reference to the appointment of Secretary of State, the Cecil Gazette has the following very just remarks. Reader what think you of his Excellency?

Indeed, in the appointment of his secretary of state, Gov. Venable has wondrously committed more than one outrage. In the first place the appointment of Mr. Thomas Culbreth was an outrage. We prove it thus. That gentleman unjustly laid claim to remuneration; and by an order to the executive he had drawn from the State treasury money to a large amount for services for which, as clerk to the council, he had been fully paid; and this very claim too had been already, on his petition, been disallowed by the legislature. It was in consequence of this that the whig senate, notwithstanding Mr. Thomas Culbreth being one of the whig leaders in the State, rejected his nomination and placed him in a point of view little better than that of a fallen angel.

The appointment of Mr. Groome was another outrage committed by his excellency, not however on Mr. Groome's account, for we believe him to be a perfectly honorable man, and fully competent to discharge the duties of this office, but because Gov. Venable at the time he made this appointment, was well assured Mr. Groome would not accept it, and it was made for the purpose of evading the action of the senate upon such appointment, as he intended subsequently to make after their adjournment. Moreover had Mr. Groome accepted the appointment, still an outrage was committed, for Gov. Venable and Mr. Groome stand very nearly allied to each other, in the relation of brother-in-law, by such an appointment a family succession in our State Government is attempted to be established, which is ever, odious to the people, and contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions.

And finally, the appointment of Mr. John H. Culbreth is still more glaring outrage. It is made in the recess of the senate, and by his appointment Mr. Thomas Culbreth his father, on whom a senate of his own political complexion had already passed the damning sentence of rejection, is to be smuggled into the office of secretary of the State in violation of the constitution.

Where now is the respect this mighty whig governor of proclamation memory pays to the constitution? Where now has fled his patriotism once so striking?

The Convention of our friends which assembled in Baltimore on Thursday last, unanimously nominated Wm. G. Mason, of Anne's County, as candidate for the next Convention of the State. The fact, that the eyes of our party, in every direction were turned towards Mr. Mason, as a suitable person to be supported by the Van Buren Reformers, and that he should meet with the undivided, and undiminished nomination of the Republicans of Maryland for the highest office in the State, reflect great credit upon his reputation. His standing and attainments must have been recognized of the first order, or he would not thus have combined the united affections and advocacy of our friends. The Convention that proposed him as a candidate, was, we learn, extremely well attended. Every section of the State was fully represented, indicating an animated and zealous feeling that augurs well for our success. The proceedings of the convention were conducted with great harmony, and being of a public character, the house in which the convention met, was thronged with anxious spectators. Several soul-stirring speeches enlivened the assembly. So soon as Mr. Mason's nomination was announced, loud and repeated bursts of acclamation through the Hall, showed that Mr. Mason was a universal favorite.

The veterans of the State were members of this convention. Old General Stansbury, one of the staunchest and best men, provided over the body, assisted by nine Vice Presidents, one of whom was Col. McElfresh, who has heretofore been a distinguished whig, and joined the Reformers in Frederick county, and is now determined to carry out his principles by the elevation of men to power in this State, who are bona fide, and sincere Reformers. We were prepared to support whoever might be the choice of our friends in Convention, but we must confess that the nomination

of Mr. Mason has given us great satisfaction. Our personal acquaintance with him has given us an exalted opinion of his moral worth, social qualities, and unflinching devotion to correct principles. His probity, candor, and unswerving purity of character, will defy the shafts of the bitterest adversary. His talents as a statesman are admitted to be of the first order. With such a man as this at the head of our ticket, we must beat the miserable whig concern, who are anxious to perpetuate their misrule and public profligacy in this State. Their days are numbered.—Dorchester Aurora.

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—From all the intelligence that reaches us from the interior of the state, the promise of a democratic triumph in October grows stronger and stronger, and the assurance of success in Pennsylvania is such as must give joy and satisfaction to every one who desires to maintain the rights of the people. The signs of the times are in every respect pleasing—the virulent and embittered tone of the Riner prints contrast admirably with the cheerful confidence that breathes in every line of the democratic papers, and the spirit displayed both by young and old, at the various county meetings, is a harbinger of victory not to be mistaken. The state is fully aroused to the importance of the crisis, and when that is the case, we have no fears as to the result.

The ill temper, and in many instances, actual ferocity with which Gen Porter is assailed, shows that the friends of the present state administration are fully aware that they are slipping down hill. But this malvolence, directed as it is to those who indulge in it, has no terrors for the supporters of the democratic nominees. They have long been accustomed to find such ebullitions on the part of their opponents a sure forerunner of a decisive triumph, and in the present instance the operation is strongly beneficial, awakening new zeal to defend our candidate from unfounded aspersions, while it everywhere creates the greatest confidence. We have rarely witnessed a campaign in Pennsylvania, which promised better results. The temper on both sides is precisely what it should be to bring out the strength of democracy at the polls, and to ensure the downfall of that party, which, by the voluntary positions of its leaders, is now emphatically and undeniably "the stink plaster faction," opposing with all its strength the cause of "democracy and a redeemable currency."—Penn.

A worthy subscriber in Ohio, writing to us in relation to his account, assures us that so "convinced is he that editors, generally, get the amount of labor and trouble, of any class of men in the country, that he really would feel sheepish to meet an editor in another world whose bill he had neglected to settle in this." O! si sic omnes!—Alex. Gaz.

MOCKERY OF THE LAW.—The trial of John Wilson, who it may be remembered officiated as speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives during the last Legislative session of that State, and who, on a certain occasion, walked down from his Chair and slew Maj. T. T. Anthony, with a Bowie knife on the floor of the House, took place a few days ago. The verdict of the Jury was—"not guilty of murder but excusable homicide!"—Louisville Journal.

A Mr. Sharkey, a Justice of the peace in Yazoo Circuit, Mississippi has recovered fifteen thousand dollars against certain individuals who undertook to play the part of Judge Lynch with him a year or two ago.

Pretty Keen.—Rev. Mr. Holmes of New Bedford, related the following anecdote at the Anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, in Boston:

Two sailors once met—the one looked downcast and forlorn; the other accosted him, "Shipmate what's the matter?" "Ah!" said the forlorn man, "I am sick and destitute—I have no money to supply my wants. The other puts his hand in his pocket, and poured out his money, without weight or measure. A merchant looking on said, 'Shipmate, now you certainly ought not to do so—you ought at least to take a note of him for your money.' 'I am no merchant,' said the sailor; 'I never take notes for my charity.'

The Bostonians complain of the shabbiness of the tablet over the remains of Franklin and his wife at Philadelphia, and express a desire to erect a suitable monument, if the Philadelphians do not.

Negro Suffrage.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut by a vote of 265 to 53, have refused to recommend the expunging of the word "white" in that clause of the constitution which specifies who shall be entitled to vote.

The Wheat Crop in Virginia.—The Richmond Whig, of Tuesday, says: "The papers in all quarters give very flattering accounts of the growing wheat crop. It is represented as more promising than it has been at this season, for eight or ten years."

Emigration.—A caravan of six teams and thirty-five individuals also, passed Pittsburgh the other day for "the west."

The oldest Town in the United States.—It is said St. Augustine, in Florida, is by more than forty years the oldest town in the United States—it was founded three centuries ago by the Spaniards. Houses in it are yet standing, which are said to have been built forty years before Virginia was colonized.

The Clay party are about to suffer from the overdevelopment of the organ of hope in their candidate for the Presidency. Believing that he has secured his election, he has raised his true colors, and means to triumph in the name and as the champion of a grand National Bank. The people now see the designs of his party, and a few months will prove that Mr. Clay had been wiser to have kept back that card a little longer.—Charleston Mercury.

The entire line of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad was put under contract last week.

An Irishman being arraigned before a court, the judge observed they would do him justice. Pat promptly replied, "please your honor that's exactly what I don't prefer."

69- THE METHODISTS AND ABOLITIONISM.—A few days since we gave an extract from the "Liberator" which boasted that it had divided both the Presbyterians and Methodists, and that all denominations would be forced into a like dilemma. The same diabolical spirit is echoed in the "Emancipator," an avowed supporter of HENRY CLAY and the especial organ of the infatuated incendiaries. In connection with this subject the annexed has its interest.

The New York annual Conference of the

Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session, in the Green Street Church in this city, since the 18th inst. A meeting of the Bishops has also been convened, and for some days, the Conference have had the presence of Bishops Soule, Hedding, Andrew, Waugh and Morris, during the deliberations. Bishop Hedding is understood to be the presiding bishop, although he is occasionally assisted in the duties of the chair by his colleagues alternately.

The session of the Conference has been and is still protracted by reason of several of its members having been put on their trial on charges of "contumacy and insubordination," in agitating the churches by discussions on abolitionism, and especially in having lately attended a "Methodist anti-slavery convention," so called, the character and doings of which are regarded by the Conference as "authorized, schismatical and revolutionary." The penalty inflicted upon those convicted of the charges, varies in proportion to the extent to which they have been implicated in the agitation of the church—either suspension from the ministry, or from a part of its functions, until they shall give satisfaction to the Conference.

From the decisions thus far made, it is obvious that the large body of ministers composing the Conference, nearly two hundred in number, are almost unanimous in condemning all abolition movements and associations in connection with the church; and are proceeding, by very decided majorities, in the prosecution and deposition of the few refractory members. Considering the exciting nature of the topics under discussion, we are informed that a commendable spirit of calmness and self-possession is manifested.—N. Y. Paper.

PRICE CURRENT.  
BALTIMORE, June 11.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The prospects of the growing crop are highly flattering in all quarters. The late heavy rains may have done some little damage in beating down the stalk, but it is believed that most of it will recover under the influence of the favorable weather which has since followed.

Corn.—The sales of white throughout the week have been pretty uniformly made at 68 a 69 cents. Sales of yellow at 71a73 cents. Rye.—A sale of Frederick County to day at 90 cents. E. Shore, Md. with garlic is not easily sold at 35 cents.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN, an old and respectable inhabitant of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. PAUL SHEPARD, a native of Massachusetts and for twenty years a citizen of this place, aged 70.

On Thursday last, Mrs. FORD, consort of L. W. Ford of this county.

In Stafford, Del. on the 8th inst. Dr. JOHN GIBBONS, aged 50 years.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphans' Court, we will sell on Wednesday the 13th instant, at the late residence of James Price, dec'd, near the Frappe, all the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of:

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS,

Corn, Corn-brides, Bacon and Lard, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers, give note with approved security, bearing 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 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by CHAMBERS HARDIN & ANN PRICE, Administrators of James Price, dec'd.

June 5 2w

Important to Farmers.  
A NEW AND IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND

Threshing Machine.

Having obtained Letters Patent, bearing date February 6th 1839, for an improvement on a PORTABLE HORSE POWER, for propelling Threshing Machines, Clover Mill, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consist in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings are surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, superceding the necessity of hourly application of oil which renders other machines liable to injury from neglect, and hazardous to those who may superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil, during the operation or from a neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from being dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain, it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, north of Brandywine village, Del. where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring states. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester and Burlington, N. J.—Wm. H. Curtis, Agent at Easton, Md.; where these machines have been justly celebrated and given entire satisfaction. JESSE URMY.

June 5, 1839.

P. S.—Corn shellers made to order of the latest improvement. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will commence the

Clock and Watch Making business in Easton in a few days. He will bring letters of recommendation as to his capacity, from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Virginia, and hopes by strict application to business to merit a share of public patronage. JNO. M. JACOBS.

May 29, 1839.

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing, May 29

To Rent,

For the balance of the present year the store house in the occupancy of Mr. Andrew Satterfield, and immediately opposite the Market House. This is one of the most eligible stands in town, and will be let upon accommodating terms to a good tenant. For terms apply to ANDREW SATTERFIELD.

June 5 St

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th instant, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, at 4 o'clock, P. M. if not sold before at private sale, all the negroes belonging to the estate of William E. Shanahan, deceased; two of them for a term of years, and one for life;—said negroes is hired out and will have to remain until the end of the year. A credit of six months will be given by the purchaser giving note with approved security with interest from date, and the purchaser will be entitled to the balance of the wages. DANIEL CHEZUM, Adm'r. of William E. Shanahan, dec'd.

June 5

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of Baltimore, and is now opening, a large assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of cloths, cassimeres, calicoes, painted lawns, ginghams, fancy prints, jacket net, cambric and sheeting muslins, and domestic muslins, stripes and plaids, calicoes and ribbons, meriselles, and common vesting, men's cassimeres, jeans, and a variety of men's wear; table diaper, &c. &c.

Also, a well selected assortment of Groceries, hardware, queen's-ware & glass, tin and wood ware, russets, silk, fur and palm leaf hats, shoes and boots, combs and fancy articles, patent medicines, paints and oils, perfumery, ladies' bonnets, stationery, &c. &c. course and fine salt, flour, herring, butter, lard, &c. The above goods are of the latest importations and fashions, selected with great care, and purchased on the most reasonable terms and will be sold unusually low for cash or country produce. The subscriber earnestly solicits his customers, friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock of goods, as he is sure they will please both in quality and price.

WM. W. MEDFORD.

Burrville, Caroline county, Md. May 29

JUST RECEIVED  
AT THE DRUG & APOTHECARY STORE OF

SOLOMON J. LOWE.

A large and complete assortment of ARTICLES IN HIS LINE.

J. R. Rowan's Tonic Mixture and Pills for Ague and Fever.

J. R. Rowan's Alternative or Compound Spirituous Extract of Sarsaparilla, entirely void of Mercury in any form whatever, for Chronic diseases or complaints of long standing—Syphilis, &c. &c. one bottle of the "Alternative" contains the essence of from four to six bottles of the ordinary preparations of Sarsaparilla.

No medicine more efficient as a "spring purifier" and to promote recovery after an attack of Acute disease.

Dr. Dyott's celebrated Medicines.

Morison's Hygienic Pills, Dr. Chapman's Meads and Buck's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, Carpenter's Saratoga Powders, Carpenter's Fluid Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Buchu, Liverwort, Pink Root, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract for Ague and Fever, Dr. Judkin's Specific Ointment, Shinn's and Sellers Liver Pills, &c. &c.

Philadelphia White Lead, Ground and Dry Lewis' manufactory.

A general assortment of Paints, Paint Brushes, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, &c. &c.

Dye Stuffs a variety.

Dutch Madder, Sph. Indigo, Fig Blue, Alkum, Copperas, Annatto, Clupped and Stick Logwood, Cochineal, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY.

Florida and Cologne Waters, large and small bottles.

Russia Oil, Cream of Nardus and Bears Oil for the growth of the hair.

Genuine "Antique German Cologne."

Old Rose Lip Salves, Tin and wood Boxes, Fancy Soaps, English Windsor Soap, French and American do.

Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Candies, &c.

Superior Havana Cigars and Cavendish Tobacco.

Agency for Moskvitus Drops, a certain cure for the tooth-ache.

Agency for Thos. J. Neavitt's Fever and Ague Pills, if after following the directions in the use of these pills, a cure is not performed, the money in every instance shall be refunded.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, Likewise just received and for sale by SOLOMON J. LOWE.

Easton, March 27, 1839.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced her usual route, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.

All baggage at the risk of its owner.

April 8, 1839.

BLANKS for Magistrate's Courts for sale at this office.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—Are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, May 29, 1839.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th instant, at his residence near Easton, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils; and a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale, are a credit of three months for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Terms of sale to be complied with before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Attendance given by

WILLIAM COX.

May 22

Look Out.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for arrears of Postage will come forward and pay the same, as I am determined to give such no further credit if they do not be more punctual in their promises every quarter. This notice is not intended for those who have remembered the beginning of the quarter.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

July 22 St

WANTED.

A youth of thirteen or fourteen years of age to learn the Tailoring business—one from the country would be preferred. Apply to

JOSHUA CHILCUTT.

May 22, 1839.

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

8th day of May, A. D. 1839.

On application of Sophia E. Skinner, Administratrix of Richard Skinner, late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she 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 foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1839.

Test—W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Skinner, late of Caroline 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 fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1839.

SOPHIA E. SKINNER, Adm'r. of Richard Skinner, dec'd.

May 22 3w

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

the 8th day of May, A. D. 1839.

On application of Thomas N. Baynard, administrator of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, deceased: It is ordered 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 foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1839.

Test—W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Kent county in the State of Delaware, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, 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 fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1839.

THOS. H. BAYNARD, Adm'r. of Cannon Atwell, dec'd.

May 22 3w

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of

Staple and Fancy

GOODS,

adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same.

Easton, April 10 (G)

More New Goods,

AT WYE LANDING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS,



## MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County, informs the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.

The marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash. The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl—Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.

April 10, 1838

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot County, is as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Allison. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur."

Easton and Baltimore Packet

## SCHOONER



## PERRY HALL.

Robson Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hogshead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant,

J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,

EMILY JANE.

JAMES R. LEONARD MASTER.

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above

J. E. LEONARD.

## Blacksmithing.



## MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.

The public's obedient servant,

E. MCQUAY.

Feb. 7

## Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscriber and Mrs. Vassar Ann Satterfield, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th of last February. All business since that period being conducted by the subscriber.

BENNETT ALLEN.

June 5

31

## NOTICE.

The Thorough Bred Horse,



## DUKE OF OXFORD.

WILL stand at the subscribers farm, near the Chapel, Wye Mill and Easton, in Talbot County—Queenstown and Centerville, in Queen Ann's County—at each stand once a fortnight. The above Horse is sired by the Imported horse John Richards, his dam by Chance Medley, grand dam Caroline White Foot, which is the same grand dam of Gen. Emory's Lady Clifton. For further particulars see Handbills.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

Talbot County, Md. March 20th, 1838.

## NOTICE.

The Thorough bred Horse,



## UNCLE SAM.

Will stand at Denton, and Fennellsburgh, in Caroline County, New Market, and Cambridge, in Dorset County, and Trappe, Talbot County, every other week, and the balance of the time in Easton, for particulars see Handbills.

March 6, 1838.

The Thorough Bred Stallion,



## SASSAFRAS.

THE subscriber has procured the services of this noble animal, for the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the present season.

For compactness of form, strength and fine action, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beautiful bay, he cannot be surpassed. To be admitted, it is only necessary that he should be seen.

His Pedigree, (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Forman) is equal to that of any horse in our country. A cross from him and our best country mares, for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not be surpassed, if equalled, by breeding from any other horse in Maryland.

## TERMS.

5 dollars the Spring's chance, 8 dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, 3 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows, the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept. next, the insurance on or before the 1st Feb. 1839, the single leap at the time of putting the mare to the horse.

A mare insured, and parted with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid.

JAMES HARWOOD.

Easton, May 1, 1838.

## PEDIGREE.

SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Ware's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsey-Bell, by McCary's Cub; his great grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Maggy Lauder, by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g. g. g. grand dam, the imported horse Othello; his g. g. g. grand dam, by Spark, who was imported by the first Governor Ogle; Godolphin was got by Col. Bayler's Godolphin, out of a Sharkey. Express was got by Post-Master, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported. Cub was got by Yorkick, his dam by Silver Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Brazen, Heath's Childers was got by Bayler's Pearnought, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Othello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Crab, out of Miss Samlerkin. Spark was imported by the first Governor Ogle.

SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foal-getter. His produce have been remarkable for their good form, good disposition, and truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of Sassafra, had.

1 cross of old Diomedes, (sire of Sir Archy.)  
2 crosses of old Shark, imported,  
2 crosses of Old Pearnought, imported,  
1 cross of Kitty Fisher,  
1 cross of Jinny Dismal.

T. M. FOREMAN.

Sassafra's stands, for the season, other than Easton, will be stated in posting-bills.

Easton, May 1, 1838.

## COACH GIG

## AND HARNESS

THE Subscriber again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servant

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6

u

(G)

## New Spring Goods.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell at unusually low prices, May 1

easton

## The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this commodious 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, as 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 & 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 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 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.

Collector's Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for County Taxes due for the years 1836 and 1837 are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the tenth day of May next—my deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that date without respect to persons.

WM. R. TRIPPE.

May 1—3w

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan—this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the stand directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and despatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hecare, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

## State of Maryland,

CAROLINE COUNTY, to wit:

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five" and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John C. Clayland, for the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court; and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next for the final hearing of said application of John C. Clayland, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice, by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday, after the second Monday in October next.

Given under my hand, this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

WILLIAM JONES.

True Copy. Test

JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

ma15

## SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,

Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He has just received his

## SPRING FASHIONS,

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be refunded, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published.

May 1, 1838.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a single man that understands the Wheel Wright business, and will give reasonable wages for such a man. For terms apply to

JOHN V. ESGATE.

Royal Oak, April 24

31

## Estrayed.

Left the stable of E. Roszell, on Tuesday last, a small Sorrel Horse, four years old, light bay and tail, slender build, supposed to have made his way towards Caroline County. Whoever will return him to me in Easton, shall receive TEN DOLLARS & all reasonable charges paid.

J. D. DUNCAN.

Easton, May 15

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton CALLED THE

## 'Easton Hotel,'

LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq. He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of Strangers and the Public generally. He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Easton, Jan. 2, 1838

## TAILORING.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Talbot, and the adjoining counties that they have purchased of Mr. Wm. E. Parrott, his entire establishment, in all its varieties. They solicit the public patronage, and a continuation of the old customers, pledging themselves to execute their work with neatness, durability and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

Every attention will be paid to the latest FASHIONS, and by care to business they hope to merit a liberal support.

JOSHUA CHILCUTT, HENRY JOHNSON, FRISBY M. WEEDEN.

Easton, April 3, 1838.

## Pump Making, Well Digging, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business. He can give the best testimonials of his capability to execute work in the neatest manner.

PUMPS repaired at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Persons residing out of the county can address him through the Post office, post paid, and their orders will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant, EDWARD CARTEY.

Easton, April 10

## DENTON HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

## Brick Tavern

situate in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin, & for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and

KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE

## DENTON HOTEL

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.

For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to

MARCELLUS CAIN,

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

may 15

## Easton and Baltimore Packet,

via, Miles River Ferry.

## SLOOP JANE.

JOHN HORNEY—(MASTER.)

WILL leave Miles River Ferry Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, and returning, will leave Baltimore every Wednesday following at 9 o'clock (A. M.) for Easton, and continue to sail regularly on the above named days during the season.

THE JANE.

Is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers at the following terms viz.

Passage and fair \$1, freight on horse-backs 50 cents, ditto on barrels 12-1-2, and all other freight in like proportion.

N. B. Capt. John Horney will attend regularly at Easton every Saturday, all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, as the owner of the above named (Jane), is determined to spare no trouble or expense to give general satisfaction to all who may patronize his boat.

Miles River Ferry, April 10th, 1838.

## RATCLIFFE.

A beautiful bay with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, raised by Henry Hillyday, Esq. will travel the ensuing season through Talbot and Queen Ann's, commencing at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant. He will stand each alternate week in the above named counties—at the following places:—Easton, St. Michaels and Trappe; at Centerville, Queenstown and Kent Island. He will be let to the mare on the following terms:—5 dollars the spring's chance, 10 dollars to insure, and 3 dollars the single leap; in each case 25 cents to the groom.

As to bone, figure and action, it is believed this horse is excelled by none in the county, the public however, will judge for themselves upon these points. Ratcliffe was sired by Mr. Randolph's fine horse Rinaldo, his dam by Wm. R. Stewart's Messenger (who obtained the prize at the Easton Cattle Show); he by the celebrated horse imported Messenger.—Ratcliffe's grand dam was a thorough bred mare raised by John Edmondson, Esq.—Thus it appears that he is descended from the finest blood in this country. Sir Archy on the part of his sire, and imported Messenger on the side of his dam.

EDWARD ROE.

Talbot county, March 20

17

## BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have taken the shop on Washington street, between the stores of Solomon J. Lowe and Oldson & Hopkins where they are prepared to carry on the

## BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. They solicit a share of public patronage, pledging to execute their work in the most durable manner and on reasonable terms.

THOMAS SYLVESTER, CAIN M. CLARK, THOS. CHILCUTT,

april 10

3w

## TUSCARORA.

For the accommodation of those who have applied for the services of this superior animal, (since the forty mares to which he was limited were engaged) and of any others who may desire them, he will be let to manure from the fifteenth of June to the first of August, at the following reduced rates:—Chance—eight dollars, payable at three months after the expiration of the season. Insurance—twelve dollars payable at nine months after the expiration of the season, if the mare has been impregnated or parted with. Twenty-five cents to the groom.

A deduction of one fourth will be made from the above rates, where payment in full is made before the time specified.

Stands—At Easton every Tuesday—at the Trappe every Saturday and at his stable Oxford Neck.

T. TULGHMAN.

April 10th, 1838.

## COMBINATION

OF LITERARY TALENT;

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

The Lady's Book, Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical

IN AMERICA. A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement, It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

THE LADY'S BOOK AND LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE, WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patron of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE, Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Post, &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in editing interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favours he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among the many female writers of America, perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that

MRS. SIGOURNEY, The Hemans' of America, AND Grenville Mellen,

Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the poetical works of the country.

Each Number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUSIC—in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Leslie, Miss H. E. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Melina, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Greenvile Mellen, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dirrity, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm E. Burton, Mrs. Penbury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Constant Guilloit, Mrs. Sedgwick.

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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1838

VOL. IV. NO. 24

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.  
Non-subscribers will be received for less than six  
months, and discontinued until all arrears are re-  
ceived, 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.



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC No. 22]

**AN ACT** making appropriations for the  
continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio,  
Indiana, and Illinois, and other purposes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the following  
sums of money be, and the same are hereby  
appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in  
the Treasury unappropriated, to wit:

For the continuation of the Cumberland  
road in the State of Ohio, the sum of one  
hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the continuation of the Cumberland  
road in the State of Indiana, the sum of one  
hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including  
bridges.

For the continuation of the Cumberland  
road in the State of Illinois, the sum of one  
hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the completion of the bridge over Dun-  
lap's Creek, on the Cumberland road in the  
State of Pennsylvania, the sum of nine thou-  
sand dollars; which said appropriations are  
made upon the same terms, and shall be sub-  
ject to all the provisions, conditions, and re-  
strictions, and limitations touching appropri-  
ations for the Cumberland road, contained in the  
act, entitled "An act to provide for continu-  
ing the construction, and for the repair of  
certain roads and for other purposes, during  
the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven,"  
approved on the third day of March, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

RD. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN.

APPROVED, May 25th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 23]

**AN ACT** supplementary to the act entitled  
"An act concerning the District of Colum-  
bia."

Whereas the present Judges of the Orphan's  
Court in and for the County of Washington  
in the District of Columbia, is, by reason  
of age and infirmity, disqualified for the due  
and proper discharge of the duties of his  
office:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That there shall be  
appointed in and for the County of Washing-  
ton an additional Judge of the Orphan's  
Court, who shall take on oath for the faithful  
and impartial discharge of the duties of his  
office; and who shall have the same powers,  
perform the same duties and receive the same  
salary, as are exercised, performed, and re-  
ceived by the present Judge of the said Or-  
phan's Court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
during the life or continuance in office of the  
present Judge of the said Orphan's Court, the  
powers of the said Orphan's Court shall be  
vested in the said two Judges jointly, or may  
be exercised by the said additional Judge  
separately, as provided in the foregoing section  
and that after the death or resignation of the  
present Judge, the said Orphan's Court shall  
consist of a single Judge as heretofore.

APPROVED, May 25th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 24]

**AN ACT** making appropriation for the naval  
service for the year one thousand eight hun-  
dred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the follow-  
ing sums be appropriated, in addition to the  
unexpended balances of former appropriations,  
out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treas-  
ury, for the naval service, for the year eight-  
teen hundred and thirty-eight, viz:

For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and  
petty officers, and of seamen, one million three  
hundred and twelve thousand dollars;

For the pay of superintendents, naval con-  
structors, and all the civil establishments at the  
several yards, sixty-nine thousand seven  
hundred and seventy dollars;

For provision, six hundred thousand dollars;  
For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the  
repairs and wear and tear of vessels in cru-  
sion, one million two hundred thousand  
dollars;

For medicines and surgical instruments,  
hospital stores, and other expenses on account  
of the sick, seventy-five thousand;

For improvement and necessary repairs of  
the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hamp-  
shire, twenty thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of  
the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts,  
seventy thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of  
the navy yard Brooklyn, New York, sixty  
one thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of

the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,  
twenty-one thousand five hundred;

For improvement and necessary repairs of  
the navy yard at Washington thirty thousand  
dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of  
the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, seventy-  
thousand five hundred dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of  
the navy yard near Pensacola, seventy six  
thousand five hundred dollars;

For ordnance and ordnance stores, sixty  
five thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses that may accrue  
for the following purposes, viz: for the freight  
and transportation of materials and stores of  
every description, for warlike and dockage;  
storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers  
and transportation of seamen; house rent for  
purveyors when attached to yards and stations  
where no house is provided; for funeral expen-  
ses; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent,  
stationary, and fuel to navy agents; for pre-  
miums and incidental expenses of recruitings;  
for apprehending deserters; for compensation  
to judges and assessors; for per diem allowance to  
persons attending courts martial and courts of  
inquiry; for printing and stationery of every  
description, and for working the lithographic  
press; for books, maps, charts, mathematical  
nautical instruments, chronometers, models  
and drawings; for the purchase and repair of  
fire engines and machinery, and for the re-  
pair of steam engines; for the purchase and  
maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts,  
timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every  
description; for postage of letters on public  
service; for pilorage and towing ships of  
war; for cabin furniture of vessels in com-  
mission; taxes and assessments on public prop-  
erty; for assistance rendered to vessels in  
distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not  
applicable to any other appropriation; for coal  
and other fuel, and for candles and oil; for re-  
pairs of magazines or powder houses; for pre-  
paring moulds for ships to be built, and for no  
other purpose whatever, four hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses for objects not here-  
before enumerated, three thousand dollars;

For payment of the officers, non-commissioned  
officers, musicians, and privates, and  
sustenance of the officers of the marine corps,  
one hundred and sixty-two thousand and nine-  
teen dollars;

For provisions for the non-commissioned  
officers, musicians, and privates, serving on  
shore, servants and washerwomen, forty-nine  
thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

For clothing, forty-three thousand six hun-  
dred and ninety-five dollars;

For fuel, fifteen thousand eight hundred and  
four dollars;

For keeping the present barracks in repair  
until new ones can be erected, and for the rent  
of temporary barracks at New York, ten  
thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers, non-commissioned  
officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of  
recruitings, six thousand dollars;

For medicines, hospital stores surgical in-  
struments, and pay of matron, four thousand  
one hundred and thirty-nine dollars;

For contingent expenses of said corps, fre-  
ight, livery, toll, warlike, and cartage, per  
diem allowance for attending courts of inquiry  
compensation to judge advocate, house rent  
where there are no public quarters assigned,  
incidental labor in the quartermaster's de-  
partment, expenses of burying deceased per-  
sons belonging to the marine corps, printing,  
stationary, forage, postage of public letters,  
expenses in pursuing deserters, candles and oil  
for the different stations, straw for the men,  
barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes,  
shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, seventeen  
thousand nine hundred and seventy seven dol-  
lars and ninety three cents;

For military stores, pay of armorers, keep-  
ing arms in repair, drums, files, flags, ac-  
countements, and ordnance stores, two thou-  
sand dollars;

For erecting and furnishing a new hospital  
building, and for a dwelling for the surgeon  
and for the repairs of the present building,  
and for all expenses upon their dependencies  
near Pensacola, thirty-one thousand five hun-  
dred dollars;

For erecting a sea-wall to protect the shore  
for enclosing the hospital grounds for com-  
pleting the basement of south wing, and for  
all other expenses of the hospital near Nor-  
folk, nine thousand dollars;

For grading and enclosing the grounds  
about the naval asylum near Philadelphia,  
and for all other expenses upon the building  
and its dependencies, two thousand six hun-  
dred dollars;

For extending the hospital building near  
Brooklyn, New York, for enclosing the  
grounds, and for all other expenses upon its  
dependencies, sixty thousand dollars;

For completing the present hospital build-  
ing near Boston and for all expenses upon its  
dependencies three thousand five hundred dol-  
lars;

For repairing the enclosure, and for the  
sea-wall of the magazine upon Ellis's Island  
in the harbor of New York, three thousand  
eight hundred dollars;

For repairing the magazine, filling house  
wharf, and railway, at Norfolk, Virginia,  
seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For Building a wall round the magazine at  
Pensacola, three thousand dollars;

For fixture, furniture, and other incidental  
expenses at the naval asylum at Philadelphia,  
being a balance carried to the surplus  
fund on the thirty first December last, twelve  
hundred and forty one dollars and thirty seven  
cents;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That of  
the amount heretofore appropriated, under  
the act of the second of March, eighteen hun-  
dred and thirty three, entitled "An act in ad-  
dition to the act for the gradual improvement  
of the navy of the United States," and re-  
maining unexpended, the sum of one million  
five hundred thousand dollars be carried to  
the surplus fund; and that the sum of one  
million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby  
appointed out of any unappropriated moneys  
in the Treasury, to be paid one half in the  
year eighteen hundred and thirty nine, and  
the other half in the year eighteen hundred  
and forty, for the purpose of completing con-  
tracts now existing, or which may be here-  
after made, according to the provisions of the  
said act of the second of March, eight-  
teen hundred and thirty three.

M. VAN BUREN.

APPROVED, May 31st, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 25]

**AN ACT** to repeal certain provisions of "An  
act to alter and amend the several acts im-  
posing duties on imports," approved the  
14th day of July, eighteen hundred and  
thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the provisions  
of the tenth and twelfth clause of the second  
section of the act to alter and amend the sev-  
eral acts imposing duties on imports, passed  
July the fourth, eighteen hundred and  
thirty-two, be and the same are hereby, re-  
pealed.

Approved, May 31st, 1838.

**REPORT ON MR. WEBSTER'S RES-  
OLUTION.**

In SENATE, Friday, June 8, 1838.

MR. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Fi-  
nance, made the following report:

The Committee on Finance, to which was re-  
ferred the resolution of the Senate, passed the  
14th of July, 1837, directing certain inquiries as to  
various provisions of an act entitled "An act  
to regulate the depositories of the public money,"  
passed on the 23d day of June, 1836, respectfully  
report:

The resolution instructs the committee "to  
take into consideration the act of the 23d of  
June, 1836, entitled 'An act to regulate the  
depositories of the public money,' and to make  
inquiry upon these points, viz:

First, "Whether, according to the provisions  
of that act, it is now competent for the  
Secretary of the Treasury to employ any  
bank which has heretofore been selected as a  
public depository, and which since the pas-  
sage of the act has suspended specie payments."

The committee have examined the act with  
attention, and find that, all other objections be-  
ing obviated, it is competent for the Secretary  
of the Treasury to employ, as a public depository,  
any bank which has heretofore been se-  
lected for that service, "and which since the  
passage of that act, has suspended specie pay-  
ments."

The eighth section of the depository act  
prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from  
discontinuing any depository bank, and from  
withdrawing the public money therefrom, ex-  
cept for certain enumerated causes, one of  
which is in the following words:

"Or if any of said banks shall, at any time,  
refuse to pay its own notes in specie, if de-  
manded."

Upon this cause being presented, it is made  
the express duty of the Secretary, by the same  
section of the act, "to discontinue any such  
bank as a depository, and withdraw from it the  
public moneys which it may hold on deposit at  
the time of such discontinuance;" but when  
the bank shall have again resumed specie pay-  
ments, nothing is said in this language to au-  
thorize its re-selection as a public depository.

The fourth section of the depository act  
contains the following provisions:

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall agree to  
receive the public moneys deposited in any  
bank which he shall employ as a depository, and  
the second of these terms is prescribed in the  
following words:

"Secondly. To credit as specie all sums de-  
posited therein to the credit of the Treasurer  
of the United States, and to pay all checks,  
warrants, or drafts, drawn on each depository,  
in specie, if required by the holder thereof."

The breach of this condition, on the part  
of the bank, would be a refusal to pay its de-  
positors in specie, and consequently a suspension,<  
to that extent, of specie payments; and the duty  
of the Secretary of the Treasury to discon-  
tinue the bank, and to withdraw the public  
money from it, would become imperative.

By the language of the eighth section, be-  
fore referred to, which assigns, as another  
cause of discontinuance and withdrawal, that  
"at any time any one of said banks shall fail  
or refuse to perform any of said duties, as pre-  
scribed by this act, and stipulated to be per-  
formed by its contract."

This contingency, therefore, like the former,  
would take from the bank its character as  
a depository, for the time being; would forfeit  
the existing contract, and render its disconti-  
nuance, and the withdrawal of the public money  
from it, an imperative duty; but the com-  
mittee see nothing, in either of the causes, to  
prevent a second contract with the same bank,  
when it should again resume specie payments  
again consent "to pay its own notes in specie,  
if demanded," and again "pay all checks,  
warrants or drafts, drawn on the public de-  
positary, in specie, if required by the holder there-  
of."

They find no provision, in any other  
part of the act, interdicting a second contract  
with the same bank, when the first shall have  
been terminated for either of these causes, and  
they therefore express their opinion that "it is  
now competent for the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury to employ any bank which has heretofore  
been selected as a public depository, and which,  
since the passage of that act, has suspended  
specie payments; there being no other  
obstacle, in the way of such second employ-  
ment, than the act of suspension of specie pay-  
ments."

The next point to which the resolution di-  
rects the inquiry of the committee, is in the  
following words:

Second. "Or which has, since the fourth of  
July, 1836, paid out notes, or bills, of a less  
denomination than five dollars."

To cause the inquiry to be clearly understood,  
it is necessary to connect the preceding lan-  
guage with the words above quoted, and the  
inquiry will be, whether, according to the pro-  
visions of that act, [the depository law of 1836,]  
it is now competent for the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury to employ any bank which has, since the  
fourth day of July, 1836, paid out notes, or  
bills, of a less denomination than five dollars.

In answer to this inquiry, the committee find  
the two first clauses of the fifth section of the  
act to be in the following words:

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no  
bank shall be selected or continued, as a place  
of deposit of the public money, which shall  
not redeem its notes and bills, on demand,  
continued, as aforesaid, which shall, after the  
fourth day of July, in the year one thousand  
eight hundred and thirty six, issue any note or  
bill of a less denomination than five dollars."

The last of these clauses meets and answers  
the inquiry directly, and shows that it is not  
competent for the Secretary of the Treasury,  
under this act now to employ, as a public de-  
pository, any bank which has, since the fourth  
day of July, 1836, either issued or paid out,  
notes or bills of a less denomination than five  
dollars; while the first clause interdicts the se-  
lection, or continuance, at any time, and under  
any circumstances, of any bank, "which shall  
not redeem its notes and bills, on demand,  
in specie."

These two points of the inquiry seem to the  
committee to be the expediency of a course  
of legislation which shall revive and intro-  
duce into practice the depository system estab-  
lished by the act of 1836, as the system upon  
which the public money is to be kept and dis-  
bursed. Under this supposition, the opinion of  
the committee, as to the first inquiry, does not  
indicate the necessity of further legislation;  
while the plain and unquestioned construction  
of the act, as to the second, compels an answer  
which, to the minds of those who desire the re-  
introduction of that system, may seem to point  
out a necessary result.

While left by the majority of the committee.  
The Senate, to the free exercise of their  
own opinions, they cannot recommend any  
legislation, the effect of which will be to re-  
sume the public Treasury and the banks, by a  
return of the public money to the uses of  
banking; to stimulate and compel the banks  
to discount upon the public money, by exact-  
ing from them an interest for its use; to pro-  
vide an expansion in the paper issues of the  
banks, exactly proportioned to the fertility of  
the public revenues, and a correspondent em-  
barrassment of the public Treasury, when a  
sudden revenue shall call for the public money,  
which has passed into the hands of the cus-  
tomers of the banks. Such, they believe,  
have been the effects of the system of depositories,  
the revival of which the resolution seems to  
contemplate. That system compelled the de-  
positors of all the public money in banks; it placed  
it in those institutions upon general deposits,  
and thus made it, in fact and in law, the mon-  
ey of the banks, and not the money of the  
people; it not only held out an inducement to  
the banks to use the money for the purposes  
of discount and banking, but, in this way, gave  
them the right to use it, in defiance of the  
prohibitory will, and of the public authorities;  
it went further, and compelled them to convert  
it to some profitable employment, by demand-  
ing an interest from them while it was in their  
hands.

Time and experience have shown  
the consequences of such a policy, and were  
there no other reason, these consequences would  
lead the committee from recommending any  
renewal of the system, calculated, or intended, to revive  
it.

The action of the Senate, however, appears  
equally to stand in the way of any  
renewal of the system. A general convocation  
of Congress, in September last, was a neces-  
sary consequence of the failure of this system of  
depositories, and the embarrassment to the public  
Treasury, which it occasioned. Recommendations  
for its re-organization, and management, were  
made, and the aid of the banks, in a permanent  
separation between the public money and the  
banks, and the re-organization of the public  
Treasury, were then laid before Congress.

The recommendations were definitively ac-  
cepted and adopted by the Senate, but failed to  
obtain the assent of the other branch of Con-  
gress. At the commencement of the present  
session, the same recommendations, substan-  
tially, were renewed, and again the Senate  
has, after long deliberation and debate, adopted  
them, in the shape of a bill, and thus sent  
them to the House for its concurrence. It is  
not yet been considered there, and another bill  
upon the same general subject, based upon ad-  
verse principles.

The committee can only repeat, what they  
have found it to be their duty to say upon a  
kindred branch of this subject, that whether  
such duplicate action, by the same legislative  
body, be consistent with established parlia-  
mentary usage, or with the economy of legisla-  
tion, with the economy of legislation, or  
with the uniformity of decisions which should  
characterize all deliberative bodies, are ques-  
tions which properly address themselves to the  
Senate and not to them; but upon the merits of  
the propositions they must be permitted to  
feel entire confidence that no sufficient reasons  
for a change of opinion or action can be pre-  
sented.

The remaining inquiry embraced in the re-  
solution is in the following words:

Third. And also to inquire into the ex-  
pediency of repealing or modifying those pro-  
visions of the said act which prohibit the re-  
ceipts, in payment of debts and dues to the U.  
States, of the bills of all banks which issue  
bills of less denomination than five dollars."

This inquiry relates to the last clause of the  
5th section of the act, which reads as follows:

"Nor shall the notes or bills of any bank be  
received in payment of any debt due to the  
United States, which shall, after the said fourth  
day of July, in the year one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty-six, issue any note or bill  
of a less denomination than five dollars."

This provision of the law of 1836, was in-  
serted in furtherance of a policy some years  
since adopted by Congress, as will be seen by  
the 8th section of the proposed recharter of the  
Bank of the United States of the year 1832,  
which reserved to Congress the power, from  
and after the 3d of March, 1830, to prohibit  
that institution from issuing or circulating  
notes of a less denomination than twenty dol-  
lars. That act did not become a law, but this  
feature of it met the approbation of the two  
Houses of Congress, while the objections of  
the then President to the bill made no mention  
of this provision as exceptional in his mind.

On the contrary, his whole policy, and all his  
recommendations in relation to the currency,  
after that date, and especially after the time  
when the power could have been exercised,  
favored the policy of this limitation. Various  
legislative acts of Congress in the year 1836,  
distinctly indicated a determination to adhere to,  
and carry out the policy, and by limiting the  
circulation of bank notes of the smaller denomi-  
nations, to secure a currency of coin only for  
the minor transactions of business, for the pay-  
ment of day laborers, for the change required  
in pecuniary dealings and the like; and in this  
way, also to give a more broad metallic basis  
to our whole paper circulation. Many of the  
States of the Union fell into the policy thus  
adopted and pursued by this Government, and  
enacted their legislation to the effect pro-

posed. It seemed to be universally conceded  
that those two objects could only be secured  
by the exclusion of small bank notes from or-  
dinary circulation; and all adopted the policy  
as wise, and worthy of pursuit. The pow-  
ers of this Government could effect little, as  
the paper circulation to be suppressed was that  
of the notes of banks existing by, and acting  
under State authority; but what it could do,  
was proposed to be done by the provision of  
a deposite law above quoted. As a more  
general and vigorous effort was made by  
the States and the people, to exclude from  
circulation bank notes of a less denomination  
than five dollars; and several States, whose  
banks had, therefore, been authorized to issue  
notes of the denominations of one, two, and  
three dollars, took from them that authority,  
while the banks of several other States had  
either never possessed that authority, or had  
been deprived of it at a previous period. The  
progress in this attempted reform of the cur-  
rency was materially retarded by the fact that  
all the States did not enter into, and act upon it,  
so as to restrain the issues of bank notes by  
their banks, and that the banks of the British  
provinces upon our northwestern boundary  
continued to issue small notes, which found a  
more or less extended circulation in the con-  
tiguous States of the Union. Still the advance  
towards an entire metallic circulation for all  
sums below five dollars was as rapid as, in the  
then situation of the country and the banks,  
could reasonably have been expected; and the  
gradual exclusion of the small notes of their  
banks, when the suspension, by all the banks  
of all the States, in May, 1837, arrested the salu-  
tary improvement.

The suspension was, to every practical ex-  
tent, perfect. The banks, as a general rule,  
did not pay specie upon any denomination of  
their notes, or to any class of their creditors.  
An unavoidable consequence followed. All the  
coin in circulation, the most of which had  
been put in circulation by the policy and  
measures before adverted to, was either gath-  
ered into the banks, not to be again given  
out for the circulating currency of the country,  
or was hoarded by private holders, to whose  
minds the suspension had communicated a feel-  
ing of distrust, and which was money, precisely  
as they had, and which was money, precisely  
in proportion to the diminution of their con-  
fidence in the value of the circulating medium,  
which had, hitherto, represented money,  
but could not do so during the continuance of  
the entire suspension of specie payments by  
the banks. Hence either an absence of any  
medium for business transactions under five  
dollars, or the worst of all media which an  
enlightened public feeling could tolerate, soon  
prevailed. In many sections of the Union, an  
evil of the first magnitude, and one against  
which the interference of the State Legisla-  
tures was conspicuously inadequate, in either case  
of the suspension, or of the re-organization of  
the States, which had adopted the policy of  
the suspension, and which had adopted the policy  
of substituting the circulation of coin for that  
of small bank notes in the minor pecuniary  
transactions of society, felt it to be their duty  
to retrograde in their action, and again to  
confer upon their banking institutions the  
power to issue, and the right to circulate,  
notes of the denominations below five dol-  
lars. In some cases this change of policy,  
in the action of the States, has been made  
general and unlimited; while in others, as the  
committee think more wisely and fortunately,  
it has been made temporary, and adopted with  
an evident design, not to abandon the policy,  
but to meet the particular grievance, and that  
being obviated, to return to those sound mea-  
sures, as permanent regulations of law, cannot  
fail to have a most salutary influence upon  
our currency generally, and especially upon  
the interest of the poorer, and by far the  
most numerous classes, in its soundness and  
reality.

Still the committee suppose that nearly all  
the banks in many entire States have, in ob-  
edience to, and in conformity with, the change  
of policy in the legislative action of the States  
under whose authority they exist, violated the  
restriction imposed by the clause of the De-  
posite law of 1836 last above quoted, and thus  
put it out of the power of the fiscal officers  
of this Government to receive any of their  
notes in any payment to the United States  
while that restriction remains in force, and  
without modification. Under such circum-  
stances, the committee are not prepared to  
advise that this provision should be so rigidly  
adhered to as to perpetuate the exclusion of  
the notes of these banks from the public re-  
ceipts, while the notes of other banks, no more  
safe, are received. Such a rule would not aid  
the policy which the committee earnestly ad-  
vocate of giving greater stability to our paper  
circulation, but would merely establish an in-  
vidious discrimination between the different local  
banking institutions, founded, so far as they  
can discover, upon no defensible principle.

Under these violations of the restriction imposed  
by the Deposite law been entirely voluntary  
on the part of the banks; had no suspension of  
specie payments, and no consequent derange-  
ment of the whole paper currency, intervened;  
and even under these pressing inducements,  
had not the interference of the Legislatures of  
the States authorized the violations, and, in  
some cases, at least, rendered the issue of the  
small notes almost, if not altogether, a duty  
in the estimation of the surrounding commu-  
nity, the committee would be the last persons  
to suggest even, much less to recommend, the  
remission of the penalty which this law of Con-  
gress imposes upon the act.

After what has been said, it will not be ex-  
pected that the committee will yield to "the  
expediency of repealing those provisions of  
the said act which prohibit the receipt in pay-  
ment of debts and dues to the United States of  
the bills of all banks which issue bills of less  
denomination than five dollars." This would be  
to yield the sound and salutary policy which the  
provisions were designed to carry out; one of  
the last things, in the administration of the  
affairs of this Government, which the com-  
mittee are disposed to surrender. While the  
benefits of a sound and stable currency are so  
loudly demanded by all parties and all inter-  
ests, and while the committee know and feel  
that a greater infusion of coin into the  
circulating medium of the country is the safest  
mode of reaching that great and good result,  
they cannot become the parties, much less  
agents, in a course of legislation which shall  
surrender the first step towards a consumma-  
tion so ardently desired by all. They

therefore, give their opinion against a repeal of  
this provision.

It remains to consider what modification can  
properly be adopted to meet the case, and not  
that, in the opinion of the committee, is a  
proposition of easy solution. The legislation  
of several of the States, to which reference has  
been made, furnishes a precedent which Con-  
gress can safely follow. A postponement, so  
far, of the operative limitation of the provision,  
as to relieve the banks from the exclusion  
caused by former violations; the fixing of  
another day, beyond which, if they shall again  
issue notes below the denomination of five  
dollars, their notes will be received in  
payment of the public dues, will effectively  
cure the evil complained of, place the exclu-  
sion of the notes of the banks, as far as the legisla-  
tion of Congress is concerned, upon the same footing as the  
policy of the law, in no other respect impaired  
than as to the time when that policy shall be-  
come practice.

The committee cannot, in justice to their  
own feelings, fall here to notice that many of  
the excluded banks have been among the first  
in the country to resume specie payments; that  
their issue of notes under the depository law  
of five dollars was a measure taken not by the  
banks interested in the banks, but by the  
community within which they existed, and that  
to be in direct aid of a speedy recovery of the  
institutions which made the law, and the  
effect of those issues, under the provisions  
of the currency, is still thought to be  
of interest to all interests, public and private.  
These are circumstances, which the committee  
cannot escape from the consideration of, and  
Congress in deciding upon the modification of  
the deposite law of 1836.

Still the question is one connected with  
the general subject of legislation, covered  
by the bill upon which, as has been re-  
marked, the Senate has acted, during the pre-  
sent session, and which bill, long since, sent to  
the House of Representatives, for their con-  
sideration, and



**First District**—John C. Weems, John S. Sullivan, Dr. James Owens, William White.

John Nelson, Esq., then offered the follo-

is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity and neglects to subscribe to a newspaper, is deficient in the duties of parent or a good citizen

principles of its intuitivity as a representative,  
and the necessity of it as a medium.

really amusing to mere lookers on, however serious the upshot may be to certain lottery commissioners, wood corders, &c.

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**MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—OFFICIAL RE-  
SULT.**—Prestis, 12,722; Word, 12,071; Claiborne, 11,776; Davis, 11,346. Prestis's majority over Claiborne, 546. Word's majority over Claiborne, 235. The above result was handed to us by the Secretary of State, and is, of course, correct.—Columbus Democrat.

The Mississippi, speaking of the above result, says:  
"The recent election in this State is no test of the strength of parties. Even Mr. Prestis himself would not place his election on party grounds, but throughout the whole canvass disavowed an issue on political sentiments.—He placed the present contest upon the decision of Congress, and many Democrats and State Rights men voted under the conviction that the politics of the country were out of the present question. Such being the case, it is useless to say that the present election is any test of the political sentiments of the people of this State. It is also known, that there was a very meagre turn out in most of the democratic counties. Let the question be fairly tested to-morrow, and there is a democratic majority in this State of from two to three thousand votes."

The Columbus Democrat in remarking on the result of the election, says:  
We, the democratic party, have a majority of some two or three thousand in the State, and this, all the candid, intelligent portion of the Opposition themselves admit. Yet with this undeniable majority, we were beaten in the last congressional election; and how? Not because our candidates are not good men and true—Messrs. Claiborne & Davis are staunch democrats, and every way worthy of the confidence and support of the people—but there was no organization, no concert of action, no united and vigorous exertion to call out the party in its full force. This apathy on our part, with other circumstances alluded to by the Mississippi, which can never be brought to bear against us hereafter, and not a want of strength, defeated us.

**Democracy in Ohio.**—Erie county, lately erected from parts of Huron and Sandusky counties, has elected the entire Democratic ticket by fifty majority.

The Manhattan Advertiser, thus exults at this result:  
"Three cheers for the infant Erie! She has shown discernment beyond her years, and sets an example for her old sisters, which they will be proud to emulate at the close of autumn."

Massillon, which has given heretofore a federal majority, has recently elected democratic for Mayor, Marshall, Treasurer, and four out of five Trustees.

"Every speech delivered in Congress occupying a day, it is estimated costs the people three thousand dollars."—Whig paper.

Mr. Bond's eight day's speech must therefore cost the people only twenty four thousand dollars! A mere trifle for a bank attorney.—Democratic Banner.

**SEVERE CORRECTION.**—The following paragraph appeared in the Commercial Advertiser on the 23d inst.  
"CORRECTION AT LAST.—Our readers may remember a charge of gross profanity brought by the Globe against Mr. Clay, the Senator from Kentucky, alleged to have been uttered in the House of Representatives, when the disputed Mississippi election was decided against Messrs. Prentiss and Word by the casting vote of the Speaker. It now appears that the expression—Go home, G—d—n you, where you deserve to be—was uttered, not by Henry Clay of Kentucky, but by Clement C. Clay, of Alabama—a loco fellow—and was addressed, not to the Speaker but to Mr. Prentiss."

We felt confident that this correction would be corrected back again, from an authentic source; and therefore held our peace. Accordingly, in the Commercial of yesterday we find a letter from Mr. Clay of Alabama, indignantly hurling back the Federal libel, and demanding that it be contradicted, under the alternative of a prosecution. The Commercial complied, and therefore the "gross profanity" rests not upon Clement C. Clay the loco fellow, but Henry Clay the Whig candidate for the Presidency!—New Era.

Mr. Biddle makes a snug operation in buying Cotton in Mobile. He first sells his notes in New Orleans at 5 or 5 1-2 per cent premium for Louisiana notes, then buys up Alabama paper at 10 or 12 per cent discount, and with the latter buys his Cotton purchases in Mobile.

"If Mr. Taney and Mr. Woodbury had been elevated to the dock instead of the bench, the cause of justice would have been better promoted."

We cut the above exquisite specimen of decency from the New York Whig, a paper edited by a son-in-law of Judge Crane. The gratuitous blackguardism contained in it, is worth just a passing remark and nothing more. It is Webb Whigism concentrated.—Baltimore Republican.

**RESUMPTION.**—The Journal of Commerce says—"The inquiry is made with some anxiety, when will the co-operation of the Pennsylvania United States Bank be manifested in the resumption of specie payments? Many persons expect it immediately, and we understand that in small sums the Bank does now pay specie. There have been some consultations among the Philadelphia banks, we understand, which render it probable that they will resume within thirty days."

**KNEELING LOVERS.**—Lovers kneel to their mistresses, but only as women kneel, to bring down their prey more surely.

**NEW ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.** The anniversary was held at the Federal street church on Tuesday. The number of teachers in the union is estimated at 50,000, and of scholars at 1,000,000. It was voted to raise \$5000 this year, and the same next year, to form a fund for Sabbath School publications.

**A LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.**—The Corporation of Wheeling has subscribed one million of dollars to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A trotting match took place at New Orleans over the Mobile route, between Bird and Olla, three mile heats, in harness, for \$1000 aside, and was won easily by the former.—Time 9 m. 32 s.—9 m. 22 s.—Track very slippery from rain.

**PREPARING STRAW FOR CATTLE FOOD.**—The ancients were accustomed to prepare their straw for feeding stock, by keeping it for a considerable time sprinkled with brine; it was then dried, rolled up in bundles, and given to oxen instead of hay.

The Great Montgolfier Balloon to go up in England is to be filled with heated air.

**From the Dorchester Aurora.**  
We have now two candidates before the people of this State, for the highest office in their gift. On one side Mr. Grason, the indomitable friend of Reform, and on the other, Mr. Steele, the candidate of the office holding party in Maryland. If every other of the State, will do its duty as well as old Dorset, we shall endeavor to give the whig nominee a New Orleans defeat. At the Senatorial election in 1831, when Messrs. Steele and Hicks were the whig, for rather than National Republican candidates for electors of Senate, in this county, they beat our friends Messrs. Breerwood and Handy, we believe some where in the neighborhood of 200 votes. At the last Senatorial election when Messrs. Hicks and Lake, [two of their conceded strongest men,] were opposed by Messrs. Breerwood and White, their average majority, was about 130 votes.

Since the last election causes have operated which must reduce that majority. The fact is, our ranks here are composed of a Macedonian phalanx which cannot be broken into. The most dexterous assaults of the enemy have been tried, but they are found unpropagable.—Under these circumstances, Mr. Steele's majority in this county will not probably be more than 100 over Mr. Grason, our candidate, if indeed he can obtain that, which we doubt. We give our adversaries fair warning, that we shall leave no proper exertion untried, and we shall endeavor to give Grason a majority over Steele in this county, which is, abroad at least, considered a strong whig hold. We shall treat our opponents and their candidate with candor and fair play, but as this is the first time that the popular vote tells in the selection of a Governor, old Dorset is bent upon showing that, although possibly the reformers may be in a small minority, yet, it is a minority in the flood tide of success. Our neighboring county too, Somerset, once an unfathomable sea of whiggery, is now rent and divided with intestine commotion; and now may be considered a debatable ground—our candidate may get a majority, or Mr. Steele may—it is a toss up. Worcester, at the last Senatorial election gave the whigs a small majority—about 60 we believe. If they can get as many again, it is as much as we will allow them. He want to beat in Caroline, and Telbot Counties. This is the position of matters and things in this quarter. From other parts of the State, the intelligence is cheering. Our friends are in spirits, and feel like men destined to be victorious. Under these circumstances, we hope, on the 1st Wednesday in next October, to give the whigs, a complete defeat. Nous verons.

The Richmond Enquirer, referring to the recent movements in favor of the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, says of those of Virginia—  
We feel ourselves authorized to state, that our Banks are prepared, and will resume specie payments the very moment they can ascertain that the Banks of Baltimore have commenced, or will commence with them the same day.

**AN EXPENSIVE DRESS.**—A Vienna paper says—"It is affirmed that the Hungarian dress, ordered by Prince Esterhazy for the coronation of Queen Victoria, will cost half a million of Dutch florins." We can believe this, since the Brandebourgs alone adorned with silver diamonds, cost \$0,000 florins. The dress he wore at the coronation of George IV. cost 103,000.

It is said that Sir George Arthur, Governor of Upper Canada, and a corps of British engineers, have surveyed and selected sites for forts at Niagara, Queenston, and the Falls, and that fortifications will be immediately erected on those spots.

**LOCUSTS.**—A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser from the southern part of the Commonwealth, says this is the year for the appearance of the seventeen year locusts their last visitation in that quarter having been in 1821. These insects have a distinctly marked to on their backs.

**STATISTICAL.**—The population of Mississippi by the census of 1830, was 70,443 whites, and 65,659 slaves; and by the census taken in pursuence of an act of the Legislature, approved January 19th, 1837, it was 143,351 whites, and 164,563 slaves—showing an increase in seven years of nearly 74,000 whites, and 100,000 slaves; the cotton crop was returned at 317,782 bales, and the acres under cultivation at 1,018,530. The number of acres in the state is nearly thirty millions.

It is stated in the Jacksonville Courier that although 1700 Indians and negroes have been removed from Florida since November last, there are still 450 Indian warriors remaining in the country—a number sufficient to keep the inhabitants in continual apprehension of danger.

**SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.**—The Pennsylvania states on the authority of a letter from London that—"The Hon. Richard Rush has obtained an absolute decree for the Smithsonian Bequest, and that the money has been paid to him. It amounts to upwards of a hundred thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Rush was to have embarked on his return in the course of the present month, bringing with him the money thus bequeathed for the purpose of education in the United States. It was supposed that the matter would have been the cause of a tedious Chancery suit, but it appears that this intelligence that it has been terminated with a very little delay."

**THE PEACH WORM.**—Dr. Scott has furnished us, in the Plough Boy, with a description of the habits of the insect which attacks the peach tree, about the surface of the ground, and often fatally. The egg is deposited by a large fly, in July, which pierces the outer bark until checked by the cold of winter. Its presence is indicated by the gum which exudes near or at the surface of the ground. The worm resumes its depredations in the spring, and emerges a perfect insect, late in June, or early in July. The doctor's remedy is, to put ashes about the collar, or lower part of the trunk, and particularly in the spring. The worm then borrows the surface, and the rain which perforates through the ashes, becomes a ley, which settling into the worm hole, destroys the insect. Whatever prevents the eggs being deposited near the surface, as covering the lower part of the stock with straw in the spring, so that the frosts of winter may destroy the insects ere they penetrate the ground—or whatever will destroy the worm when under the ground, as the alkali, ashes, &c. will preserve the peach tree from the depredations of the insect.—Cultivator.

**MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.**—Great excitement prevailed last week in Philadelphia from the murder of a white man, by a colored person. The facts given by the Baltimore Sun are as follows:  
"The man killed, whose name is Francis

Carney, was standing, about ten o'clock on Saturday night, near the door of his sister's dwelling, in Seventh street, within a door or two of Shippen, conversing with her, previous to his departure for his own residence. Just as he had left her, and was going home, a negro came up to him and stabbed him in the bowels with a large knife. A cry was raised, and search made for the fellow, who was arrested on Sunday morning and committed to prison. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, but died before daylight. There has been a great deal of excitement created by the various reports in circulation, and it was feared another riot would grow out of the murder."

**MARRIED.**  
On the 12th instant, by the Rev Mr Mason, Mr GEO A THOMAS, of Cecil county, to Miss HENRIETTA MARIA, daughter of the late Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq of Talbot county.

**DIED.**  
On Friday last, Lambert W Ford, esq.

**PRICE CURRENT.**  
BALTIMORE, June 18.

**GRAIN.**  
WHEAT.—A sale of German Wheat was made early in the week at \$1.75, but since then we have heard of no further transactions.

CORN.—Prices have been steady throughout the week, at 69 a 70 cts for white, and at 72 a 73 cts for yellow.

RYE.—This article has declined, and we now quote as in quality at about 55 a 57 cts.

OATS.—There is a fair demand, which is not equalled by the supplies, and we quote to day at 33 a 34 cts. Early in the week they were dull at 42 cts.

**NOTICE.**  
The commissioners for Talbot county will meet on Tuesday the 3d July next. Persons having claims against the county are earnestly requested to bring in their accounts to the clerk on or before that day, as the levy will on that day be closed. A collector of the tax will be appointed on Tuesday 21st August.

THOS C NICOLS, Ck.

June 19, 1838

**FOR SALE.**  
THE subscribers have two substantial Second Hand Gigs recently repaired thoroughly, which they will sell on accommodating terms; also a young Broad Mare, with a Rat Colt by her side.

H E BATEMAN & CO.

June 19 3t

**O. I. O. F.**  
THERE will be a procession of the Order of Independent Odd Fellows, Philip Reed Lodge, No. 29, in Chestertown, on Monday the 30th day of July next, when it is expected, the Grand Lodge of Maryland will be present, to dedicate the Hall to the uses of the order. The Lodges generally throughout the State, and all brethren of good standing, are invited to be present.

By order,  
JNO. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

June 19

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will commence the

**Clock and Watch Making**  
business in Easton in a few days. He will bring letters of recommendation as to his capacity from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Virginia, and hopes by strict application to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JNO. M. JACOBS.

may 29, 1838.

**To Rent,**  
For the balance of the present year the store house in the occupancy of Mr. Andrew Satterfield, and immediately opposite the Market House. This is one of the most eligible stands in town, and will be let upon accommodating terms to a good tenant. For terms apply to

ANDREW SATTERFIELD.

June 5 2t

**JUST RECEIVED**  
AT THE DRUG & APOTHECARY STORE OF  
SOLOMON J. LOWE  
A large and complete assortment of  
ARTICLES IN HIS LINE.

J. R. Rowland's Tonic Mixture and Pills for Ague and Fever.

J. R. Rowland's Alternative or Compound Spirituous Extract of Sarsaparilla, entirely void of Mercury in any form whatever, for Chronic diseases or complaints of long standing—Syphilis, &c. &c. one bottle of the "Alternative" contains the essence of from four to six bottles of the ordinary preparations of Sarsaparilla.—No medicine more efficient as a "spring purifier" and to promote recovery after an attack of Acute disease.

Dr. Doyt's celebrated Medicines.

Morison's Hygienic Pills, Dr. Chapman's Meads and Bask's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, Carpenter's Sarsaparilla, Buchu, Liverwort, Pink Root, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract for Ague and Fever, Dr. Judkin's Specific Ointment, Shinn's and Sellers Liver Pills, &c. &c.

Philadelphia White Lead, Ground and Dry Lewis' manufactory.

A general assortment of  
Paints, Paint Brushes, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, &c. &c.

**Dye Stuffs a variety.**  
Dutch Madder, Sph. Indigo, Fig Blue, Alum, Copperas, Annatto, Clipped and Stick Logwood, Cochineal, &c. &c.

**PERFUMERY.**  
Florida and Cologne Waters, large and small bottles.

Russia Oil, Cream of Nardus and Bears Oil for the growth of the hair.

Genuine "Antique German Cologne."

Otto Rose Lip Salves, Tin and wood Boxes, Fancy Soaps, English Windsor Soap, French and American dyes.

Hair, Teeth, Nail, Flesh, Plate and Shoe Brushes.

Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Candies, &c.

Superior Havana Cigars and Cavendish Tobacco.

Agency for Moskvitus Drops, a certain cure for the tooth ache.

Thos. J. Nevvitt's Fever and Ague Pills, after following the directions in the use of these pills, a cure is not performed, the money in every instance shall be refunded.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,**  
Likewise just received and for sale by  
SOLOMON J. LOWE.

Easton, March 27, 1838

**CLARK'S**  
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE  
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.  
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)  
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD  
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!  
Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

**NOTICE.**—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—may respectively request to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

**JOHN CLARK.**  
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum  
Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

**MARYLAND:**  
Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

On application of Sophia E. Skinner, Administratrix of Richard Skinner late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she 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 foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1838.

Test—  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER**  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Skinner late of Caroline 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 fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1838.

SOPHIA E. SKINNER, Adm'x.  
of Richard Skinner, dec'd.

may 22 3w

**MARYLAND:**  
Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
the 5th day of May, A. D. 1838.

On application of Thomas N. Baynard, administrator of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, deceased: It is ordered 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 foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1838.

Test—  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER**  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Kent county in the State of Delaware, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, 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 fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1838.

THOS. H. BAYNARD, Adm'r.  
of Cannon Atwell, dec'd.

may 22 3w

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from the city of Baltimore, and is now opening, a large assortment of  
**Spring and Summer Goods,**  
Consisting of cloths, cassimeres, calicoes painted lawns, ginghams, fancy prints, jaconets, cambric and sheeting muslins, and domestic muslins, stripes and plaids, calicoes and ribbons, merinoes, and common vesting, rowan cassimeres, jeans, and a variety of men's wear; table diaper, &c. &c.

Also, a well selected assortment of Groceries, hardware, queen's ware & glass, tin and wood ware, Russia, silk, tur and palm leaf hats, shoes and boots, combs and fancy articles, patent medicines, paints and oils, perfumery, ladies bonnets, stationery, &c. &c. and fine salt, flour, herring, bacon and sundries.

The above goods are of the latest importations and fashions, selected with great care, and purchased on the most reasonable terms and will be sold unusually low for cash or country produce. The subscriber earnestly solicits his customers, friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock of goods, as he is sure they will please both in quality and price.

WM. W. MEDFORD.  
Burrville, Caroline county, Md. May 29

**NOTICE.**  
WILL be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 18th instant, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, at 4 o'clock, P. M. if not sold before at private sale, all the negroes belonging to the estate of William E. Shanahan, deceased; two of them for a term of years, and one for life;—said negroes is hired out and will have to remain until the end of the year. A credit of six months will be given by the purchaser giving note with approved security with interest from date, and the purchaser will be entitled to the balance of the wages.

DANIEL CHEEZUM, Adm'r.  
of William E. Shanahan, dec'd.

June 6

**New Spring Goods.**  
WILLIAM LOVEDAY,  
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of  
**Staple and Fancy GOODS,**  
adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same.  
Easton, April 10 (G)

**More New Goods, AT WYE LANDING.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store,  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer GOODS,**  
All of which he has selected from the latest importations and most fashionable style, and will sell them on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his friends generally, to call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.  
Wye Landing, Talbot county, Md.  
May 1 1t

**FRESH GOODS.**  
THE subscribers feeling grateful for past favors, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a choice supply of  
**SEASONABLE DRY Goods,**  
among which are some handsome Calicoes, Painted Muslins and Ladies fancy articles, such as  
**RIBBONS, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, INSERTIONS, EDGINGS, LAES, &c. &c.**  
Also a complete assortment of  
**FRUITS AND CONFECTIONARY, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.**  
All of which have been selected with great care and are now opening at the old Stand opposite the Market House, and will be offered at a small advance for CASH or country produce.

Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

OLDSON & HOPKINS.  
April 10th, 1838.

N. B. Those who are in arrears with us will confer a great favour by calling and liquidating their respective accounts. O. & H.

**Spring and Summer GOODS.**  
STEVENSON & RHODES  
Would inform their customers and the public, that they have received a full supply of  
**SEASONABLE GOODS,**  
some of which are reduced much below last Spring's prices. Also, just received a few fashionable silk Hats, of Baltimore manufacture, which will be sold low, being out of their line.

They will take in exchange for Goods, Tow Linen and striped cotton, lathers and Quills.  
May 15 3w

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber will sell at private sale, all his real estate in Talbot County, viz., consisting of one farm, handsomely situated on Bullock Creek, upon which Risdon Fountain now lives—Fruit, Oysters, and Wild Ducks, and all other luxuries that the salt water affords are to be had—there is one other luxury superior yet, (that of health.) Also the farm upon which Henry Harrison now lives, situated on the main road leading to Dover Bridge, and contiguous to two good Grist Mills, and one Saw Mill, all within one mile of a body of heavy Oak timber. Also the farm in Tuckahoe Neck, upon which John Smith now lives, lying immediately on the Choptank River, and bounded on the west by Turkey Creek with endless beds of first rate shell marl, as well as an inexhaustible body of choice Hickory and Oak Timber, convenient to the river navigation, he deems it unnecessary to say any thing more of the intrinsic value of these farms on account of their location and soils, as persons without doubt view the property before purchasing. Terms made known upon application to the subscriber, at Easton, who will remain but a few weeks, or to Samuel Mackey, at Easton.

MARK W. DELAHAY  
May 8, 1838—4t

**Look Out.**  
All persons indebted to the Subscriber for arrears of Postage will come forward and pay the same, as I am determined to give such no further credit if they do not be more punctual to their promises every quarter. This notice is not intended for those who have remembered the beginning of the quarter.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.  
May 22 3t

**WANTED.**  
A youth of thirteen or fourteen years of age to learn the Tailoring business—One from the country would be preferred. Apply to  
JOSHUA CHILCUTT.  
May 22, 1838.

**Lumber for Sale.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4 to 8-4 inch, such as Panel, common cullings, Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL  
Wye Landing, may 29

**Important to Farmers.**  
**A NEW AND IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND Threshing Machine.**  
Having obtained Letters Patent, bearing date February 6th 1838, for an improvement on a PORTABLE HORSE POWER, for propelling Threshing Machines, Clover Mill, Small Grist Mills, &c.  
The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consist in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supplies the necessity of hourly application of oil which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect, and hazardous to those who may superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil, during the operation or from a neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents the oil from being dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain, it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, north of Brandywine village, Del., where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring states. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; and Cecil, Kent and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester and Burlington, N. J.—Wm. H. C. Agent Easton, Md.; where these machines have been justly celebrated and given entire satisfaction.

JESSE URMY.  
June 5, 1838.

P. S.—Corn shellers made in order of the latest improvement. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**  
**SCHOONER**  
**PERRY HALL.**  
Robt. Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted, and in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hogshead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty-five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Dock Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant,  
J. E. LEONARD  
April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,  
**EMILY JANE.**  
**JAMES R. LEONARD**  
MASTER.

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above.  
J. E. LEONARD.

**Blacksmithing.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CURRYRONS, CART WORK, &c.

The public's obedient servant,  
E. McQUAY.  
Feb. 7

**TAILORING.**  
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Talbot, and the adjoining counties that they have purchased of Mr. Wm. F. Parrott, his entire establishment, where they will carry on the above business, in all its varieties. They solicit the public patronage, and a continuation of the old customers, pledging themselves to execute their work with neatness, durability and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

Every attention will be paid to the latest FASHIONS, and by care to business they hope to merit a liberal support.

JOSHUA CHILCUTT,  
HENRY JOHNSON,  
FRISBY M. WEEDEN.  
Easton, April 3, 1838.

BLANKS for Magistrate's Courts for sale at this office.



## MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County, informs the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.

Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Esq., Talbot County, Md. The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

April 10, 1833. But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot County, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, such as clam and scallop and uppermost of all, of scapulae. Endeavour was made to get these beds into notice, with a view of enabling them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper remuneration for extracting the materials and selling advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur.

## Easton and Baltimore Packet



## PERCY HALL.

Robson Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERCY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on above named days during the season.

THE PERCY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents; and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benson, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant,  
J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1833.  
The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,

## EMILY JANE.

JAMES R. LEONARD MASTER.

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning, the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above  
J. E. LEONARD.

## Blacksmithing.



THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be filled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.

The public's obedient servant,  
E. MCQUAY.

## THE STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND

HAS commenced her usual routes, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.

All baggage at the risk of its owner.  
April 3, 1833.  
BLANKS for Magistrate's Courts for sale at this office.

## NOTICE.

The Thorough Bred Horse,

## DUKE OF OXFORD.

WILL stand at the subscribers farm, near the Choptank, Wye Mill and Easton, in Talbot County—Queenstown and Centreville, in Queen Anne's County—at each stand once a fortnight. The above Horse is sired by the imported horse John Richards, his dam by Chance Medley, grand dam Caroline White Foot, which is the same grand dam of Gen. Emory's Lady Clifton. For further particulars see Handbills.

ENNALLS MARTIN.  
Talbot County, Md. March 20th, 1833.

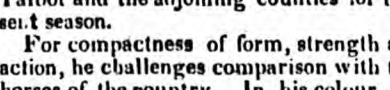
## NOTICE.

The Thorough bred Horse,

## UNCLE SAM.

Will stand at Denton, and Federalburg, in Caroline county, New Market, and Cambridge, in Dorset county, and Trappe, Talbot county, every other week, and the balance of the time in Easton, for particulars see Handbills.  
March 6, 1833.

## The Thorough Bred Stallion,



## SASSAFRAS.

THE subscriber has procured the services of this noble animal, for the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the present season.

For compactness of form, strength and fine action, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beautiful mahogany bay, he cannot be surpassed. To be admired, it is only necessary that he should be seen.

His Pedigree. (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Forman) is equal to that of any horse in our country. A cross from him and our best country mares, for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could be surpassed, it is equalled, by breeding from any other horse in Maryland.

## TERMS.

5 dollars the Spring's chance, 8 dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, 3 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows, the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept. next, the insurance on or before the 1st Feb. 1833, the single leap at the time of putting the mare to the horse.

A mare insured, and parted with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid.

JAMES HARWOOD.  
Easton, May 1, 1833.

## PEDIGREE.

SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Ware's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsy Bell, by McCarty's Cub; his great grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Margy, by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello; his g. g. grand dam by Spark, who was imported by the first Governor Ogle; Godolphin was got by Col. Baylor's Godolphin, out of a Shark Express was got by Post-Master, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported. Cub was got by Yorkick, his dam by Silver Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Pearnauk, Heath's Childers was got by Baylor's Pearnauk, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Othello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Crab, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was imported by the first Governor Ogle.

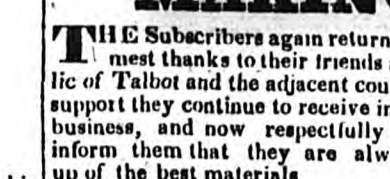
SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foal-getter. His produce have been remarkable for their good form, good disposition, and truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of SassafRAS, had

- 1 cross of old Diomede, (sire of Sir Archy.)
- 2 crosses of old Shark, imported,
- 2 crosses of Old Pearnauk, imported,
- 1 cross of Kitty Fisher,
- 1 cross of Jenny Dismal.

T. M. FOREMAN.  
SassafRAS's stands, for the season, other than Easton, will be stated in posting-bills.  
Easton, May 1, 1833.

## COACH GIG

## AND HARNESS



## MAKING.

THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.  
June 6

(G)

## New Spring Goods.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell at unusually low prices.  
May 1 cowl

## Collector's Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for County Taxes due for the years 1836 and 1837 are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the tenth day of May next—my deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that date without respect to persons.

WM R. TRIPPE.  
May 1—3w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a single man that understands the Wheel Wright business, and will give reasonable wages for such a man. For terms apply to  
JOHN V. ESGATE.  
Royal Oak, April 24 3t

## Estrayed.

Left the stable of E. Roszell, on Tuesday last, a small Sorrel Horse, four years old, has a light mane and tail, slender build, supposed to have made his way towards Caroline county. Whoever will return him to me in Easton, shall receive TEN DOLLARS & all reasonable charges paid.  
J. D. DUNCAN.  
Easton, May 15

## SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,  
Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same.

He has just received his

## SPRING FASHIONS.

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be returned, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published.  
May 1, 1833.

## State of Maryland,

CAROLINE COUNTY, to wit:

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five" and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John C. Clayland, for the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court; and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of John C. Clayland, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such objections as may be made against him, and to receive the creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice, by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday in October next.

Given under my hand, this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

WILLIAM JONES,  
True Copy. Test  
JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk.  
ma15

## DISSOLUTION.

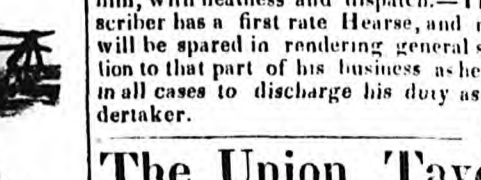
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shenahan, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.  
April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and despatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

## The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODIOUS 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 unremitted; and, as 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 & 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 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 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.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKEs this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton

## Easton Hotel,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq. He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of

Strangers and the Public generally. He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.  
WILLIAM H. CURTIS.  
Easton, Jan. 2, 1838.

## TAILORING.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Talbot, and the adjoining counties, that they have purchased of Mr. Wm. F. Parrott, his entire establishment, where they will carry on the above business, in all its varieties. They solicit the public patronage, and a continuation of the old customers, pledging themselves to execute their work with neatness, durability and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

Every attention will be paid to the latest FASHIONS, and by care to business they hope to merit a liberal support.

JOSHUA CHILCUTT,  
HENRY JOHNSON,  
FRISBY M. WEEDEN.  
Easton, April 3, 1838.

## Pump Making, Well Digging, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business. He can give the best testimonials of his capability to execute work in the neatest manner.

PUMPS repaired at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Persons residing out of the county can address him through the Post office, post paid, and their orders will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant,  
EDWARD CARTEY.  
Easton, April 10 3t

## DENTON HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

## Brick Tavern

situate in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin, and for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and

KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE

## DENTON HOTEL.

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.

For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to

MARCELLUS CAIN,  
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.  
may 15 1t

## Easton and Baltimore Packet,

via, Miles River Ferry.

## SLOOP JANE.

JOHN HORNEY—(MASTER.)

WILL leave Miles River Ferry Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, and returning, will leave Baltimore every Wednesday following at 9 o'clock (A. M.) for Easton, and continue to sail regularly on the above named days during the season.

## THE JANE.

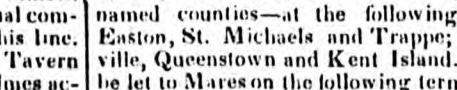
Is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers at the following terms viz.

Passage and fair \$1. freight on hogheads 50 cents, ditto on barrels 12 1/2 and all other freight in like proportion.

N. B. Capt. John Horney will attend regularly at Easton every Saturday, all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, as the owner of the above named (Jane) is determined to spare no trouble or expense to give general satisfaction to all who may patronize his boat.

Miles River Ferry, April 10th, 1833.

## RATCLIFFE.



A beautiful bay with black legs, mare and tail; 16 hands high, raised by Henry Hollyday, Esq. will travel the ensuing season through Talbot and Queen Anne's, commencing at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant. He will stand each alternate week in the above named counties—at the following places—Easton, St. Michaels and Trappe; at Centreville, Queenstown and Kent Island. He will be let to Mares on the following terms:—5 dollars the spring's chance, 10 dollars to ensure, and 3 dollars the single leap; in each case 25 cents to the groom.

As to bone, figure and action, it is believed this horse is excelled by none in the county, the public however, will judge for themselves upon these points. Ratcliffe was sired by Mr. Randolph's fine horse Rinaldo, his dam by Wm. R. Stewart's Messenger (who obtained the prize at the Eastern Cattle Show); he is the celebrated horse imported Messenger.

Ratcliffe's grand dam was a thorough bred mare raised by John Edmondson, Esq.—Thus it appears that he is descended from the finest blood in this country. Sir Archy on the part of his sire, and imported Messenger on the side of his dam.

EDWARD ROE.  
Talbot county, March 20 1t

## BOOT AND SHOE



## MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have taken the shop on Washington street, between the stores of Solomon J. Lowe and Oldson & Hopkins where they are prepared to carry on the

## BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. They solicit a share of public patronage, pledging to execute their work in the most durable manner and on reasonable terms.

THOMAS SYLVESTER,  
CAIN M. CLARK,  
THOS. CHILCUTT,  
april 10 3w

## TUSCARORA.



For the accommodation of those who have applied for the services of this superior animal, (since the forty mares to which he was limited were engaged) and of any others who may desire them, he will be let to mares from the fifteenth of June to the first of August, at the following reduced rates:—Chance—eight dollars, payable at three months after the expiration of the season. Insurance—twelve dollars payable at nine months after the expiration of the season, if the mare has been impregnated or parted with.

A deduction of one fourth will be made from the above rates, where payment in full is made before the time specified.

Stand—At Easton every Tuesday—at the Trappe every Saturday and at his stable Oxford Neck.

T. TILGHMAN.  
April 10th, 1838.

## COMBINATION

OF LITERARY TALENT;  
MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

## The Lady's Book.

Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical

## IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement,  
It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

## THE LADY'S BOOK

AND LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE, WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY

MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE, Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Post, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in editing interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain

## A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favours he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among the many female writers of America perhaps no two ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that

## MRS. SIGOURNEY,

The Hemans' of America, AND

Grenville Mellen, Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each Number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUSIC—in many cases original.

## SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS

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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1838

VOL. IV.-NO. 25

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE  
Is edited and published every  
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BY  
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(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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BY AUTHORITY.

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

[RESOLUTION No. 4.—PUBLIC.]  
A RESOLUTION relating to the public revenue and dues to the Government.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or to continue in force, any general order, which shall create any new duty, or any new medium of payment, or any new mode of accruing to the Government.

Approved, May 31st, 1838.  
M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## POETRY.

### SONNET.

Lady, farewell! my heart no more to thee  
Bonds like the Paros to the drawing Sun;  
Of that which thou hast made me, I am now  
A cloud in the landscape, and the beams  
That made the valleys so divinely fair,  
And scattered diamonds on the gliding streams  
And crowned the mountains in their azure air.  
Are veiled forever!—Lady fare thee well!  
Sadly as one who longeth for a sound  
To break the stillness of a deep profound,  
I turn and strike my frail, poetic shell:  
Listen! it is the last; for thee alone  
My heart no more shall wake its sorrow-  
ing tone.

### THE DYING MINSTREL.

AS SUNG BY MR. QUAYLE, AT THE MUSEUM.

Oh, make me a grave where the cypress tree,  
Throws o'er the earth its deep gloom;  
Where flowers are springing, wild and free,  
In pure and unclouded bloom.  
There the rosy beams of the morning light  
Will deck my lonely pillow,  
And the parting smile of the sun at night,  
When he sinks in the western billow.

There, where the nightingale sings to the rose,  
By the light of the lady moon;  
This bosom shall rest in calm repose,  
And oh, may that rest be soon;  
For I have lived to feel this life  
Is naught but a dream of sorrow;  
Oh, make me a grave, where, free from its  
strife,  
I may sleep till a glorious morrow.

### From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A correspondent has sent us the following medical version of Mr. Biddle's note which we published yesterday. It is equally concise with the original, and a great deal wittier. Some readers may object to a single word of the last line of the stanza but one; but Mr. Biddle is allowed to swear, why should not Mr. Adams?

"Dear John, in my letter of April, I stated, 'No resumption of specie could safely be made, until the Sub-Treasury was abated.' Or at least till the Circular cypher was made."

"And now, since I see, what could not then be seen  
These Government kedges both fairly  
trip,  
Since the Kitchen is conquer'd, and Cam,  
beaten clear,  
And long-winded Woodbury well on the  
hip—"

"Since this is the case, you will see, I presume,  
That I must go ahead whether willing or no,  
Being dragg'd by the ears, I'm compelled to  
resume  
As New York (and be d—d to her!) did  
long ago."

"But I never do ought without cutting a caper,  
Be it wise, be it foolish, in sunshine or  
shade—  
'Tis a part of my system flourish and vapor,  
And humbug the world by an empty  
parade."

### ECHO TO NICK.

"Much regret is expressed at the death of the Reverend Dr. Ruter, superintendent of the Methodist mission in Texas. His character is highly eulogized by those who knew him."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Abillon.  
THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.  
LOVE AND LOTTERY.

What have our novelists been doing when this anecdote was waiting for them? Charles Theodore D'Esterre found himself, at twenty-one, walking in the gardens of the Luxembourg without the smallest coin of the realm in his pocket. He was a subaltern in a regiment of hussars, had served in the last years of Napoleon, and had received two slight wounds, two crosses, and was in a fair way to become a field marshal, when Charles X. was sent into exile, and two thirds of his regiment was put upon half pay. Charles was among the two thirds; the world was before him, and with twenty Napoleons, a handsome figure, and a hundred talents, he came, as every Frenchman does on the first opportunity, to Paris. Paris is notoriously the centre of the world, the paradise of women and wit, the region of enchantment, and the spot where every pleasure is to be had at the lowest price. Still, even in Paris, men cannot live upon air, and Charles found his twenty Napoleons rapidly diminishing. Of course it is to be presumed that he was not without expedients; what Frenchman ever was? And Charles, brilliant, young and buoyant, tried every expedient natural to a man of genius. His first was to ascertain the tenderness of heart and weight of purse that was to be found among the heiresses. Among his own countrywomen he found the tenderness of heart in great abundance, but the purse remarkably light—smiles never fled any man, and sighs were his aversion. He next tried the English heiresses, but the day for captures there was past; the ladies might be tender, and the name of Chevalier, Marquis, or Count, was irresistible by the daughters of Irish Earls and London traders; but the Irish ladies having nothing but their blood, were determined to sell it dear, and insisted on solid settlements, and no daughters of trade were so vain as to be deceived by a Frenchman. Charles was not without expedients; one night on her new tricycle, and frowned for two; the Napoleons went down faster, until at length the last portrait of the grand Charles was the solitary tenant of the purse of Charles Theodore D'Esterre. It was this discovery that had sent him to the gardens of the Luxembourg, a pleasant place for the last walk of despairing lovers, and the *demi-solde*, where he had his choice of walking a hundred yards to the right, and blowing out his brains undisturbed by man, or a hundred yards to the left, and plunging into the Seine, according to the native style, in the midst of the national admiration.

But while he was pondering on the alternative, night fell, the wind whistled keenly, and the bell rang for the closing of the gardens, and Charles naturally shrank from the place of his philosophy. In going through the streets he passed by three successive theatres, with each a pang, and never felt the calamity of an empty purse so pungently as at that moment. He now approached the Seine. That multi-colored river looked more muddy than ever, and Charles naturally shrank from a plunging which would so effectually disfigure him. He again felt his last Napoleon; and in the heroism of his recollections was putting the portrait of his great leader to his lips, when the sudden opening of a cafe door, the sound of the scraping of fiddles, and the hum of voices within, told him that he might make better use of both himself and his coin than to bury either in the Seine, at least for that night. A Frenchman has always two reasons for everything, a strong one and a weak. He generally gives way first for the weak one, on the rational ground that the strong one will make way for itself. One of his reasons for determining to live for at least the next half hour, was that he owed a week's rent to his landlady, which he was bound in honor to discharge; and the other was, that he was desperately in love with one of the prettiest girls in Lyons, an exquisite blonde who had given him all her heart, but having not a son to give along with it, had pledged herself to wait till Monsieur Charles should be a Colonel. It was plain that neither of those purposes could be accomplished if he was to make his bed that night in the bottom of the Seine. He therefore postponed the performance until at least he should break the matter to the fair Euphrasia, in a billet worthy of a Frenchman in despair.

Ordering coffee, pen, ink and paper, he sat down to write. To give him a clearer view of the subject, the smart garçon of the cafe lighted a small lamp in the rather dark box into which he had thrown himself and his sorrows. He began; dashed off a few sentences of supreme tenderness, and then paused, as usual with the most enamored, for a fresh flow of ideas. The lamp had thrown its radiance on a showy mirror, and the mirror had returned the radiance on Charles. His eye caught sight of himself at full length in the mirror. Few men, Frenchmen not excluded, think themselves altogether destitute of personal charms; and Charles was really a handsome figure, such as might captivate his possessor, particularly when it was his last look, was the thought that glanced into his mind. "Shall this classic head, jetty mustache, exquisite imperial, and air chivalric, go for nothing? Are the hearts of the women turned to stone? Are there not hundreds of maids, wives, and widows, that every week marry monsters, compared to this brilliant physiognomy; and am I good for nothing but to be picked up by a fishing net, laid out in the *Morgue*, and paragraphed in to-morrow's *Moniteur*?"

Something must be tried. But that something has formed the difficulty of heroes and romances since the beginning of the world. While he paused he was struck with the voice of a Jew Rabbi, who had marched from the further end of the cafe, offering the tickets of a lottery, in which the prizes were *bons-bons*. The sound caught his ears, and the idea flashed into his head like lightning. "A lottery! why, every thing is done by lottery—the world's a lottery—fortune is a lottery—commissions in the army are a lottery—the throne is a lottery first prize. Louis Philippe has only drawn the prize. Marriage is a lottery!—Why, should I drown husbands in a lottery?—Why should I drown myself, when I could be drawn for by half the female of France, make some pretty woman the happiest of the happy, and make myself rich into the bargain."

He threw aside his paper, called the Jew into the box, found by a few leading questions that he was a Jew who knew the world—a quick sagacious, sharpwitted rogue—discussed the project of the live lottery with him, and before he left the box had converted his lover-into a lottery, of which the capital prize was to be the most captivating of mankind.

The Jew was delighted with the project, exhibited all the eagerness of his tribe in the speculation, and promised, for a percentage, to dispose of all the shares at the synagogue in a week. To make the matter more secure, he insisted on Charles receiving fifty Napoleons on the spot, and finishing the night by supping with him at his own apartments. The Napoleons were accepted, and so was the invitation. The Jew packed up his *bons-bons*, called a cabriolet; the pair got into it, and were whirled to the Faubourg St. Antoine. A whole labyrinth of streets, narrow as sewers, and dark as pitch led them to the Jew's domicile. A passage like the entrance to a jail there led them into a room which had a very striking resemblance to a dungeon, and Charles began to think that he had trusted the Jew too far—but what could he be robbed of? Still, he might be sold to the surgeons. The idea was not the most agreeable; and he cast a glance upon the Jew's motions, with a full resolve, if he saw any treachery, to fly on him and strangle him on the spot. But his valor was unnecessary; the Jew simply touched a bell, the door opened and to his astonishment he found himself in a suite of rooms furnished with the utmost magnificence. Splendid carpets, gilded fauteuils, costly pictures, met the eye every where, and at the end of the suite, in a room of still more exquisite proportions and furniture, a table was laid with a luxurious supper. "You think all this," said the Jew, smiling, "rather odd for a seller of *bons-bons*, but this is the custom of my people; we thus make up for the troubles of our day and the scorn of the Gentiles. Now, to support and to business."

Three or four domestics, evidently Hebrews in showy liveries, attended at table. On their retiring the plan was constructed. The Jew exhibited his extent of that mysterious correspondence which connects the children of Abraham with each other throughout the world. The lottery was arranged, and night was concluded in discussing the not less agreeable topics of the vineyards of France, Spain and Italy. Charles made but two reserves. One was of a ticket to be sent to Euphrasia, and the other a stipulation for himself, that he should not strike her, but strike the ticket in your possession. Euphrasia had received the ticket, but utterly unconscious of its value, had thrown it into her escarotiere. "You shall have a thousand Napoleons for that ticket," said the showy widow. "Your ticket has drawn the prize."

The idea occurred to Euphrasia that though a thousand Napoleons would be a very satisfactory sum under other circumstances, it was unlucky to sell her good fortune until she knew what it was. The widow had bought thirty tickets in a determination to make some of the prize. Her negotiation had failed, and she retired. In five minutes after, a travelling chariot drove to her door. Charles leapt up and was in the arms of the fair Euphrasia. He had not discovered into whose hands the prize ticket had fallen a moment, before he was on the road to Lyons, driving as fast as four horses could carry him. The denouement was complete; he brought her five thousand Napoleons as an intimation, and for-averse drowning himself for at least twelve months to come. The whole affair is registered before the civil tribunal of Lyons. The showy widow was an opulent landowner of Carcassonne. The happy pair are at this moment spending their honeymoon at Narbonne.

### THE LAST TRIAL OF FIDELITY.

The reign of Napoleon worried, and ransacked as it has been by the writers of memoirs, recollections and histories, is a mine that still has a multitude of rich, and as yet, unexplored veins. The history of the secret associations that sprang up in the latest days of the empire, would form a most curious and interesting volume, and there would be no lack of materials to fill it. The society of the United Brothers alone, would furnish pages of the most absorbing interest, while nothing could appeal more forcibly to the imagination than the strange and dramatic episodes connected with its mysterious initiations. Perhaps a hundred incidents might be related as striking and well conceived as the following:

An officer of the French army, having incurred the suspicion or resentment of the Emperor, thought it expedient to abandon his country, and take refuge in one of the Austrian provinces; and here he became advised of, and initiated into a society, the object of whose formation was to hurl to the ground the Colossus whose arm smote and governed the whole continent of Europe with a scepter of iron. One day a letter was brought to him, containing the usual signs and passwords of the society, and requiring him to repair on the following night to a secluded spot in a forest where he would meet some of his associates. He went, but he found nobody. The orders were repeated four times, the officers sought the appointed place, with no better success than at first. On the fifth night of his appearance at the rendezvous, after waiting some time, he was on the point of returning, when loud cries suddenly arrested his attention.

Drawing his sword, he hastened to the spot whence they seemed to proceed, and was fired upon by three men, who on seeing that he remained unwounded, instantly took to flight but at his feet lay a bleeding corpse, in which by the feeble light of the moon, he in vain sought for tokens of returning animation. He was yet bending over the dead man, when a detachment of chasseurs, summoned apparently by the noise of the pistols that had been discharged by himself, came up suddenly and arrested him as the assassin. He was loaded with chains, tried the next day, and condemned to die for his supposed crimes. His execution was ordered to take place at midnight. Surrounded by the ministers of justice, he was

at a slow pace, by the light of torches, led to the fatal place, to a vast square, the center of which was a scaffold, environed by horsemen; beyond these were a number of groups of spectators, who muttered impatiently; and at intervals sent forth a cry of horror.

The victim mounted the scaffold; and his sentence was read, and the last act of the tragedy was on the point of fulfillment, when an officer let fall a word of hope. An edict had been promulgated by the government, offering pardon and life to any condemned criminal, who should disclose the members and secret tokens of a particular association, the existence of which the Frenchman to whom the words were addressed had lately become aware of, and of which he had become a member. He was questioned, but he denied all knowledge; they urged him to confess, with promises of additional reward—his only reply was a demand for immediate death—and his initiation was completed.

All that passed was a terrible trial of fidelity to those who surrounded him were members of the society, and every incident that has been described, from the summons to the last moment of expended death, was only a step in the progress of the fearful experiment by which they sought to determine the trustworthiness of the neophyte.—Foreign paper.

## POLITICAL ADDRESS.

From the Baltimore Republican.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of Baltimore, held on the 25th of May, the following Address prepared by a Committee appointed for the purpose, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the Officers, and printed in the "Republican," with a request that it be copied into all the Democratic papers in the State.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow Citizens:—We have taken the liberty of addressing a few remarks to you at this important crisis in the history of the State, the one old Aristocratic Constitution, a partial reform has recently been effected, by Legislative action, and in a few months you will be called upon to exercise the inestimable right of electing a Governor and a Senate. Neither of these branches of the government have ever been elected by the people since the emigration of our colonial ancestors and their settlement in Maryland. This reform, partial as it is, is a step with hope, and opens before us a prospect of unbounded influence of the people upon the government. The old system of the darker ages, which were transported hither by the Lordings of our Colony, from the wreck of the Federal System in England; and which their admirers have been struggling to retain as essential ingredients in our Constitution from its adoption to the present period. The march of improvement is on ward, and the intelligent citizens of the State although long baffled in their progress towards reform by those who held the reins of power by means of the rotten borough system of representation in the Legislature, have at least by their perseverance and firmness effected a partial reform of some of the most prominent and odious features of the Constitution. Finding their reasonable petitions disregarded and vexatiously postponed from session to session by the ruling party in the Legislature for many years, the people of Maryland, animated by one spirit, rose in the majesty of their strength and with a voice that reverberated from Hill to Valley, & from City to Hamlet, demanded a redress of Constitutional grievances. This was appealing from their sense of justice to their fears, and it was not until the system of government was thrown out of joint by the action of the reform electors that any reform was conceded by the party clothed with a little brief authority. The reform bill in England was opposed by the Lords until they lost the power of defeating it any longer, and then they passed it. The ruling party that passed our reform bill were the only party in the State opposed to reform, and they resisted it until they lost the power of governing without it. There would have been no government for them to administer without a Senate, and the refusal of the 19 reform electors to go into an election of a Senate unless the Whig electors would agree to elect Senators favorable to a reform of the Constitution, prevented an election from being made, there not being enough Whig electors to elect a Senate by themselves. The wheels of government were locked and brought to a stand by the reformers, before the Whig party consented to any change of the Constitution. There could be no government in Maryland even under the old Constitution to which they adhered with so much pertinacity without a Senate, notwithstanding Governor Egle's protestation. Who can believe that if the Whig party could have elected a Senate, they would have passed the present Reform Bill? They promised us no reform until they were reduced to the last extremity of political existence. A reformed Constitution or no Government was the only question left for them to decide, and they decided in favor of the first alternative, because they knew that if the old government was abolished, the citizens would call for a convention and erect a new one upon purely republican principles, much less adapted to their interest and taste, than the present constitution as partially reformed by themselves. The fact is that we are much dissatisfied for what has been withheld from the people by the present reform bill as the whigs are for what has been granted by it. We would beg leave fellow citizens to call your attention to the election to be held in this State next fall, agreeably to the provisions of the reformed constitution, and urge upon you the necessity of forming a perfect system of organization for the purpose of insuring the success of the Democratic cause, & we pledge ourselves heartily to co-operate with you in all your efforts to support the wise policy of the administration of the general government. We are convinced that the temporary defeat we suffered at the last congressional election in this city was in part owing to our want of proper organization, & a too great reliance in our neighborhood on making proper arrangements to bring it to bear upon the enemy. We assure you

that we have felt no diminution of our zeal, and little or none of our strength, and our fear is that our late defeat may have had some effect in discouraging such of our friends as are not apprised of the causes that produced it. The causes are well known to us, and we are perfectly confident we have it in our power to overcome them. One of the causes was our total neglect of organization, this enabled them to take us by surprise. They on the other hand having, no doubt, received private intelligence from the Governor, when the election would take place before it was published, had more time to get ready. They organized in secret, & acted every where in concert, without ever letting us know that they had any expectation of getting a majority in the city.

They offered no bets as has hitherto been customary with them, and talked as if they had no hopes of beating us in the city until about noon of the day of election. These proceedings being totally at variance with their habits and usual mode of attack, threw us off our guard, and we were defeated before we knew that we were in danger. Their secret resources were profuse and they brought all their forces to the polls. That we have suffered very little decrease in our number since the election in July, 1837, will appear from a comparison of the votes polled in the city then, and the number polled at the last election. In July there were 11,809 votes taken, whereas, at the last election in April, there were only 11,284 taken, being 515 votes less than in July. These absent voters were generally mechanics or fishermen, employed at the wharves on the Susquehanna and Potomac, & could not leave their employers and return to the city to vote, without forfeiting their wages. Nearly all this independent class of men are well tried supporters of the Democratic cause, and if they had been at home to vote and exercise their influence among their friends, we have reason to believe that the result instead of being a majority of 632 for the Federal candidate, would have been a majority for the Democratic candidate, notwithstanding all the other sinister causes that operated against us on that day.

It is not to be disguised, that the embarrassments which have for a short time past obscured and misrepresented the policy of the administration of the general government, have cast a transient influence over the politics of this city; but the bright dawn of the resumption of specie payments in the east, must in the course of a few months so clearly develop the practicality of this policy, in relation to the specie circular and the sub-treasury bill, as will place it beyond the fear of successful opposition. A sound specie currency must inevitably supersede the circulation of all the small notes issued by State Banks or incorporated companies, and restore us as it were, to the Golden Age. The non-resumption of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States and its dependent auxiliaries, is at this time the only obstacle to a circulating medium of gold and silver for all the ordinary purposes of life. This institution first violated the old charter by re-issuing the notes of the Bank of the U. States to the amount of millions unknown; Secondly, violated and forfeited its new charter granted by the Whig Legislature of Pennsylvania, by suspending specie payments; Thirdly, violated this charter a second time by converting it, self into a cotton trader, and bartering its own notes for the paper of the Southern Banks at an enormous discount, then purchasing cotton with the Southern notes at their par value, and shipping it to England; And still refuses to redeem its notes in the preposterous hope that such outrageous maneuvering will be misunderstood by the American public until the people and the administration of their choice shall both be subjected to its irresponsible domination. It appears to be attempting to assume the attributes of an over ruling power, which the ancients designated by the title of destiny, and to which Gods and men were alike subjected. What law can punish it, what charter bind it, or what Legislature control it? There is nothing to which it pays the least respect but public opinion, and that it attempts to direct. It is a vast political engine that does more to regulate public opinion than the currency, and has taken the field against the government, where all its resources and expedients have for several years been constantly applied to the overthrow of the administration, and the destruction of republican independence. When the New York Banks suspended, the President of this Bank declared that he could have continued specie payments and only suspended because they did. They have resumed, and continued specie payments ever since 10th May, 1838, but he still continues the suspension, in defiance of public opinion, and in violation of all obligations both legal and moral, for the purpose of defeating the policy of the government. Mr. Biddle expresses this in his letter to Mr. Adams of April 5th, 1838, wherein he says:

"The true question then, after all, is whether the time has arrived when the banks should announce that the causes of the suspension, which then satisfied the community, have ceased to exist, and that the suspension itself, with all its necessary attendants of restriction need no longer be continued. To that enquiry I now proceed. And—  
I. What were the causes of suspension? They were the Specie Circular, which forbade the receipt of any thing but gold or silver at the Land Offices—the mismanagement of the deposits—which scattered them to the frontiers—the clamor raised by the Executive against bank notes, which alarmed the people for their safety, and caused a run upon the banks for specie. Now, have any of these causes ceased? On the contrary, are they not all still in full force? The Specie Circular is not repealed."  
In the succeeding part of the same letter he says further:

"If the credit system of the U. States and the exclusive metallic system are now fairly in the field, face to face with each other. One or the other must fall. There can be no other issue. It is not a question of correcting errors or reforming abuses, but of absolute destruction, not which shall conquer, but which shall survive. The present struggle too must be final. If the banks resume and are able by sacrificing the community to continue for a few months, it will be conclusively employed at the next elections to show that the schemes of the Executive are not as destructive as they will prove hereafter. But if they resume and again are compelled to suspend, the Executive will rejoice at this new triumph, and they will fall in the midst of a universal outcry against their weakness. This is perfectly understood, and accordingly all the influence of the Exe-

cutive is directed to drive the Banks, by popular outrage and clamour, into a premature resumption—not a business resumption, general and permanent, but a political and forced resumption, which may place them at the mercy of those in power. They who have special charge of these interests must then beware of being decoyed from their present position. They are now safe and strong, and they should not venture beyond their entrenchments while the enemy is in the plain before them. If they resume, one of the two things will happen; their notes will not be received by the government or they will be received."

We have quoted these passages to show that the Bank has assumed a hostile attitude to the specie policy of the administration; but we do not think that the issue is as Mr. Biddle states it to be, between "the credit system and the exclusive metallic system." The policy of the administration is to receive the notes of specie paying banks in payment at the Treasury. The sub-treasury bill which passed the Senate by a very large majority contains an express provision for receiving the notes of specie paying banks in payment of dues to the Government, and if we could be permitted to volunteer an opinion, we would suggest that our friends in Congress would have promoted the best interests of the party by passing the Sub-Treasury bill in its present shape through both Houses at the last session without hesitation. Why cannot Mr. Biddle resume as well as the New York Banks and what apology can he now offer for continuing the suspension? Public opinion certainly will not sanction nor tolerate such a high-handed breach of his obligations much longer. When he resumes his notes will be received at the Treasury like the N. Y. notes, and what more can he expect of the Government?

The specie policy has also met with opposition from the Banks that still continue the suspension by the advice of Mr. Biddle. When we examine the political relations of these corporations and estimate their capacities for good or for evil, by advancing or withdrawing facilities from a trading community, we cannot be at a loss to perceive the influence that exercise over the elections. There are 13 Banks in this city wielding an aggregate capital exceeding twelve millions of dollars, & discounting to the amount of nearly fourteen millions. Most of them are under the control of Whig directors, and their direct influence upon those who depend upon the credit system, and discount of both accommodation and business notes is appalling. It is scarcely to be expected that those who trade upon the capital of the Banks should support the policy of the Government, whatever it may be, in direct opposition to the system of policy adopted and recommended by the officers of these corporations. The Banking influence is felt here through a long chain of dependencies extending through the various relations of society. But we have two powerful classes of men who can never be improperly controlled by it. The class consists of men who have real capital to operate upon amongst whom our late lamented representative, Isaac McKim, stood foremost. The other class consists of those truly independent citizens who earn their bread by their labor or skill in mechanics. These classes may be injured by the over issues of Bank paper, but they never can be subjected to the domination of the banks. When our confidence is placed upon such men as these we cannot be deceived, and we are determined to arise and put forth all our strength in the approach of contest, and we call you fellow citizens of the Counties to assist us in carrying into effect the wise policy of the Government in providing a sound specie circulation for all the ordinary purposes of life. Then shall the wisdom of the framers of our glorious Constitution upon the subject of a currency tender be made practical to the latest posterity.

With sentiments of enduring confidence in your patriotism and firmness we remain your political friends and co-laborers.

JOHN I. DONALSON, Pres't.  
Richard Marley, } Vice Presidents.  
Robert Howard, }  
John Dalton, }  
T. E. Norris, } Secretaries.  
T. O. Sellers, }

### From the New Era.

FEDERAL PROSCRIPTION ON A SMALL SCALE.

It was on the second day of the late charter election in this city, that a gentleman stepped into a hair dressing establishment in the Second Ward to have his beard taken off. The man of the shop was very polite, requested him to be seated, and having lathered his face and strapped a razor, he forthwith commenced operations.—He had nearly finished shaving one side of the gentleman's face when in rushed one of the barber's friends, crying out in great joy, "Hurra, John, the Whigs are all gone up town to vote in the Fourteenth Ward, and we shall beat them in the Fourth to-day!" "Good!" said the barber, "go it ye Democrats!" These expressions of joy astonished the gentleman in the chair, and turning to the barber he said, with an air of dignified horror

"What! are you a Loco Foco?"  
"I'm a Democrat to the back bone," said the barber.  
"Well, if I'd known that," said the gentleman, "I would not have come here to get shaved."  
"You wouldn't, hey?"  
"No, I wouldn't I'd jump off the dock before I'd give a sixpence to a Loco Foco."  
"Well, if that's your disposition," said the barber, pulling the cloth from his neck, "you may go now."  
"After you finish shaving me," said the gentleman.

"Go now! Leave my shop this instant!"  
"Shave the other side of my face first!"  
"I will not—no money would tempt me to do such a thing!"  
"Well, if you won't take my beard off, let me wash off the lather before I go."  
"No sir, you are welcome to the soap you have on your face, and if you intend to stay here long enough to wash it off, I shall help you out. Leave the shop this instant! If I had known you before, to be such a mean wretch, you should not have come in here at all!"

Finding all remonstrance vain, the poor disappointed, half shaved federal Whig, took up his line of march and left the shop to get the soap off as he might best, uttering "cur-



not loud, but deep," against all the Loco Focos that had existed since the days of Thomas Jefferson, and against all that might, could or should exist from that moment thereafter and forever. The barber swore to the proscriptions Whigs, and said he would give notice that if there were any more among them so mean as to denounce and detest a man on account of his politics, they need not come there to patronize him.

I have heard of a great many instances of Federal proscription, Messrs. Editors, but never knew an instance of it having been so effectually nipped in the bud as in the above case; and cannot help thinking that if all Democrats would behave in the same manner and show as bold a front as did the person before mentioned, there would be less complaint about Federal proscription and less misery on account of it. Laboring men generally will contend for pay for their work and "strike" for a shilling if it is denied them; then why not, in the name of common sense, in the name of Thomas Jefferson, in the name of all that is good and great, contend for something infinitely more dear, more sacred and more precious, to bequeath as a legacy to their children—the right of voting as they please—that "last best chance" of the human race? If the free men of this country would reflect for a moment that but for the free exercise of the inalienable privilege of choosing their own legislators, they would no longer be free, I am sure they would allow no man to dictate to them, who, or what measure to vote for.

I am proud myself, but I would sooner have my throat cut—if it must come to that—than submit to the dictation or proscription of any Federalist or set of Federalists that ever lived.

One of these days I will give you an instance of attempted tyranny over a carman by his Federal "boss."

JONATHAN.

#### From the New York Commercial Advertiser. METHODIST MISSIONS.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held on Monday evening in the Forsyth street church. The church was crowded, and many had to retire from the door without being able to obtain an entrance. The chair was taken by the senior warden, the Rev. Bishop Soule, assisted by Bishop Andrew, Waugh, and Morris, vice presidents. After the singing of an appropriate hymn, the throne of grace was addressed by Bishop Andrew. The presiding officer was unable, from indisposition, to address the meeting, as expected; but after a few remarks, expressing his great satisfaction at once more meeting the Society, as its anniversary, and regretting his inability to speak more than a few words, he gave way to the corresponding secretary, who read an abstract of the annual report. It was a very long, but a very interesting document. Our limits, however, will only allow us to allude very briefly to its contents.

The receipts during the past year were \$90,106.36, and the expenditures \$95,110.75, leaving a balance against the Society of \$5,004.39. The number of missionaries employed, 183; they have under their care 18,480 church members—34 school teachers, and 818 scholars—2 physicians, and 2 mechanics. The Aborigine missions are noticed in the following order:—1st. The Wayanot, state of Ohio.—Here one missionary has the charge of two hundred and thirty members; a school teacher with thirty scholars. 2d. Huron mission.—Twelve native members. 3d. Oneida mission, in the state of New York, one missionary and one hundred and twenty members one school with ninety scholars. 4th. The Onondaga and Menominee mission, one missionary and eighty members, these were from the Onondaga county mission, and are now in the neighborhood of Green Bay, 5th. Includes those Indian of the "star west," namely, the Winnabagoes, the Sioux, and the Chippewas. About one hundred and thirty children are now under instruction, and a great desire is manifested by many of the adults for Christian instruction. There is another branch of this mission, embracing St. Peter's, Crow Wing, and Ottawa Lake, 9th. Is within the bounds of the Illinois conference. 7th. Is the South Indian mission within the bounds of the Arkansas conference, and includes a portion of the Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw nations. Here are eight missionaries, and nine hundred and sixty church members, and eight schools. The 8th is within the bounds of the Holstein conference. The past year has been highly favored of the Lord, and one hundred and twenty of the natives have been added to the church. In this mission there are four missionaries, one of whom is a native Cherokee, named Coeloochee, an eminently useful man. The 6th is in the Missouri conference, and employs ten missionaries, and has five hundred church members, and eighty children in the school. 10th. Is the mission at the Oregon, over the rocky mountains. This is considered one of the most interesting fields of labor among the natives. The distance is so great that intelligence is not often received.—The last accounts were very gratifying. Here is a good native school. This mission consists of twenty-three, including minors, and embraces four missionaries, one male, and four female teachers, a physician, and mechanics.

The Liberia mission, in Western Africa under the general superintendence of the Rev. John S. E. in a most prosperous condition, and the prospects are that the gospel will soon be carried into the interior. There were, at the last address, fifteen missionaries, a physician, and seven school teachers, who have under their charge four hundred and eighty members—seven school teachers, and two hundred and twenty scholars. There are also six Sabbath schools, numbering three hundred scholars. Preparations were making for establishing an academy for the higher branches of an English and classical education.

The mission of Rio de Janeiro promises much usefulness to the American and English inhabitants, and it is hoped it will prove beneficial to the Portuguese. There are now at this place two missionaries and a male and female teacher.

At Buenos Ayres there is one mission, and the prospects are most auspicious. A house of worship is much wanted, and one will probably be soon built, at a cost of some \$8000. A school teacher will be sent to this section of the work.

At Texas there are two missionaries who have commenced their labors under the most promising aspect; already preparations are making for building houses of worship at St. Augustine, Nacogdoches, Washington, and Houston.

Thus far we have sketched the progress of the missionary work in its foreign relations, as termed. The domestic missions are chiefly among the slaves at the South, and in those destitute settlements that grow up little to the support of the gospel. There are employed for the benefit of the slave, nine missionaries, ministering to five thousand and eight hundred and five members of the church. It will be recalled that a vast number of slaves are members of the church in

the towns and cities where they reside, and where there is a regularly stationed preacher. After the report was read the Rev. Thomas Johnson, a missionary among the Shawnee Indians, was introduced to the meeting. This gentleman has the superintendence of those Indians who have been removed into the new country west of the Missouri, and he gave a most interesting sketch of the present state and condition of the Indians—their character, condition and prospects. We regret we cannot give more than a mere outline of his interesting statement. From documentary evidence it appears there are within the jurisdiction of the United States 326,000 Indians, divided into 47 different tribes—these are all on this side of the Rocky Mountains. On the other side of those mountains it is supposed that there are many more, without including those within the bounds of the Spanish territory. There is a crisis approaching in this country, as it regards the Indians, that should be looked to with the deepest interest. A different course must be pursued towards them. They are cast off from their usual means of procuring a support—they are driven now to look for some other. We have been with them said the speaker, in their former home and we are now going with them to their present abode. The speaker here alluded to his long and intimate acquaintance with the sons of the forest, their interesting character, &c. and the effect of the gospel among them.

He mentioned his journey in company with Bishop Soule, who is now in this city, over the vast American desert, where the foot of white man had seldom trod—and, where night after night, their only canopy was the firmament. About seven years ago Mr. Johnson, for the first time, went far beyond the limits of the United States to preach the gospel to those natives who had never before an opportunity of hearing it. When he had first his interviews with the Indians, he found them unwilling to give up the traditions of their fathers, and even after laboring with them some time, they did not appear anxious to try "the new way." However, Christmas day came, and he determined to try the effect of giving them the history of the Savior of sinners. It was the first time he had ever heard such news.

When this chief was asked whether he wanted the missionary to dwell among his people, he answered that he would think about it. A council was called, and the missionary invited to attend. After many speeches and much consultation, it was agreed that the missionary should be allowed to be with them, and to instruct them—they expressing a belief that the white man's religion was what they wanted to raise them to the dignity of men. After some time spent in laboring among this people, the missionary proposed to form a society that had expressed a desire to be instructed. The time arrived, and the meeting was held at the house of the missionary. It had been agreed on that after a sermon the old chief was to give his opinion and to join the church.

When the sermon was over the chief came forward, his hair bleached with the frosts of many winters, he was followed by his son and nineteen others, all leading men of the nation, and here was formed the first church in that western wilderness. Now, on this consecrated spot, there are upward of five hundred church members, and between eighty and one hundred school children. A number had died in the triumph of the gospel; one of whom was the venerable chief, upward of seventy years, who was the first recorded member of the church. A few days before his departure, he called his five sons around him, four were Christians, and the fifth was prodigal. He first addressed the four—"My sons, I am about to leave you. I wish you to contend for the faith you profess. Love your lives in the good cause, if it be necessary, but never desert your God." The eldest son, who was called to him, took both hands in his, and said—"My son, I am about to die; forsake your sins and turn to God. I shall soon leave you; remember the last words I address you;" and while thus engaged, with the hands of his son fast held in his, the messenger of death took him home to his eternal reward.

Persons saved in landing.

Mr. Bird, of Bryan Co. Georgia, as captain of the schooner "Bryant," N. Y., was recently from Pensacola; a young man, name unknown; Jenny, a colored woman; Priscilla, a colored woman, stewardess.

#### From the Frederick Citizen. EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Whig process in this State, taking their cue from Mr. Bond's speech, are teeming with charges of extravagance against the general administration of the country. In order that the people may have an opportunity of judging to what extent the charges are well founded, we have made a comparative statement of the amount of money expended by the General Government, and the Whig administration of this State, last year (1837.)

The Treasurer of the State of Maryland in his report to the Legislature, at the Session of 1837, states that he has disbursed for that year, \$3,745,694. And the appropriations for that year, which he had not yet paid, amounted to

Making in the aggregate \$1,065,564. From this must be deducted the amount of the surplus revenue received from the United States, and not expended, \$961,492.

Leaving the amount annually expended, \$1,104,072. Maryland is but one thirty-eighth part of the Union, if, therefore, we multiply this sum by 38, we shall have the amount of expenditures of the United States, in the same ratio, \$50,354,736.

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury we find that the amount expended by the general government for the same year, \$32,733,584. Or in the ratio of \$17,520,693 less than the economical and prudent Whig Federalists have expended in this State; yet how thankful are they to guard the interests of the people against the extravagance of the general government. It will also be remembered that the expenditures of the government were increased five or six millions beyond their ordinary amount in that year, to protect the defenseless inhabitants of Florida from the tomahawk and scalping knife, of a savage foe.

We ask the people to compare the expenditures of the State of Maryland, not only with that of the United States, but with the expenditures of any other State of the Union, even those which have cost most largely in debt for works of public improvement. Can they will find incontrovertible proof of the extravagance and profligacy with which the Whigs of this State have squandered its resources?

Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, have squandered their money in the same ratio that Maryland has, the following would have been the amount of expenditures for 1837:

Ohio	\$5,616,280
New York	\$4,434,428
Pennsylvania	\$7,020,000

We will endeavor in a short time to lay before our readers, the amount of expenditures of each of these States, for the purpose of contrasting them with that of the State of Maryland.

ed to the command of the boat, and that he was pacing the promenade deck in front of the steering-house; that he found himself, shortly after, upon the main deck, lying between the mast and the side of the boat; that, upon the return of consciousness, he had a confused idea of having heard an explosion, something like that of gunpowder, immediately before he discovered himself in his present situation. He was covered, therefore to rise and walk aft, where he discovered that the boat midshipman was blown entirely to pieces; that the head of the starboard boiler was blown out, and that the torn open; that the timbers and planks on the starboard side were loosed and sagging, and that the boat took in water wherever she rolled.

He became immediately aware of the horrors of their situation, and the danger of letting the passengers know that the boat was sinking, before lowering the small boats. He proceeded, therefore, to do this. Upon dropping the boat, he was asked his object, and he replied that it was to pass around the steamer to ascertain her condition. Before doing this, however, he took in a couple of men. He ordered the boats to be lowered, and two were shortly put into the water, but they leaked so much in consequence of their long exposure to the sun, that one of them sunk, after a fruitless attempt to bail her. He had in the interim taken several from the water until the number was ten. In the other boat ahead there were eleven. While they were making a fruitless attempt to bail the small boat, the Pulaski went down with a dreadful crash, in about 45 minutes after the explosion.

Both boats now insisted upon Mr. Hibberd directing their course to the shore, but he resisted their remonstrances, replying that he would not abandon the spot until daylight. At about three o'clock in the morning they started, in the midst of the wailings of the hopeless beings who were floating around in every direction, upon pieces of the wreck, to seek land, which was about thirty miles distant. After pulling about thirteen hours, the persons in both boats became tired and insisted that Mr. Hibberd should land. This he opposed, thinking it safest to proceed along the coast, and to enter some one of its numerous inlets; but he was at length forced to yield to the general desire, and to attempt a landing upon the beach, a little east of Stump Island.

He advised Mr. Cooper, of Ge., who had command of the other boat, and a couple of ladies with two children under his charge, to wait until his boat had first landed, as he apprehended much danger in the attempt, and should they succeed, they might assist him and the ladies and children. There were eleven persons in the mate's boat, (having taken two black women from Mr. Cooper's boat.) Of these, two passengers, one of the crew, and the two negro women were drowned, and the mate and his companions landed in about three hours after the first boat, in safety. They then proceeded a short distance across stump Island, to Mr. Redd's, of Onslow county, where they remained from Friday evening until Sunday morning, and then started for Wilmington. The mate and two passengers reached here this morning (18th June) about nine o'clock.

Persons saved in landing.

Mrs. P. M. Nightingale, servant and child; of Cumberland Island; Mrs. W. Fraser and child; St. Simons, Geo. J. A. Cooper, Glyn, Georgia; P. W. Pooler, Savannah, Georgia; Capt. Pooler, sen.; Wm. Robertson, Savannah, Georgia; Elias L. Barney, N. C.; Solomon—S. Hibberd, 1st mate Pulaski; W. C. N. Smith, New Bedford; A. Zeuchner, New York; G. W. W. New Bedford; B. Brown, Norfolk, Virginia.

Persons drowned in landing.

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## THE WHIG. EASTON MD. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1838

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
WILLIAM GRASON,  
OF QUEEN ANN'S.  
Day of Election, First Wednesday in October

Q—We failed to receive any statement of the Baltimore grain market by last night's mail.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—James K. Paulding has been appointed by the President, Secretary of the Navy, vice M. Dickerson, resigned. This is one of the best appointments that possibly could be made. Mr. Paulding is a gentleman of superior talent and an ardent and consistent advocate of the leading measures of the Republican party.

On the same day, also, was confirmed the nomination of John R. Livingston, to be navy agent for the port of New York, vice J. K. Paulding.

FIRE.—Repeated attempts within the past week have been made to fire various quarters of the city of Baltimore. Several extensive fires have occurred, and much excitement exists. The Mayor has offered a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

Q—The Steam Ship Great Western, has arrived at New York in 14 days from Bristol. She brings \$225,000 in specie. Also, the intelligence of the death of Prince Talleyrand, in the 84th year of his age.

Q—While, those trial for burning the Treasury Department at Washington, has been for some time pending, has at length been acquitted under the plea of limitations.

Q—A great sensation has been caused in N. York by the premature death of the "amiable and accomplished" Miss Missouri. She had but recently completed her studies, under Mr. Hambling, for the histrionic profession, for which she was said to be well fitted by education and genius, and but little over 16 years of age. The "beautiful and talented creature" recently made her first appearance, on the stage in the character of Alice, in the new drama of Ernest Maltravers, which was attended with the most signal success. It appears that the "innocent and virtuous girl" was the offspring of a base and polluted woman, who in conjunction with her paramours and friends, resolved to drive her from her adopted profession, to which she had been distinguishedly elevated, through the direction of her mother and legally appointed guardian, Jno. M. Bloodgood, Esq. She was continually haunted by her cruel and inhuman persecutors, among whom were several "vagabond scribblers" who diligently disseminated stories well calculated to excite a mind naturally sensitive and feelings unusually keen. These filthy outpourings of a still more filthy and villainous imagination says the Times, found their way to poor Missouri, until she finally became the victim of the base fabrications, and expired, almost a maniac.

The Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, gave as their unanimous verdict, the following: That the deceased, Miss Missouri, came to her death by inflammation of the brain caused by great mental excitement, induced jointly by the violent conduct of her mother, and the publication of an abusive article in the Polyanthos.

HORRID MURDER.

We learn from the Baltimore papers of Saturday that a most savage murder was committed on Thursday night last on Hamstead Hill, it is supposed for the purpose of robbing. The murdered man, received a shot through the abdomen, several stabs from a knife or dirk in the back and arm, and many large gashes on the head and face from a hatchet which was found near the body. The spurious philanthropy and prodigal use of the Executive power of pardon, which have been so largely exercised as a cotemporary have thrown upon the community a complete horde of thieves and homicides. Life nor property is any longer safe, nor will they be, until punishment is made a terror to criminals, and not, as in so many cases at present, a thing of mere form.

The name of the unfortunate individual we are informed is Benjamin Stewart, of Cambridge, who had recently left that place for Baltimore with the intention of going to the West. A man has been taken up and lodged in jail on suspicion of being accessory to the crime.

"The body when found presented a most shocking spectacle. The face had been awfully cut in pieces; and a blow with a hatchet across the nose, glancing upwards, had penetrated the brain, almost cutting off the upper part of the head, and there were several other gashes across the face of the depth of one or two inches—there was also a bullet wound in the lower part of the abdomen. A large new hatchet, of broad axe, with which the wounds in the face were inflicted, was found some distance from the body in a gutter.

The murdered man was seen in the neighborhood during the afternoon, in company with two others, whose names are unknown. They were called at the house of Mrs. Hughes, where they remained some time, and enquired of a widow Asquith, or Atkinson. About nine o'clock the victim called, alone at the house of Mr. Davis and enquired for the same name. Shortly after he left the house a pistol shot was heard followed by the cry of murder. The people who heard the cry were afraid to venture to the spot, & made no inquiry into the cause of the disturbance until in the morning, when the body was found."

The Baltimore Republican says "there are two things that completely broke the opposition—the appointment of Mr. Paulding to the Navy Department and the consent of Mr. Edwin Forrest to deliver an oration before the Democratic Associations of New York. These universal grumblers who are so ingenious in torturing every thing into vituperative attack, are at a loss how to spit their venom at these gentlemen. They feel that in every relation, both Mr. Paulding and Mr. Forrest are beyond the reach of calumny, and so they satisfy

#### FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

It is not a fact that in 1831 the Treasury of Maryland possessed a surplus of thirty-five thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents?

Is it not a fact that your State Treasury since 1832 has been annually showing a larger and larger deficiency?

Is it not a fact that the public debt of Maryland in 1828 was only \$180,947, while at the present time it is about FIFTEEN MILLIONS with every probability of a still further increase?

Is it not a fact that your Legislature was galled into the passage of the odious Indemnity Law, which imposed a tax of one hundred and two thousand, five hundred and fifty-two dollars & eighty-two cents upon the people for the benefit of John Glenn, Reverdy Johnson, and others?

Is it not a fact that your Whig rulers have to borrow annually a large amount of money to pay the interest upon the loans which they have blindly contracted?

Is it not a fact that three commissioners were sent to Europe to negotiate a loan of EIGHT MILLIONS of dollars, who received about twenty thousand dollars for doing what we have been unable to discover, when the business could have been transacted for one third the expense?

Is it not a fact that one of these commissioners was Chief Justice, who neglected his judicial duties by his absence, but received his pay as though he had rendered services for the same?

Is it not a fact that Gov. Venable ordered your State Treasurer to pay to Thomas Culbreth, the Clerk of the Council, between THREE and FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, without his rendering any service for the same?

Is it not a fact that the Senate refused to confirm his nomination as Secretary of State under the reformed constitution because of this improper transaction?

Is it not a fact that Venable is equally culpable with Culbreth in this high handed measure—and equally unworthy of the Senate as well as the people's strong reprobation?

Is it not a fact that five hundred dollars too much was paid for printing the report of the above what it was worth?

Is it not a fact that 300 dollars were paid to the Messenger of the Council, for looking at the State House a few times throughout the year?

Is it not a fact that your taxes are enormous, high, and is it not owing to the policy of your State rulers?

Is it not a fact that a registry law has been imposed upon your brethren of Baltimore, as a fee for a general property qualification law?

Is it not a fact that your Whig rulers can sustain themselves, and delude you, by the prodigal use of the credit of the State?

Is it not a fact that a DIRECT TAX threatens the farmers and Mechanics of the State to enable her to meet the heavy liabilities incurred by those who wield her political destinies?

Here are a few of the many stubborn facts that can be adduced as the offspring of Whig Legislation in the small space of five or six years. Fellow citizens are you determined to shut your eyes to the evils that hang around you and surrender the proud inheritance of freemen without a struggle? Will you not arouse, reflect, and redress the wrongs that are heaped upon you. Will you sacrifice the prosperity of your children and generations yet unborn at the suicidal altar of political corruption? We cannot think it! Your virtue, your patriotism, your political sagacity cannot suffer you to be hoodwinked longer by the vain promises of a party that have done nothing but deceive, delude, and defraud you.

WHAT HAVE THE WHIGS DONE?

They have emptied your Treasury & made a Bankrupt of your State.

They have loaded you with taxes and deceived you with promises.

They have been compelled to borrow money to pay the annual expenses of the State government, & yet have told you "all's well!"

They have entailed upon you the enormous debt of FIFTEEN MILLIONS of dollars, and yet call upon you to sustain them in increasing it still higher. Freemen will you do it?

Q—On motion of Mr. Grundy the Senate on Thursday last took up the bill for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. The amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee making the operation of the bill to correspond with the laws of the respective States was agreed to, and it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 35 to 4. Subsequently it was taken up by consent, read a third time and passed. We are really glad of this decided rebuke to those State Legislatures who still hold on to this abominable relic of barbarism. If it had not been for the Whigs in the Legislature of Maryland, a similar law would now have been in force in this State. [Baltimore Rep.]

The Baltimore Republican says "there are two things that completely broke the opposition—the appointment of Mr. Paulding to the Navy Department and the consent of Mr. Edwin Forrest to deliver an oration before the Democratic Associations of New York. These universal grumblers who are so ingenious in torturing every thing into vituperative attack, are at a loss how to spit their venom at these gentlemen. They feel that in every relation, both Mr. Paulding and Mr. Forrest are beyond the reach of calumny, and so they satisfy

themselves with some extremely small wit about "authors' harmless puns about 'debuts' and full houses."

Q—We have the most cheering intelligence from all sections of the State. Grason, the Queen Ann's FARMER, is a distinguished favorite throughout the state, and our friends will enter the campaign in fine spirits and with a zeal worthy of the great cause. Let no honorable effort be wanting on their part, and we fear not the issue. The reflecting portion of the people are becoming daily convinced of the ruinous policy that now sways the political destinies of Maryland, and deeply sensible of the political degradation that awaits them by longer confiding in the party that has by oppressive Legislation already humbled the state, will at once arise, gird on the armor of defence, and hurl from their high places, men who are prostrating at their feet all power and every measure calculated to insure their salvation. Drugged into a death-like stupor must be that man who can look composed by upon the unparalleled boldness of our Whig Rulers. We believe however that the first Wednesday in October next will be the glorious dawning of a new political era in Maryland. Our opponents, reluctantly driven into Reform, will now contend with the desperation of dying men to retain their ill-gotten ascendancy, and once again endeavor to triumph over the people. With an army of four thousand office-holders they expect to win the day with ease. But these fearful odds should not deter a single soul from battling with all his energies. The people are with us; and by their resistance the unaltered banner of Democracy that has been kept gallantly flying through many a hard fought contest in Maryland, will ere long be carried to the very walls of Whiggery and triumphantly float over the scattered forces of a bold and reckless Junto. Freemen

"Shall we resign  
Our hopes, renounce our rights, forget our wrongs,  
Because on impotent lip beneath a crown,  
Cries—"Be it so!" Never!

Q—A Mr. Bond of Ohio has made a speech! It is a complete model—properly of all the new year resolutions that emanated from the pen of a statesman. It occupied eight days, and cost the people three thousand dollars. Eight times three is twenty-four. Pretty well Mr. Bond; try it again!

ATTENTION WHIGS.

Have you heard the instructions of South Carolina, commanding her Representatives in Congress to support the Independent Treasury scheme? We hope you have, and are pondering upon the fact, suffer us to introduce to your notice the following paragraph from the

In the "Cumberland Advocate," as sterling a democratic paper as we have on our exchange list, we find a memorial to Congress, praying the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill, signed by Daniel Raymond and G. Friend, Esqrs. county. The reasons urged by these gentlemen are strong and conclusive, and we regret we have not space to insert the memorial in our columns. The editor of the Advocate says these are not the only Whigs in Allegheny county who approve Mr. Van Buren's financial policy, but that there are others honest and independent enough to avow their sentiments, even though the rod of ban influence may be raised over them. Mark our predictions.—Before many years shall have rolled round, a total separation of the finances of the Government from all banks will be demanded by four fifths of the honest and intelligent freemen of the Union, if that measure should not be adopted at once.

Q—The Editor of the "Madisonian" a few days since basely asserted in substance, that Mr. Snyder, of Illinois, had changed his view as to the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and that he would now vote for the measure from the circumstance of being invited to dine with the President. Mr. Snyder was one of the few Republicans who assisted in making this man printer to the House, and he has thus been rewarded. In the House on the 5th inst. Mr. Snyder, asked leave to make a statement in relation to the charge. Leave being granted, Mr. S. rose and said:

Mr. Speaker I am constrained, by a sense of justice to myself and to the people whom I represent, to notice an editorial article in the Madisonian of yesterday—a paper printed in this city, and edited by Thomas Allen, printer to this House. The article is headed "The Illinois delegation—the Sub-Treasury." Sir, I will not take up the time of this House by reading it; all of its members have doubtless seen it; and I will not affect to disguise the fact that this article is intended for me. There are but three representatives from the State of Illinois, and I am the only one of that delegation, to my knowledge, who has given any intimation that he would support the Sub-Treasury bill. I would not now, in this manner, notice this article, were it not that the editor of that paper is an officer of this House. In these days of the licentiousness of the press, every public man receives a full measure of abuse; and I would have taken my share in silence, emanating from almost any other source; but emanating from the official printer of the House, and by the official character of the editor, I feel bound to take this notice of it, in order that a antidote may go forth with the poison. It is true, the article makes no direct or specific charge of corruption. It is worse: it intimates it. Were it specific, I could more readily defend my character from the foul charge. The author of the article intimates that I have solicited Executive favors and Executive smiles, and that promises and favors have been returned. Sir, I am not an applicant for office, neither have I ever received the smiles, promises, or favors of the President. Justice to him and to myself demands of me that here, in my place, I should say that, as well as the charge of corruption insinuated by the article, is false and malicious.

The manner in which the editor of the Madisonian has violated his pledges made to the people of the Democratic members of this House

before he namely, a ministerial Democratic ther notice Extract Doing Others dream? One night folles of down in of the w instantl ternal pil tress. council Pandemic down upon Dejection a dark cl bled, and and fear, ance of a thetic ter tion of de ing, Sals concili- "Nob toils, my that you thing w kingdom danger, am filled He pau bosom of his addi army, r opening and our He was The cou He resu comper You sh the head others, I day in e overlat Others the fire onvies men. They a ful dom aries, fo upon Mr Thomas are play ry plagi Southan ew y reach end, it all. E "rav' what i gines to them St Poor R what w but I c be statu ap in as earth, trying telling Society may ca The natu be con And m that so faithl my su grupe pale, and the of litt Tracti great so the tagon Everl heave Knavt ing r with t their that I fulfill is at a toman thous are a new: parte ruling shed cil Lo dispa looki cil ry: h was e "subje theree see a h here nary m make bold our Che com here h still com oncom vil, sion be that out mon devt this the ab the com pow tren cou it cov the wa was a Fik







## Important to Farmers. A NEW AND IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND Threshing Machine.

Having obtained Letters Patent, bearing date February 6th 1833, for an improvement on a PORTABLE HORSE POWER, for propelling Threshing Machines, Clover Mill, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consist in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings been surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect, and hazardous to those who may superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil, during the operation or from a neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary, which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from being dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain, it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, north of Brandywine village, Del., where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring states. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Pennsylvania, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; and Cecil, Kent and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester and Burlington, N. J.—Wm. H. Curtis, Agent Easton, Md.; where these machines have been justly celebrated and given entire satisfaction.

JESSE URMY.

June 5, 1838.

P. S.—Corn shellers made to order of the latest improvement. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

## MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County informs the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

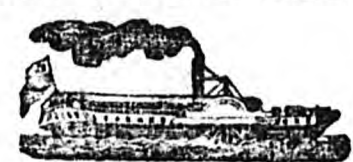
The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl—Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

April 10, 1833.  
The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public, is that in reference to which the following is described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations of shells, in the secondary order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now a progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur."

## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND

HAS commenced her usual route, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.

All baggage at the risk of its owner.

April 3, 1838.

## Look Out.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for arrears of Postage will come forward and pay the same, as I am determined to give such no further credit if they do not more punctually to their promises every quarter. This notice is not intended for those who have remembered the beginning of the quarter.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

May 22 31

## WANTED.

A youth of thirteen or fourteen years of age to learn the Tailoring business—one from the country would be preferred. Apply to.

JOSHUA CHILCUTT.

May 22, 1838.

## NOTICE. The Thorough Bred Horse,

## DUKE OF OXFORD,

Will stand at the subscribers farm, near the Chapel, Wye Mill and Easton, in Talbot County—Queenstown and Centerville, in Queen Ann's County—at each stand once a fortnight. The above horse is stand by imported horse John Richards, his dam by Chance Medley, grand dam Caroline White Emory's Lady Clifton. For further particulars see Handbills.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

Talbot County, Md. March 20th, 1838.

## NOTICE.

The Thorough bred Horse, **UNCLE SAM**, Will stand at Denton, and Federalburg, in Caroline county, New Market, and Cambridge, in Dorset county, and Trappe, Talbot county, every other week, and the balance of the time in Easton, for particulars see Handbills.

March 6, 1838.

## The Thorough Bred Stallion,



## SASSAFRAS,

THE subscriber has procured the services of this noble animal, for the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the present season.

For compactness of form, strength and fine action, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beautiful mahogany bay, he cannot be surpassed. To be admitted, it is only necessary that he should be seen.

His Pedigree. (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Forman) is equal to that of any horse in our country. A cross from him and our best country mares, for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not be surpassed, it equaled, by breeding from any other horse in Maryland.

## TERMS.

5 dollars the Spring's chance, 8 dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, 3 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows, the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept. next, the insurance on or before the 1st Feb. 1839, the single leap at the time of putting the mare to the horse.

A mare insured, and parted with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid.

JAMES HARWOOD.

Easton, May 1, 1838.

## PEDIGREE.

SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Ware's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsey-Bell, by McCarty's Cub; his great grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Meggy Lauder, by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g. g. g. grand dam, the imported horse Othello; his g. g. g. grand dam, Spark, who was imported by the first Governor Ogle, Godolphin was got by Col. Baylor's Godolphin, out of a Shark Express was got by Post-Master, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported. Cub was got by Yorkick, his dam Silver Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Bruen. Heath's Childers was got by Baylor's Fearnaught, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Othello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Crab, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was imported by the first Governor Ogle.

SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foal-getter. His produce have been remarkable for their good form, good disposition, and truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of Sassafaras, had.

- 1 cross of old Diomedes, (sire of Sir Archy.)
- 2 crosses of old Shark, imported,
- 2 crosses of Old Fearnaught, imported,
- 1 cross of Kitty Fisher,
- 1 cross of Jinny Dismal.

T. M. FOREMAN.

Sassafaras's stands, for the season, other than Easton, will be stated in posting-bills.

Easton, May 1, 1838.

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS



## MAKING.

THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6 11

(G)

## New Spring Goods.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell at unusually low prices. May 1 1838

## Collector's Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for County Taxes due for the years 1836 and 1837 are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the tenth day of May next—my deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that date without respect to persons.

WM R. TRIPPE.

May 1—3w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a single man that understands the Wheel Wright business, and will give reasonable wages for such a man. For terms apply to JOHN F. ESGATE.

Royal Oak, April 24 3t

## Estrayed.

Left the stable of E. Roszell, on Tuesday last, a small Sorrel Horse, four years old, has a light main and tail, slender built, supposed to have made his way towards Caroline county. Whoever will return him to me in Easton, shall receive TEN DOLLARS & all reasonable charges paid.

J. D. DUNCAN.

Easton, May 15

## SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD, Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. He has just received his

## SPRING FASHIONS.

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be refunded, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published.

May 1, 1838.

## State of Maryland,

CAROLINE COUNTY, to-wit:

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and fifty" and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer to the within application of John C. Clayland, for the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court; and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next for the final hearing of said application before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice, by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday, after the second Monday in October next. Given under my hand, this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

WILLIAM JONES.

True Copy. Test

JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan—this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

## The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODIOUS 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, as 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 strictest attention.

For 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.

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

For Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

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

E. McDOWELL.

Easton, Talbot county, Md. 2

Nov. 14, 1837.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton CALLED THE

## 'Easton Hotel,'

LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq.

He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of strangers and the Public generally.

He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Easton, Jan. 2, 1838

## Pump Making, Well Digging, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has located himself in Easton, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business. He can give the best testimonials of his capability to execute work in the neatest manner.

PUMPS repaired at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Persons residing out of the county can address him through the Post office, post paid, and their orders will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant,

EDWARD CARTEY.

Easton, April 10 3t

## DENTON HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

## Brick Tavern

situate in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin, & for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE

## DENTON HOTEL

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.

For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or

MARCELLUS CAIN,

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

May 15 11

## Easton and Baltimore Packet,

via, Miles River Ferry.

## SLOOP JANE.

JOHN HORNEY—(MASTER.)

WILL leave Miles River Ferry Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, and returning, will leave Baltimore every Wednesday following at 9 o'clock (A. M.) for Easton, and continue to sail regularly on the above named days during the season.

## THE JANE.

Is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers at the following terms viz.

Passage and fair \$1, freight on hogheads 50 cents, ditto on barrels 12 1-2, and all other freight in like proportion.

N. B. Capt. John Horney will attend regularly at Easton every Saturday, all orders to be thankfully received and punctually attended to, as the owner of the above named (Jane,) is determined to spare no trouble or expense to give general satisfaction to all who may patronize his boat.

Miles River Ferry, April 10th, 1838.

## RATCLIFFE.

A beautiful bay with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, raised by Henry Hollday, Esq. will travel the ensuing season through Talbot and Queen-Ann's, commencing at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant. He will stand each alternate week in the above named counties—at the following places—Easton, St. Michaels and Trappe; at Centerville, Queenstown and Kent Island. He will be let to Mares on the following terms—5 dollars the spring's chance, 10 dollars to ensure, and 3 dollars the single leap; in each case 25 cents to the groom.

As to bone, figure and action, it is believed this horse is excelled by none in the county, the public however, will judge for themselves upon these points. Ratcliffe was sired by Mr. Randolph's fine horse Rinaldo, his dam by Wm. R. Stewart's Messenger (who obtained the prize at the Easton Cattle Show) he by the celebrated horse imported Messenger.

Ratcliffe's grand dam was a thorough bred mare raised by John Edmondson, Esq.—Thus it appears that he is descended from the finest blood in this country. Sir Archy on the part of his sire, and imported Messenger on the side of his dam.

EDWARD ROE.

Talbot county, March 20 11

## TAILORING.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Talbot, and the adjoining counties that they have purchased of Mr. Wm. F. Parrott, his entire establishment, where they will carry on the above business, in all its varieties. They solicit the public patronage, and a continuation of the old customers, pledging themselves to execute their work with neatness, durability and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

Every attention will be paid to the latest FASHIONS, and by care to business they hope to merit a liberal support.

JOSHUA CHILCUTT, HENRY JOHNSON, FRISBY M. WEEDEN.

Easton, April 3, 1838.

For BLANKS for Magistrate's Courts for sale at this office.

## BOOT AND SHOE



## MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have taken the shop on Washington street, between the stores of Solomon J. Lowe and Oldson & Hopkins where they are prepared to carry on the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, in all its various branches.

They solicit a share of public patronage, pledging to execute their work in the most durable manner and on reasonable terms.

THOMAS SYLVESTER, CAIN M. CLARK, THOS. CHILCUTT,

April 10 3w

## TUSCAROR A



For the accommodation of those who have applied for the services of this superior animal, (since the forty mares to which he was limited were engaged) and of any others who may desire them, he will be let to mares from the fifteenth of June to the first of August, at the following reduced rates; Chance—eight dollars, payable at three months after the expiration of the season. Insurance—twelve dollars payable at nine months after the expiration of the season, if the mare has been impregnated or paried with. Twenty-five cents to the groom.

A deduction of one fourth will be made from the above rates, where payment in full is made before the time specified.

Stand—At Easton every Tuesday—at the Trappe every Saturday and at his stable Oxford Neck.

T. TILGHMAN.

April 10th, 1838.

## COMBINATION

OF LITERARY TALENT;

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

The Lady's Book,

Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical

IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement.

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

## THE LADY'S BOOK

AND

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

WERE UNITED, AND NO MORE EDITED BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE,

Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Potts, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in lending interest to the pages of

the work, and will add to the above every number of the work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favours he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among the many ladies who have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that

## MRS. SIGOURNEY,

The Hemans of America,

AND

Grenville Mellen,

Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each Number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUS 1—in many cases original.

## SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

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## TERMS.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars, per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars, payable in advance.

All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

Literary Rooms, Chestnut street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.