





it—but the statue of Brutus and Cassius were not there. The historian had said they were more illustrious in consequence of the omission. Mr. Preston brought up the application of this to Calhoun in a beautiful manner, and ended with the fervent exclamation, "Heaven grant that my colleague may continue to give cause for being neglected by the ruling powers in the reign of Tiberius!"

He then referred in terms of the highest praise to the efforts which Mr. Calhoun had made to establish a wide system of defence. I do not pretend to give his words; they were too rapidly and glowingly expressed. But never shall I see one who was present can forget the burst of indignant eloquence with which he referred to the efforts made by the party to destroy his noble colleague.

"He constructed," said Mr. P., "the whole system of fortification—placed the key stone raised the arch; and now the statue of ANTONIA is to be placed upon it and he the great author and supporter of the fabric is to be crucified and martyred!" These words were accompanied with a stamp of the foot, that echoed through the chamber.

Mr. Preston next showed us what he can do in the way of investigation and cool argument. He brought before us various sums which had been appropriated under former administrations, for certain military purposes, and compared them with the appropriations made while the present administration has been in office, and showed that more money had been voted for these purposes to the present powers, than had been during the twelve years preceding the accession of General Jackson to office.

Mr. P. did not quarrel with the amount that had been appropriated. "But," said he, "Why all this clamour of the defenceless condition of the country that is continually thundered in our ears from the columns of Olympus to the very base—the great and little thunder with which we are stunned, day after day? Where are the millions upon millions that have been liberally appropriated?"

He went over the various items of expenditure under the head of Military service, one by one, and comparing the times of Monroe and Adams, with the halcyon days of the Military Chieftain, he showed that in respect to every item, the appropriations given to the leaders of the GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY (Mercy on us!) far transcended the limits prescribed under the former administrations. What had been done with the money, who could tell?

Passing from this, he gave a severe rebuke to the Executive, for still doing out these complaints about our defenceless position in his late communications to Congress; and especially for the want of dignity and propriety in making them the order of the last message, when he came into the Senate, standing between two great nations of Europe, England on one side, France on the other, and our own people on the other.

I have not time to go over one fourth of the topics which he handled with the power of a master. I shall only glance at a few of the principal ones. When Preston gets upon his sarcastic key, he dithes with it in a manner that is inimitably light, graceful, and captivating. Of such a character were his remarks on the spanking state of preparation in which the fortifications reported to be perfect, were. Nine of these were said to be complete; and in all of them there ought to be mounted at least nine hundred guns. But how many are in reality mounted—the immense number of twenty-five!

In the course of some observations upon that portion of Benton's speech which referred to the Public Lands, Mr. Preston paid an eloquent tribute to the spirit, industry, and enterprise of the Western people. But he contended, that the Senator from Missouri was mistaken in saying that they paid a high tariff on these lands. "A TARIFF?" exclaimed the orator, "if there is any thing in the case, that can be justly called by that name, it is not felt by the people of the West? Sir, who purchase those lands? Who people that country? Who are they that have their capital and the most active, youthful and vigorous part of their population devoted to settle and cultivate those immense and fertile territories? It is by these the tariff is felt, not by the citizens of the West."

Speaking of the tactics of the party, in asking for large appropriations, one by one, he employed a beautiful bold figure: "This enormous giant of appropriation is to be brought to the Senate by him—this Committee one member—that another; and thus it is attempted to blind us to the immense proportions of the Colossus!"

I know how difficult it is, by presenting such a skeleton as I have given here, to enable you to form any just idea of this remarkable speech; but I doubt not, when published, it will raise the author to a distinguished name in the temple of Fame.

The most amusing incidents of the day came afterwards, in a scene between the eloquent Carolinian and no less a person than T. Benton.

If there is one man in the universe who entirely miscalculates his elevation, it is his god, and began telling a story about an Italian wench who had recommended her gallant to leave off smoking love, and take to mathematics!

"When Lobb had said all his text, And I had hoped this pudding next, 'Now, to apply' his plumed no more, 'Than all his villain can before,'

sings the poet, and I am sure the 'now' to apply of the immaculate Tom must have played the audience more than even this ridiculous and tiresome story. I recommend the Senator from South Carolina to leave off figures of rhetoric, and take to figures of arithmetic in future.

This joke was received with the most mortifying indifference.

He then turned, his poor artillery in another direction, and denounced Preston for calling the President by the name of Tiberius. Thence he passed on to notice imputations which he said were made by implication, on himself. Not having his perspicacity, I did not notice them at the time. He said it was evident Preston meant to impute to him a base motive in omitting Mr. Calhoun's name from the catalogue he had referred to, and was preparing to manifest all his vehemence of gesture, and pour out a cataract of insolence, when Preston arose, and in the most gentlemanly and quiet manner disclaimed having made any such imputation.—If he wished to have done so, he would not have selected the Senate as the arena.

Benton accepted the disclaimer, and proceeded to make some remarks for the purpose of proving that he had done no injustice to Calhoun; and ended with repeating the sage advice to Preston, to look more to arithmetic and less to rhetoric.

The Carolinian's retort was admirable. "He would not undertake to determine in which province, whether of rhetorical figures, or figures of another kind, the Senator from Missouri was most at home. But he thought that whoever should stand up and lecture others upon the figures and imagery they employed, should be at least as conspicuous for his purity and elegance of taste as the Senator was acknowledged to be!" Referring to his remarks that the anecdote about the statues of Brutus and Cassius was not new nor racy, he said he would not defend it; he would leave the question to be decided by more classical authorities.—As to the remarks that had been made upon his giving the President the name of Tiberius, he said he certainly had no wish that General Jackson should go down to posterity by that name, he hoped that many epithets which were now heaped upon him would be short-lived. And, said Mr. P., turning round and facing Benton directly, "I hope that many names by which he has been called by others, in days gone by, may not stick and be regarded as justly applicable to him!"

The point and force of this appeal made Benton wince, in spite of all the brass in which he is usually encased.—He arose immediately and said something very angrily, about never having been purchased to support the present Administration, and took his seat again, boiling with rage. The Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

I have no time to notice the proceedings of the House. The New York Register passed!

We have just now a magnificent storm of thunder and lightning. Y. L.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 23d, 1836.

I have nothing to say to you to-day, but have just reported over on Saturday to Tuesday.

To compensate for this want of Legislative interest, the annual commencement of St. John's College took place to-day in the Hall of that Institution, and a slight sketch of it, at the same time that it may interest your readers, will afford me material for this day's communication. The ceremonies commenced at ten o'clock by a prayer from the Rev. Pres. Humphreys, after which the Students at the class proceeded to deliver the customary addresses of the occasion. Each of the young gentlemen of this numerous class spoke in a manner which highly redounded to his credit and furnished a practical commentary upon the excellent system of instruction which obtains in this venerable institution. I would be invidious to discriminate, where all seemed to excel themselves so well, but I cannot forget the most of praise to the young gentleman who delivered a very excellent and practical address on the sources of National Wealth. It was replete with sound views and appropriate illustrations, which would not have abated the fame of many older Orators. His allusions to the Pilgrim settlers of Maryland and to those spots of our soil which are consecrated by their first landing, his eloquent complaints of the want of a becoming State pride in illustrating the event, breath of a language that found a landing and responsive echo in the hearts of all who heard him. After the delivery of the addresses by the graduating class, the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, who had been previously appointed for that purpose, pronounced an address to the Alumni of the College. It consumed about an hour's time and was listened to with profound attention and intense interest. He spoke of his former connection with the Institution, and of his wishes for her welfare in the most touching terms. He described the characters of the Professors who at that time had charge of the College, and spoke of their memories with affection and reverence. His remarks as to the duty of the State, to build up and foster a State Seminary of the highest grade, were forcible and conclusive. He answered to the graduates who were about to enter upon the threshold of this busy and active world, his caution to them to avoid those bowditch snares which tempt but to destroy, breathe a spirit of parental solicitude.

On yesterday the President of the College preached a Baccalaureate Sermon to the class who were this day graduated. The literary merits of the discourse were evincive of a classic and correct taste and the highest order of classical attainment, whilst the spirit of patriotic love which pervaded it, manifested the fervent yearnings of his heart for the welfare of the class with whom he had been so pleasantly associated in the endearing relationship of instructor, and from whom he was about to be separated.

GREAT CORN CROP.

Mr. Philip Raybold, of Red Lion Hundred, has sent us the following Statement of the crop of corn produced last season, in three of his fields. Mr. Raybold is probably the largest farmer in New-Castle county, and the following results will show that he may fairly claim a rivalry with the best in the country:

One field of 22 acres,	2,116 bushels.
Do. " 30 do	2,249 and 3 pecks.
Do. " 27 do	1,819 bushels.
79 acres	6,844 and 3 pecks.

It will thus be seen that in a field of 22 acres, the yield exceeded 100 bush. in each acre.

parade. The whole crop on 72 acres, averaged nearly 80 bushels.—*Wilmington Jour.*

LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON.

North Bend, 9th Feb. 1836.

Gentlemen:—Your letter, covering the proceedings of the convention by which I was nominated their candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was received in the due course of the mail, and the resolutions they contained, are such as to create in my bosom feelings of gratitude towards the people of Maryland, which will be cherished to the last moment of my existence. These feelings were greatly increased from the reflection that with a very few exceptions, I was generally unknown to the members of the convention, & exclusively of some of her statesmen with whom I have served in the national councils, but to a few others of her citizens.—While thousands of some of other states I have been associated in scenes, where the difficulties and dangers, to which we were in common exposed, have created a feeling of attachment and partiality, which is often found to be the judgment of good men, and induce them to bestow their confidence and suffrages upon those possessing inferior qualifications. I am not aware of this kind of least of devotion to my fellow citizens of Maryland, and gratified with the reflection, considering the pre-eminent talents of several of the men from whom their selection might have been made, that I am indebted for the distinction with which they have honored me, to the greater length of my public services, and the belief that in the discharge of the various and important trusts which have been committed to me, the confidence of my country has never been betrayed nor its interests sacrificed. This is precisely the ground which I wish to occupy. Conscious of many deficiencies as I am, I have endeavored to supply the place of the qualities I wanted by an ardent zeal and undeviating fidelity.

How delightful is the reflection, that by an assembly so enlightened and free as that of the late Maryland Convention, the candidate in which I so ardently desire to stand before my countrymen, should be accorded such a choice to the freedom with which I have chosen to make, Gentlemen, I venture to say, that should your efforts to place me in the executive chair of this great nation, be successful, that the influence and advantage of that office shall never be used to control or impair it, in any of your future deliberations.—And that if in the year 1840, your own great patriotism, or any other cause, should be the theatre for the exhibition of another national convention, it shall be, as far as my efforts can effect it, what that of 1836 reported to be, "an assembly fresh from the people, the true representatives of their unbiased wishes, the faithful echo of their opinions."

This declaration is made with the full consciousness of the little confidence which is given to pledges of any kind, and my persons situated as I am. I know that the have been made and violated in every age and in every country, where men have depended upon the advancement to the highest office of the good opinion of their countrymen. I am almost every instance the deceiver has been found possessed of grasping and insatiable ambition, (of which the germs might have been discovered in his previous conduct) and generally united with commanding genius and splendid talents. There is, I trust nothing in my previous conduct to show that I possess the former character, and utterly disclaim the latter, my sole reliance, for preserving the good opinion of my countrymen, is my ardent desire to do good to the people, and to be as useful as I can to my fellow citizens have been pleased to allow to me.

With kind consideration,  
I am, gentlemen,  
Your humble servant,  
WM. H. HARRISON.

To Wm. Brady Tyler, President.  
Robert W. Bowie,  
Henry V. Sumnerville,  
Reuben Tait,  
Henry S. Stiles,  
Joseph H. Nicholson,  
John Bowman Kerr.

Vice Presidents.  
Secretaries.

Florida.—It will be seen by the following paragraph from the St. Augustine Herald of the 15th instant, that the Indians continue their work of destruction and decimation almost unmolested.

INDIAN DEVASTATIONS.

The whole of the country south of St. Augustine has been laid waste during the past week, and not a building of any value left standing. There is not a single house now remaining between this city and Cape Florida, a distance of 350 miles, all have been burnt to the ground. On Sunday morning last, a dense smoke was seen in the south in the direction of Bulowville, and it was conjectured that the buildings on that plantation were in flames, and it was known that there is one but Indians in that direction. The smoke was seen in the same direction on Tuesday. On Thursday, it was reported that Gen. Hernandez's houses at St. Joseph's were on fire, and in the afternoon, this report was confirmed by two of General Hernandez's negroes, who stated that they had rode from Mala Compa to St. Joseph's, that morning, and came within a quarter of a mile of the houses, and had a full view of the burning buildings.

They state the houses to have been fired about 7 o'clock that morning, and that every house except the corn house was burning at the time they were there. The Indians had posted sentinels at some distance from the houses, while the main body were dancing around the fire. The negroes can give us no correct idea as to the number of the Indians, but say that there was a large crowd of them. The plantation of Col. James Williams, was also set on fire and destroyed at the same time. Mr. Dupont's plantation of Buen Retiro, was also destroyed. There now remains no doubt of the destruction of Bulowville. It is the opinion of many that after the battle at Dunlawton the Indians, procured a large reinforcement and returned to attack Bulowville. The amount of property destroyed is immense, at Bulowville alone the buildings are said to have cost 100,000 dollars. The property destroyed during the last week on these plantations cannot be less than 200,000 dollars.

Major Gen. Scott has issued the following call on the militia of Georgia, which, it is thought, will be promptly responded to throughout that State.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Milledgeville, Feb. 9, 1836.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, now in command of the Army in Florida, has requested the Commander-in-Chief to furnish him with two Regiments of Mounted Infantry. About three hundred have volunteered their services and will immediately take up the line of march for Picolata.

The Commander in Chief now calls on the patriotic people of Georgia to come forth, and make up the required number. There are thousands of young men, who are able to furnish themselves with good horses for such an expedition, and who, he doubts not, will take pleasure in serving their country in the hour of danger. He therefore now invites such, to make a tender of their services, by companies. Such Volunteers will be allowed to elect their own officers of any grade below a Brigadier General. By order of the Commander in Chief.

BOLLING H. ROBINSON,  
Aid de Camp.

The Major General has also issued the following order. The selection of Maj. Howard is said to be very judicious.

Head Quarters, Ga.  
Milledgeville, Feb. 19.

The Commander in Chief, having determined to organize a Battalion of mounted infantry, to be employed on the western frontiers of Georgia, for the protection of the people against the hostile incursions of the Creek Indians, has appointed John H. Howard, Esq. of Baldwin, Maj. of said Battalion, with power to raise by voluntary enlistment, four companies consisting each of one Captain, one first and second Lieutenant, & one Ensign, four Corporals, and 61 privates making in the whole seventy six men and officers to each company.

The Commander in Chief now calls upon the people of the western counties, to form these companies as soon as possible, to elect their officers, and report themselves to Head Quarters. They will be required to serve three months after they appear at the place that shall hereafter be designated at the rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

By order of the Commander in Chief  
BOLLING H. ROBINSON,  
Aid de Camp.

The military force which will be in Florida by the end of the present month, will amount, according to the Savannah Georgian of the 18th instant, to an army of four to five thousand men; viz: from Georgia, two regiments or one brigade, of 1450 men, about one half mounted; a like force, mounted and foot from South Carolina; a regiment of foot, (740 men) from Alabama, and say 900 regulars, including 100 dragoons recruits expected from New York.

From the New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday 24th.

Eight days later from France—Four days later from England.

By the packet ship Charlemagne, we have three dates to the 16th.

The Charlemagne has on board the body of Francis Dupuy, Esq. who died at Paris, Jan. 13th. Mr. Dupuy was among the originators of the line of packets between this port and Havre—one of which bears his name.

Great excesses had been committed at Barcelona. About one hundred Carlists were murdered by the militia.

The city of Guetaria has been captured by the Carlists and burnt. The captured, by the last accounts, remained in the hands of the Constitutionalists.

Much sympathy is expressed both by the London and Paris papers, on account of the late calamitous fire in this city. In Paris a subscription was opened for the relief of the sufferers. It was anticipated that a great many bills would come back dishonored, but in this there will be a happy disappointment.

M. Bois le Compte, has been appointed Minister to the United States to replace M. Serurier, though he will not leave France before the diplomatic relations between the two countries are re-established: the 1st of January was marked by proxy, on the 1st of January, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Greece has solicited his recall in consequence of the King of Bararia, King Otto's father, having remarked, when that diplomat was presented to him on the occasion when he received the visits of the foreign ministers after his arrival at Athens, that he "believed that Baravia had not yet acknowledged the Queen of Spain," an insult for which the Charge demanded a public reparation, which was refused.

The Easton (Pa.) Sentinel, while giving vent to some peculiar language, on the subject of the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, who voted for the U. States Bank Bill, says:

Let our motto be, "REDDRESS AND VENGEANCE." Would to God, that one of these luckless and infamous traitors had his habitation for a time among the democracy of Northampton, and were amenable to us for his conduct! Bitter, bitter would be the cup which the villain would drain even to the dregs, and to his dying day would he remember the revenge of a betrayed people. On his forehead should he carry the brand which forever after would drive every honest man from the contagion of his society.

Lost as these degraded creatures must be to all sense of shame, and all sensibility of reputation, unyielding infamy has no horrors for them, and the heart felt curses of the people have no effect upon them.

If, then, public opinion cannot reach them, tar and feathers must, and if the stigma of villainy which is stamped upon their characters, is to their callous souls and well lined pockets, a matter of indifference, let the hot iron stamp the treason on their foreheads. But enough—the polluted wretches will no doubt meet their deserts; they have incurred the consequences with their eyes open, & nobody will pity them, although the punishment may even go so far as to be proportioned to their crime.

In the late duel, between Messrs. Caldwell and Gwinn, at Clinton, Miss 400 persons were present as spectators.—Caldwell died in about two hours.

Mr. Wilde of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress, is now in Italy.—He has written home a letter recommending to the attention of the Library Committees of Congress, a most rare and valuable collection of ancient works, composing the Library of Count Boudouin in Florence, which is now offered for sale and could be purchased at comparatively a small price. This collection contains twenty five thousand printed volumes embracing the earliest and richest specimens of the Greek and Latin classics that ever issued from any press—the Aldine and other celebrated editions—and upwards of two hundred and forty manuscripts, some of them unique, most of them scarce and curious. It is probable that the Library Committees will bring this subject before Congress.—*Alex. Gaz.*

We learn from the Boston Atlas that the Van Buren meeting attempted at Faneuil Hall, was not only a complete failure, but that it fell flat to the ground.—The nomination of Tecumseh Johnson for the Vice was rejected.—The Atlas says—

"We think this meeting must have convinced the movers in it that Martin Van Buren is as odious as ever to the people of this State. He is more unpopular than Gen. Jackson ever was. No party discipline—no distribution of spoils—no false cry of Democracy will ever be able to shake the established principles and stern integrity of good old Massachusetts! She will never bow down to the worship of idols—whether they be of wood or of gold!"

J. Q. ADAMS.

A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, writing from Washington says:

"Mr. Adams was in the Senate Chamber to-day but oh, how changed! Time was, when every Senator hastened to greet him when he entered the chamber, respect and veneration gleaming in every eye, & eloquence in every gesture. To-day he walked round the chamber, and none so mean as to do him homage. His countenance was pale, and sickened over with a pale cast; his body was bent, and his step faltering. Mr. Southard seemed to be the only Senator who recognized the Ex-President, who evidently shunned contact with Mr. Webster, and walked across the Senate Chamber that he might not fall into his way. The purpose of his visit was to have some motion made by one of the Senators from Massachusetts. After waiting some time, Mr. Davis came in, and Mr. Adams went up to his seat, received a cold but civil salute, explained his business, retired, unnoticed, as he entered. I could have wept over the wreck of greatness."

The Public Lands.—The Surplus Revenue.

In the course of debate in the Senate yesterday, we saw some startling facts, in regard to the Revenue and the Sales of Public Lands.

The amount of Surplus Revenue, or rather of unexpended Revenue, already exceeds Thirty Millions of Dollars.

The amount of receipts from Sales of Public Lands during the last month (January) far exceeds any amount heretofore received, as appears by the following statement, by Mr. Lewis of January, 1835, (then unusually large), and the amount received, as far as the several Land Offices have been heard from, during the corresponding month of the present year.

Receipts from Public Lands.	In January, 1835.	In January, 1836.
Ohio,	42,861	111,145
Indiana,	160,893	531,234
Illinois,	56,745	223,047
Missouri,	43,721	126,545
Mississippi,	188,090	426,331
Alabama,	367,263	257,639
Louisiana,	10,248	79,169
Michigan,	43,072	290,819

Should the sales of Public Lands during the rest of the year bear the same proportion to the month of January, the revenue from the sales of Public Lands alone, during the present year, (1836) will exceed twenty-seven millions of dollars.

Should the proceeds of the Sales of Public Lands not be distributed, as proposed, among the States, nor the revenue divided in some other way, the Surplus Revenue will, in a year from this time, amount, upon reasonable calculation, to FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Nat. Intd.

Post Office.—Mr. Gouverneur will not resign his office as Postmaster, nor do we believe the President will remove him, although some of the abolition men are pressing hard for his removal. The Times hopes that, if a vacancy occurs, we shall have a New Yorker appointed. No rebellion, if you please. If the President thinks fit to send a Seminole here we must submit with decency.—*N. Y. Star.*

Compliment to the Veracity of the President's Official Organ.—Judge White, one of the Senators from Tennessee, and long the bosom friend of the President, thus spoke of the President's official journal on Wednesday last:—

"The gentleman from New Hampshire the other day adverted to the publication of debates in the newspaper in the interest of the Administration, in which a member of the House had given notice of his intention to move the appropriation. If I wished to know (true, that newspaper (the Globe) would be the very last place on God's earth to which I would go to ascertain."

If the descriptions be true which sundry Washington letter writers give of the levees of the President, they must be perilous and wearisome enough. The correspondent of the Portland Daily Advertiser thus describes one of these occasions:

"At about ten o'clock the Band struck up a National March, and the President led the way to the supper room with the lady of the Secretary of State upon his arm, with great

galantry. The press that followed was tremendous, one lady fainted from more terror at the rush, and several others begged earnestly to be permitted to retreat, and to abandon the rash attempt to enter. The supper was very splendid and very crowded. Ladies were accommodated without the slightest attempt on the part of those who were rendering their situation almost unendurable, to relieve them. Yet the champagne flowed freely, and all troubles were soon drowned in the bowl. Such drinking, and eating, and crowding, & squeezing, and dripping, and staining, and wetting, and greasing, and exclaiming, and laughing, and screaming, and trying to get in, and trying to get out, never did I see before. I made three attempts to enter, succeeded at last, and backed out with my toes trodden almost flat, my sides aching from the piercing contact of the sharpest elbows, and my whole system sickened by the attempt, and all I received in compensation was—three cold pickled oysters, a sour apple, and a glass of champagne, half of which was knocked out of my glass by the arms of a lady who was clapping applause at some good thing that the gentlemen attending her had said. Then there was an hour, waiting for the coach, No. 75,—which was working its slow way along from the lower gate, behind about thirty others,—and all this on a rainy, drizzly night,—from which you may gather some little idea of the delights of a Presidential soiree in February."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 5.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison  
of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,  
of Virginia.

The Bill to establish Magistrates Courts in this State has passed the House of Delegates almost unanimously; but we doubt whether it will pass the Senate.—Among other provisions the bill proposes to invest three Justices with power over all civil cases, where the debt and damages do not exceed one hundred dollars, and likewise gives them the cognizance of all assaults and battery cases, where there shall be no evidence to kill.

Attempts have been made in the State Prison of New York, to introduce the cultivation and manufacture of silk—upwards of a thousand Mulberry trees have been set out on the lands adjacent to the prison. It is thought that but little profit will result from it.

Oak Wood was selling in Baltimore on Monday last at 8 dollars per cord and Pine at 7 dollars.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Annapolis, Feb. 28, 1836.

The business of the house, on various subjects the last week, necessarily drew forth much discussion, and in the discussion much warmth and angry feeling was displayed; to begin with the first, which was the week previous, Mr. Richardson of Baltimore city, thought himself aggrieved by an article which appeared in the Hagerstown Torch Light, commenting on some of his official acts and doings, as a member of the House and said to have been written by one of the Committee Clerks, and desired an investigation, as he thought it highly improper that any officer of the house should be permitted to make his remarks on business, before it came up before the House.—Mr. Winder said he too had seen in one of the Baltimore papers (the Republican I believe) a slanderous piece, touching the course he had pursued in the house, charging him with party trickery, thereby endeavoring to mislead the house for political effect in Baltimore county, and demanded the authority, if he held a seat in that House to avow it. Mr. Richardson rose and declared himself to be the author, and claimed the right to make any comments, on the business of the house, that he thought proper. Mr. Winder then told him, he had been requested to correct an error, but had not done so—it was then moved that a committee be raised to investigate the whole matter, which was agreed to and the reference made; but the committee have not yet reported. Richardson not yet content, made another attack against Winder through one of the Baltimore papers, which caused Winder once more to call the attention of the House to the subject, he requested that Mr. R. should explain away or disavow any intention of misrepresenting him. Mr. R. said he had not misrepresented him, for he thought the Journal of the House would bear him out in all he had said. Mr. Winder again requested Mr. R. to disavow what he had said of him; he refused—he had said all he should say.—Mr. Winder said he pronounced it all as false as hell, and that there was but one course left for him. There was also some very sharp words between Mr. Dulany of Charles, & Mr. McLane of Balt. county, also between Mr. Merick and Richardson; and to cap the climax, yesterday a very strange and unprecedented occurrence took place in the Chancery Court room, Mr. Merrick and Mr. V. Mazy had occasion to go up in the Court room, on some business, and while there, commenced a conversation, during which time, and without any other provocation whatever, Judge Bland ordered the Bailiff to take them men out of the room, they not supposing themselves to be the persons alluded to, looked round for the disorderly persons, when lo and behold a second & a third mandate was echoed to take them men out, the officer advanced, and to their astonishment no other disorderly persons were to be found save their two selves; how it will all terminate I am not able to inform you. The report made by a committee calling for

a Convention substitute. The bill, ing any penny at a recent, which was brought for the bill was necessary of interest one and two the bill was Col. Hugh the bill.

The Reform ter being u was postp day by a Dulan, yment of a report upon office of Ch Chancery; he instructed said Court, manner the obedience to his opinions manner he Court of Appeals abused ed, and is The messag Lung, Mart the part of the joint co persons and The joint the memor the sustain timore, clos of witnesses been engag The Br rary, by nish no n The St Friday la of 67 case for next y ber invol The H resigned l the follow Sir:—I form the resigned Assembly made kn ate of the from that This ar to enable sure, to several co by my res In ta which you to the fe frankly c dinary on self as the ated fact which obje from mat associated friends' ish to the sacrifices make. That I can tments, & that i to each their lre. I Hon. M By the G Directe Room m Samuel S. L. Harv Direct Rail Ros Engineer Julius T Annou do do Assist of Irvin resigned H. Frie Swann, Jos. W. Erickson ry Harv Domes Fraile Pennit Enser, For the Mat pany ca Jere Nath TI At a peranc Tne-J Clem ment county in Ju John Dr. J. Thos Esq. We state it is well s deleg tern and Eo short the E for a respo tion, of D

a Convention substitute. The bill, ing any penny at a recent, which was brought for the bill was necessary of interest one and two the bill was Col. Hugh the bill.

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# EASTON & SIZZITTÉ

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**VOL. XIX.**

# EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY

ING, MARCH 12, 1836.

Nº. 11

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**CONGRESS.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
January 29, 1836.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Adams on Friday last:

*Resolved*, That so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress, at the commencement of the present session, as relates to the failure, at the last session of Congress, of the bill containing the ordinary appropriation for fortifications, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into and report to the House, the cause and circumstances of the failure of this bill.

Mr. EVANS addressed the House. He was very glad, he said, after several unsuccessful efforts, at length to have been recognised by the Speaker. It would have been much more agreeable to him to have said several days ago what he now proposed to say upon the subject under discussion; but all his attempts to obtain the floor had been fruitless. — Indeed, he had begun to fear that he should fail altogether, for he had perceived evident indications that this debate was not much longer to be permitted. — He warned his friends, who had a wish to be heard, that the time allotted to them was short; and he apprised the majority of the House, such at least as did know it, that they would soon be called upon to wield that convenient instrument for *suppressing freedom of debate*, now so frequently resorted to in *previous sessions*, to arrest the further discussion.

to submit a few remarks upon them though to do so, and to say what he was about to say, was painful to him in a big degree.

The subject which has already engrossed the attention of the House for several days; said Mr. E., whatever tongue may take, or whatever space fill, had an exceeding humble origin. It sprang ostensibly at least, from an inconsiderable paragraph in one of the newspapers of the city which an honorable member from New York (Mr. Cambrelegue) deemed of sufficient consequence, as it related to himself personally, to bring to the notice of the House. The charge, which he conceived to be made against himself, was by no means a new one; and repetition of it, at this time, would scarcely have attracted any additional notice if the honorable member had not deemed it suitable to invest it with some importance, and to found upon it the novel measure proposed by the honorable mover of this resolution. The important measures for the interest and welfare of the whole country, which are required of our hands, must stand still; the embarrassments which we have been so frequently to hang over the great commercial city which he represents, must continue longer; public and private business must give place in order that the honorable member, upon Atlantican should the Government seems to rest, might have the opportunity of attempting to free himself from charges neither new in themselves nor supported by new evidence, and now put forth in a paragraph which he affects to hold in great contempt. The gentleman has been induced with the opportunity which he sought, and with what success he has met it, the House have witnessed. Such, Mr. Speaker, was apparently the origin of these weighty matters we are considering was one of those who voted with the majority, thereby separating from most those with whom I usually act; in giving permission to the honorable member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) to introduce this resolution. I did so from the distinct perception that the resolution had been previously prepared, and offered in close connexion with, and founded upon the remarks of the member from New York; and I thought I could not be mistaken in the belief that it was a matter arranged and concerted between the honorable gentlemen. I could therefore, be in doubt as to the objects the gentlemen, nor as to the character of the report which might emanate from the select committee contemplated in this resolution, should one be appointed to know it was an *object* I could not prove, and that it would be a *reproach* which would not have my concurrence. Nevertheless, I voted to admit the gentleman's opposition; *useless* though it was, *extraordinary* though it was, I did so simply because I would not be *shrinking*, or in a position which would be represented as *shrinking* from a discussion or investigation as I perceived

to be changed. Gentlemen may have it, so far as my consent goes, just so long as they desire it. Let me not be understood, however, for a moment, as intimating that the minority on that occasion, who voted against the introduction of this resolution, are to be supposed, in the smallest degree, or under any circumstances, capable of shrinking from any discussion or inquiry suitable to be entertained. I doubt not, sir, their motives were far higher; & will commend themselves much more to the approbation of the country, than will the purposes had in view by those who have sought this discussion. Sincerely desirous of promoting the public business, and seeing the utter uselessness, of such a proceeding, they were ready to do their duty to the country, regardless of all imputations which might be cast upon them, and every misrepresentation of their motives. Such sentiments were highly honorable to my friends, and I feel the force of them fully. But, at the same time, sir, I could not perceive the position in which we were placed; and, at a time when upright motives are little appreciated, I knew how easily we might be made to bear the responsibility or the odium of thwarting and suppressing investigation for political and party purposes. For one, I was, though not desirous, yet willing to meet this matter, here or elsewhere. The fortification bill of the last session failed; every body knows it. *How* it failed is of exceedingly little consequence; but, as every body does not know it, I have no desire to keep back that information, let the effect of it be what it may. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambielenz) endeavors to *avoid* the question presented upon this resolution, and to turn the debate in a new direction. He says, 'the true issue is, not who defeated the ordinary fortification bill last session, but who defeated the appropriation of three millions,' which was inserted in it by a vote of the House. *This* is the question which he has chiefly spoken to; and all the precedents which he cites, are only for the purpose of showing that the form in which the three millions were appropriated was not justly liable to the objections made to it. *Is* the gentleman conscious that the charge against the

ly not. Does not the Senate now claim it as a merit? Does any body deny it? Does not every body know that the House was ready, far too ready, to vote the money? Sir, it is no question who defeated the three millions, and the gentleman has labored to little purpose in proving what is no where denied. As to whether the Senate ought or ought not to have voted the money in concurrence with the House, I shall have very little, if any thing to say in the course of my remark; nor shall I enter at all into a discussion of our relations with France. When the proper period arrives to speak our sentiments on that interesting topic, I may be inclined to do so; but, at present, my business lies with the honorable members from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) with the resolution he has offered, and with the speech he has made; and I propose "to join conclusions" with him upon several of the matters he has brought in the discussion. Sir, almost every thing connected with this subject is novel and extraordinary. It is true, a bill of great importance failed to become a law at the last session of Congress; that is not an unusual occurrence. It happens at the close of every Congress that bills fail being finally passed. It happened at the last Congress, in relation to severing which, if not of equal importance were the fortification bill, were yet of very great consequence to the country, would have happened to others also, that making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service had not been converted into an omnibus, to take up all wayfaring and the tardy. And yet, when as this has occurred, it has never before been thought a fit occasion for Executive interference, nor for investigation by a subsequent Congress. The moment in relation to it is altogether unprecedented, and the purposes to be gained do not lie very deeply concealed. Where it originated I know not, but the occasion seems to be seized upon as a very fitting one to throw an additional responsibility upon one branch of the Government, in relation to which the feelings of the President have not, I believe, been misdisguised. It is, in my judgment, very extraordinary that the President should have regarded it his duty to introduce this subject into his message in the term he has used. His duty lies with the bills as Congress send to him for approval, and with those only. He has no just interference with the legislation of Congress; and upon what ground does it stand that he can inspect the Journals of the Houses, examine unfinished business, and undertake arraign before the country, or before successors, either or both Houses neglect of duty? What proper connection with the administration of Government, is to be promoted by that? What purpose is to be gained? What to bring the weight of the Executive to bear upon the independence of

branch of the Legislature which it is known he does not regard with *very especial favor*? Whether such an object be a fit one for the Chief Magistrate of the nation to pursue, I leave for others' consideration. And, sir, if the reference to this subject in the message was *strange and extraordinary*, the introduction of it to the House is no less so. An inquiry into the doings or the omissions of a preceding Legislature! For what purpose? To what end? If we may do so in regard to *one Congress*, why may we not as to *all* which have preceded us? If we may vindicate the reputation on the one hand, or impugn the motives on the other, of the last legislative body which assembled here, and it be an object worthy to engage our attention, where will our labors of that description 'probably terminate'? Far better for the country will it be that we *now* perform our *own duties*, than to employ ourselves in the vain inquiry why our predecessors did not perform theirs. The member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) manifested unusual indignation in reference to the message sent by the Senate, on the last night of the session, reminding the House of the report of conferees upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses respecting the fortification bill: he found *no precedent* for such a proceeding. He had examined the Journals of Congress from the organization of the Federal Government, and of the British Parliament for I know not how many centuries and he called upon the Speaker and all the members of the House, old and young to say whether they had ever heard of such an indignity offered by one branch of the legislative body to the other? Allow me, sir, to inquire of the honorable member, if, in the course of his *very profitable and interesting researches*, he discovered a precedent for such a resolution as he has now offered? If not, I presume, upon reflection, he will not consider the *want of a precedent merely*, so entirely objectionable as he seemed to regard it: his resolution, like the message he reproaches will stand alone—unprecedented in the past, & I trust, unsupported by any thing in the future. But, sir, most extraordinary of all, most unexpected, were the speech of the honorable member, and the object avowed to be such.

promote a good understanding, by casting, in the bitterest terms, gross dereliction of duty upon the Senate, and individual members of it with little short of treason! Such were the *peaceful means* which the honorable member deemed suitable to employ "to restore harmony." Early in his remarks, the gentleman found himself transgressing a rule well understood and, *hitherto*, generally observed—a rule whose purpose is to preserve harmony— which interdicts any allusion, in any branch, to what has been said or done in the other. He declared, upon his responsibility before the house, and upon a higher responsibility than any he could owe to this House, that he would not serve, not merely the letter but the *spirit of the rule*. In what manner this promise was redeemed we have witnessed. He would transfer the location of the place where these things had happened from the Senate of the United States to the office of the National Intelligence, and then quoting, with literal fidelity, expressions used in a debate of the Senate, he proceeded to comment upon them in a tone which I forbear to characterize. On the following day, the gentleman interrupted the remarks, pungent and conclusive as they were, of the honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Wise) "to explain." In what he had said the day before, he alluded to *no individual whatever*; he had no person in his mind; only "*personified a sentiment*;" and that personification he addressed himself to. Such was the explanation. Now, it is not for me to question the sincerity of the gentleman, however difficult he may find it to comprehend the distinction which he attempts. But I may be permitted to say, if he was not referring to what had been said in the Senate—if he had no references to particular members of it—in his own language, "all that eloquence was gratuitous, all that indignation wastefully squandered away;" and I may add, too, that time of this House was also wastefully squandered away. He either had reference, and *pointed reference*, too, to a distinguished member of that body, or he had not. If he had, then he violated as well the rules of the House, as his promise to observe them in letter and in spirit. If he had not, then was his speech an effusion of unmeaning bombast, aimed at nothing, accomplished nothing, proving nothing but the ill-repressed feelings, which prompted it. The great business of the nation must stop to allow the gentleman to run against "*the personification of a sentiment*," and the House exhibits the graceful spectacle of boisterous applause at his fancied success in overthrowing "*a personified sentiment*!"

Mr. Speaker, the honorable member if I do not wholly misunderstand him charges the Senate with the failure of a bill at the last session containing the ordinary appropriations for fortification and, under this general head, he enters into several specifications. He

the temper of the Senate; of its  
and disrespect to the House.  
by its prompt rejection of the  
an appropriation *with but lit-*  
of its adherence to that res-  
of its message to the House  
moments of its existence, re-  
of the report of conferees, by  
bill could even then have been  
goes farther: he assigns mo-  
degrading motives, too, for the  
the Senate, or rather of "those  
?" and he finds matter for  
complaint and accusation, and for  
that body responsible to the  
for the failure of the bill in ques-  
now widely different the same ob-  
near to different minds! We are  
to be swayed by passion and  
and no truth is more general-  
dedged than that the powers of  
fect—the reason—the under-  
are susceptible of the greatest  
the grossest perversion from  
of the heart. Now, sir, to  
the particulars which the hon-  
gentleman has singled out as  
the Senate are responsible for  
of the bill, are precisely those  
demonstrate incontrovertibly their  
affluence and desire to pass it.  
In other words, is the history of that  
passed the House some weeks  
close of the session, in the usu-  
making the ordinary appropri-  
any attempt to increase the  
appropriated by it was voted down  
majority of the House, under the  
the friends of the administration  
minority struggled for larger  
defence; but in vain. The bill  
the Senate. Large and impor-  
tous were made to it there, un-  
commendation and estimates,  
the stool of the Executive De-  
and the bill passed and was  
to the House. So far, surely,  
they are not responsible for the  
the ordinary appropriation for  
defence and means of defence.—  
The control over the bill had ceased  
with the House, and the House  
as Congress was concerned  
it should become a law. It  
there than a week quietly upon  
the table, and until the last  
near the last hour of

tion was raised to the amendment of the Senate, which went to en-  
dorse it. It seems to be expended in fortify-  
ing remote points of the country. But  
the ordinary and unlooked for pro-  
vision was made of appropriating  
three millions of dollars, in addition to  
all which had already been appropriated  
for specific objects, to be expended un-  
der the direction of the President, and  
his discretion, in the military and naval  
service. The minority of the House op-  
posed though they were to arming the  
President with the enormous and dan-  
gerous power—dangerous to the peace of  
the country—which this grant of money  
would have conferred, yet contented  
themselves with a silent vote. The time  
was short. They were anxious that the  
bill should pass, and that other bills the  
pending should pass also. A single  
speech would have defeated the proposed  
amendment, but it would have debated  
the bill also; hence no man raised his  
voice against it. We permitted it to go  
through Committee of the Whole, and  
to pass the House, but we never approved  
it. We gave proof of the sincerity of  
our desire to provide the ordinary means  
for defence, in silently submitting  
that extraordinary, and, as we viewed  
it, alarming proposition. The bill went  
to the Senate. Objections were made  
to this appropriation, in the particu-  
lar form it stood, resting chiefly, if not ex-  
clusively, upon a question of constitutional  
power, as to appropriations so indefinite  
and unlimited, and applicable to no spe-  
cific objects. These objections, and the  
grounds upon which they stood, we were  
well known to the House; and the House  
might have obviated them if it had been  
disposed. I do not say that they were  
or were not well founded. I do not touch  
that point. It is enough for me, that Sen-  
ators, competent to judge, bound by their  
oath to support the constitution, re-  
garded them as fatal obstacles. It was  
their province to determine for them-  
selves. They had the same right, as I  
lay under the same high obligations  
to exercise their judgments fairly and  
passionately, as pertained to the House,  
and there is no reason to doubt that they  
acted in obedience to their solemn  
oath of duty. That duty compelled  
them to disagree to the amendment of the  
House, and they fulfilled it promptly,  
perhaps, as the gentleman says, "with  
but little debate." The House then  
insisted upon its amendment. The next  
step of the Senate was to adhere to  
disagreement; passing over the interme-  
diate stage of insisting also. Why  
this? What is the true reason for the  
prompt proceedings on the part of the  
Senate? The gentleman sees in this  
nothing but disrespect, and indecor-  
ous and insolence, and a determination to  
defeat the bill. More time should have  
been taken—debate should have been  
had—all the forms of parliamentary  
etiquette should have been observed. Yet  
sir, does not the honorable gentleman

collect that the hours, nay, the very minutes, of that Congress were numbered, and were fast wasting away? In addition to its business of legislation, the Senate was pressed with business of an executive character, and every moment of its time was actively employed. Was that an occasion to stand upon questions of mere punctilio and matters of idle ceremony? No, sir; the Senate, entertaining objections of a character which can never be abandoned by men who respect themselves or deserve the respect of others, but which might have been obviated on the part of the House, lost none of the time, more valuable than that all the precedents of ceremony which the gentleman can find in his labored researches, in baling the subject of disagreement to direct issue; and with all the 'indecent base' they are accused of, a conference, the usual parliamentary mode of reconciling disagreeing votes, was not obtained seasonably to have reported, as was now contended, during the life of that Congress. To my mind, these proceedings manifest an earnest solicitude to save the bill, rather than a willingness to defeat it. The Senate overlooked all inferior and subordinate matters, in the great object of appropriating largely for works of defence and security. They exposed themselves to this very charge of precipitation and indecorum, or what under other circumstances might be so considered, in their zeal to get the bill so framed as to be acceptable to both Houses. What could they do? Compelled to vote for an amendment which they regarded as unconstitutional, and which they could not, therefore, under any circumstances agree to; or to see a measure they were anxious to adopt perish before their eyes, with no power to save it—how were they to act? The steps taken by them, standing in the emergency they did, were the only ones possible by which the bill could have been rescued from the destruction that awaited it; and if they had been met by the House in a corresponding temper, it would have become a law. How it failed, I shall consider presently. But, sir, *the message* to which the gentleman refers; and upon which he has expended his warmest

ing Votes of the two Houses" in respect to the fortification bill. It may have been unusual and without precedent—I do not dispute it. But that it was insolent and contemptuous towards the House, or was so designed, or so regarded, I utterly deny. If it was unusual and without precedent, it was because the condition in which the business between the Houses stood was *new and without precedent*. Emergencies, extreme cases—make their own precedents, and furnish their own justification. What was the condition of the bill to which the message referred?

The two Houses had disagreed in relation to the three millions. A Committee of Conference had been appointed. A report had been agreed upon *unanimously*, as was then supposed and which it was not doubted would be satisfactory to each House. The chairman of the Committee of Conference (Mr. Cambreleng) retained the papers, with a view of making the report to the House first; after which it was to be sent to the Senate and, until thus sent, the Senate had no power over it. A considerable time elapsed, and no intelligence was received by the Senate from this branch. Few moments only remained. The bill was every where deemed of great importance. The report of the conferees, if adopted by the Houses, would save it. Nothing had been done in this body, nor as the feared would be done, upon the report of the conferees: To meet a state of things so new, so unusual, so extraordinary, demanded new and unprecedented proceedings: Deeply solicitous for the passage of the bill, the Senate, regardless of forms, not studious of precise rules of ceremony, made a last effort for its safety. Surprised they doubtless were that the conferees on the part of the House, who had so lately agreed in a report, should fail to present it, and that information should be afforded them of its final disposition. In this view of the matter, sir, I can perceive nothing in the message, against which the gentlemen have directed his sharpest indignation, but a respectful though earnest intimation that the Senate was ready to pass the bill in the shape which the conferees appointed by the House had agreed to commend. They could not do it until the papers should be sent to them. Where was the disrespect and the insolence of such an intimation? I confess, sir, I have not a perception keen enough to discern it. One sincerely searching for the truth, unheated by other considerations, would not be very apt, I think, to discover it.

The honorable member, sir, has furnished us with a history of the introduction of the three million appropriation into the fortification bill. He says was founded upon a resolution of the House, unanimously adopted on the preceding day, in these words:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the House, the treaty with France of the 7th of July, 1831, should be maintained, its execution insisted on.

I perceive nothing in this leading to hostilities, and requiring measures, and extraordinary measures, *loc.* of defence. It is said the appropriation was consequent upon this resolution—growing out of it—part and parcel of it, and absolutely necessary to give it efficiency.

[Mr. Adams interrupted. He hoped he should not be misrepresented. He had not said so. He said the appropriation was *proposed* in consequence of the resolution unanimously adopted the preceding day.]

shall not, sir, designly, misrepresent the gentleman. There is quite as much in the speech which I have before me, *without* misrepresentation, as can be maintained. The gentleman has said: It was well known to every member of the House, and he believed to every person out of the House, that the appropriation of three millions was introduced in consequence of the vote on that resolution the night before. It was well known that the resolution; which finally passed by that vote, had been contested by a debate of several days immediately before its passage, upon grounds that such a resolution would occasion a war. If you look, said he, to the journals of the House for the resolution which passed, and to the several resolutions proposed as substitutes for it, you will see that it was admitted with extreme reluctance by many members of the House, that it was ardently and perseveringly contested, & upon the grounds that it would occasion a war. Under these circumstances, although the House were not of opinion that it would give just cause for war, still, how was it possible for a statesman, looking to the interests of our common country, not to see that these reasons so pressed upon the consideration of the House, and, looking to the action of another Government, might have that tendency?—The conduct of a foreign Government, so predicated upon this act of our own was matter of foresight and conjecture. There was misunderstanding and irritation between our Government and that of France.—The members of the House who had resisted the passage of the resolution; intelligent and patriotic men; had urged the House against it; and of

that the resolution  
"for the maintenance of the  
force us to deter the House from the as-  
sertion of the nation's rights and of the na-  
tion's honor contained in that resolu-  
tion. Conscious that the resolution  
could not give any just cause of offence,  
the House did not believe that it would  
offend or endanger the peace of the  
country; yet, in deference to the fears  
of the minority, and as an earnest of  
their sincerity in the determination to  
insist upon the execution of the treaty,  
it was deemed fitting that the country  
should put itself in an attitude of de-  
fense, to meet the worst possible con-  
tingency, and to sustain that resolution  
which they unanimously passed. These  
were the grounds upon which that item  
was introduced on the last day of the  
session. And why on the last day?  
Because it was only the night before  
that the unanimous vote had passed.

"In all the debate in the National In-  
telligence to which he had referred, there  
was no more trace of such a resolution  
"as having passed the House than if it  
"had never existed."

Now, Sir, I am not sensible that I mis- understand or misrepresent the gentle- man. He certainly attributes the ap- propriation of three millions to an ap- prehension somewhere existing that the adoption of the resolution might lead to measures requiring defence on our part— to a determination on the part of the House to sustain that resolution. The resolution was the ground work—the basis of the appropriation. Sir, I take issue upon these assertions. The ap- propriation would have been moved without doubt, and agreed to, whatever res- olution had been passed. The particu- lar resolution was passed unanimously, because it looked to war, and involved contingent appropriations, but because it looked to peace, and was a rebuke upon hostile designs. If it was not so de- signed, and so to be regarded—if it re- flected within itself any thing which might by possibility lead to war, and which demanded corresponding prepara- tions, then I will say with my honour- able friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Reed) that we were deceived and betra- yed into its support. We agreed to it as a measure of peace. The manda- ment of the treaty, nobody dreamed. Even France had not intimated it. His- torical movements, or movements tend- ing in any degree to hostilities, were evi- dently moved by us. We would not have moved an inch in that direction; less of all would we have done any thing to place the question of peace or war in the sole hand of the President. The resolution, therefore, was not the foun- dation, I repeat, of the appropriation of three millions. It was not so under- stood, as the gentleman says it was, on all sides of the House. On the other hand, so far from being regarded as a 'consequence'—a 'consummation of resolution,' it was looked upon as a dir- ty repugnant to it. A distinguished member from Virginia, (Mr. Genesee) who I regret is not now here, and



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signs are undoubtedly eloquent in favor of the Hero of Tippecanoe. The ball of his popularity seems to be rolling upward, with an impetus which the boldness not to any audacity of the Lion, and the cunning of the Fox will find alike irresistible.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 12.

### ANTIVAN BUREN NOMINATIONS.

#### FOR PRESIDENT.

**William Henry Harrison**  
of Ohio.

#### FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**JOHN TYLER**  
of Virginia.

### Attention Whigs.

In conformity with the recommendation of the Whig Convention held in Baltimore on the 23d December last, a meeting of the WHIG VOTERS of Talbot County, will be held at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating ten delegates to the Convention to be held at Centerville on Tuesday the 5th of April next to elect a Presidential Elector for this Congressional district. As this is the first time that the Presidential Electors are placed before the people of this State at large, and to be elected by general ticket, it is important that the meeting should be a full one.

#### MANY VOTERS.

March 12, 1836

The Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky have nominated General HARRISON for the Presidency and the Whig and Anti-Masonic Conventions in Vermont, have concurred in the nomination of this distinguished individual—Harrison has now been, we believe, nominated by seven States.

We call the attention of our readers to the able Speech of Mr. Evans, of Maine, which we commence on the first page of our paper of to-day—It well deserves a careful perusal.

### Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, March 7th, 1836.

Dear Sir,—I have only time to give you a slight sketch of the proceedings of our Legislature—there has been considerable excitement the passed week—the Real Estate Bill has been before the House several days, and has elicited much debate, in which Messrs. Long, Teackle, Spence, Pratt, and Brown, took part, in favor—Messrs. Carroll, from Baltimore county, McMahon, Burchenal and Merrick in opposition; so far as they have progressed, the opponents have the advantage, the main question has not yet been put; the arguments, on both sides, were generally good; one of the reasons assigned by Mr. Burchenal for his opposition to the establishment of such an institution, was the great temptation & facility it would afford to those who might choose to pledge their Real Estate and then the long credit, he was fearful, that instead of its being a means of protecting the Agricultural interest, it would have quite the contrary effect, persons getting money out of the Bank, for a long time, would be liable to neglect until it was too late, to redeem or release the mortgage; then in all probability they would cut off all the wood and leave to the Bank the naked land, to sell for the mortgage; thus throwing millions of acres in market at the same time; he made many other objections, but proposed no amendments; as he was fully satisfied, he said, that no bill proposing to accomplish what this did, could be made acceptable to him. Some changes, however, were made in the features of the bill, as suggested by Mr. Burchenal. Mr. Spence rose, he thought, his honorable friend from Caroline, appeared to have but little confidence in his county; for himself, he was very willing to trust his constituents, he was not speaking for the people of Caroline. Mr. Brown followed, he perfectly agreed with the gentleman from Worcester, that the Hon. gentleman from Caroline had not said much for his constituents; the people of Baltimore were honest & Mr. Burchenal rose & said, the opponents of the bill had been challenged to come out & fight openly & not continue in ambush, &c. he would inform them, that this was his way of fighting, and in that, it seemed, he had got well pelted, first however he would, with the indulgence of the house, say a word or two to the Honorable Gentlemen from Baltimore and Worcester counties; that although he had ventured to intimate, all then were not honest; he must be understood to say and believe that his constituents were as honest as those of any member in the house—he was very willing to compare the criminal Docket with either Baltimore or Worcester county, and as honest as the Gentlemen would make us believe them to be, he had no doubt that either would number much higher than the Docket of Caroline. If he was not mistaken, it had been but a very few years since one of the counties had introduced a Hoopole Law, then turning to Mr. Brown, enquired, if he knew in what honest county that bill originated? If Mr. Brown did not, he would inform him, that it was in Baltimore county, he would not pretend to say that his constituents had not become more honest than they were in former days.

The question was then put on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Pratt for the report of the committee of the whole, which was negatived—

Final action of the House has not yet been had on the Bill. The friends of the scheme are trying to couple it with other schemes or rather to frighten those who have other schemes in view to get their votes for this project, I think its passage doubtful, you shall be informed as soon as the action of the house is on it.

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, March 1, 1836.

Mr. Emory submitted the following message, Which was read, and On motion of Mr. Mayer, Ordered to lie on the table.

By the Senate,

March 1, 1836.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

We respectfully ask you to send back to the Senate the two bills entitled "A Supplement" and "An Additional Supplement" to an Act entitled "An Act to encourage internal improvement."

These bills with titles so indefinite, propose in fact, the rejection of a most important Rail Road, the projection of the Southern boundary of the Eastern Shore continuously, almost to the upper limits of the Peninsula, where it may intersect the rail road leading from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

These bills, are even to the State at large, of some importance, but they are particularly so, to the whole people of the Eastern Shore, and as we desire to examine and reconsider them, from a conviction of the importance of the contemplated objects to the section of the country through which the road is intended to pass, and a most sincere desire to alter and amend them, as to make them acceptable to the great body of landholders whose interests are deeply involved by these measures.

Contrary to the practice observed with all other bills of a like nature, these have not been printed for the information of the members; bearing upon their title the pagethe appearance of being only of a local character, they may not have been read with the same care that public bills usually are, and were passed through both branches with a rapidity seemingly incompatible with a deliberate consideration of a subject of so much interest and importance.

On a review of these bills we find they contain grants of a most odious and dangerous character, than have ever before been vested in any corporate body in the State, and to show this, we will recite some of the more prominent, by which the general character may be judged.

In the first place these bills grant to the corporation all general powers "exceptions and privileges" which may ever have been granted to "any one or more" corporate bodies for any rail road "or other improvements."

Here perhaps may be found ample Banking "privileges," without bonus or limit, as to time or capital. In the second place a power is given to condemn land, wholly unnecessary, as we conceive to the work, and without a parallel in any other grant made by this State, either for canals or rail roads; and this power to condemn and hold as the property of the corporation, extends throughout the whole line of the road to all of the land lying within seventy-five yards on each side of the road.

By this extraordinary grant, upwards of 18,000 acres of land may be condemned for the benefit of the company without any necessity; for we respectfully suggest that it cannot be required for the purposes of the road, but this privilege dangerous as it may be, is not the most dangerous part of this most extraordinary grant.

By holding the land which is proposed to be enclosed a long and parallel with the road, it may admit of a doubt whether the owners of adjacent woodlands may not be effectually shut out from it, except they lay out buildings to some present established road which the rail road may cross, & those owners, in such case would be compelled to purchase their right of way to the rail road, at whatever price the company may choose to exact; they may be obliged to sell those lands at their present reduced value, to the owners of the stock of the rail road much of the land through which this road will pass is covered with wood and timber, which such a road would at once raise into great value, and by this restriction, the owners could not avail themselves of the necessary rise in value which the proximity of the road would occasion. We will then refer your honorable body to the extraordinary power granted by these bills to levy tolls on the road; by the original bill to which these are supplementary, there is power granted to charge 20 cents per ton on transportation for every 1000 yards, and as if this was not enough in all conscience, the supplements allow the additional charge of the tolls which are now laid for transportation on any of the existing rail roads in the State, thus allowing this corporation to charge over thirty-three cents per ton per mile for transportation, whilst the tolls on the other rail roads, are only four cents per mile, or within a fraction of ten times the ordinary tolls. Here is a grant which would give the company the power to monopolize the purchase of every heavy product which could be transported.

Finally we cannot but regard this corporation, if reckless speculators to a sufficient amount can be found to take hold of it, as a tremendous engine for exaction and oppression on the people, who hold lands in the vicinity of the road, one well calculated to wrest from these freeholders the possession of their lands, without the benefit of the rise in value which the work of improvement ought to, and would produce; and if such could not be found, then we anticipate a failure of the entire project of this road; from the undefined and unlimited character of these grants, the involved objects, and occult purposes embodied in the intricate chain of the original act and these two supplements, which would deter other capitalists; and thus all the advantages to the Eastern Shore, of perhaps the only great public work of which it is susceptible, may be lost forever. It would be better to have no charter than one which might be so greatly abused, or than one the character of which might cause it to lie dormant forever.

The clerk of the House of delegates delivered the following message;

By the House of Delegates,

February 29th, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body the appointment of a joint committee to enquire and report upon the expediency of abolishing the office of Chancellor, and the High Court of Chancery.

We propose further, that the said committee be instructed to examine the records of the said court, and report with and in what manner Theodore R. Loockerman, Chancellor of Maryland, has rendered obedience to the law requiring him to file in writing all causes in the Court of Chancery, his opinions for or in respect of any final decree or decretal order passed in said court, upon argument oral or in writing on the part of the parties in such causes. Whether he has in any case disregarded the decisions, or any of the decisions of the Court of Appeals. And whether he has in any case abused the power with which he is clothed, and been guilty of any official misbehavior. We further propose, that the committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report by bill or otherwise. We have named Messrs.

Dulany, Spence, Long, Matthews and Brown, as the committee on the part of this house to join such gentlemen as may be named by your honorable body.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, Clk.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, March 4.

Mr. Burchenal, submitted the following message,

By the House of Delegates,

March 4th, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message of the 1st inst. asking of this house to return to your body two bills entitled, a supplement and an additional supplement to an act, entitled an act to encourage internal improvement, for the purpose of reconsideration and amendment. In compliance therewith, we herewith return to your honorable body the said bills.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, Clk.

Which was read.

The question was then put, will the house adopt the resolution.

Resolved in the affirmative.

We learn from Washington, that Mr. Kendall, the Post-Master General, continues confined to his bed with a severe and dangerous illness, from which it is feared, he will not soon, if ever, recover.

It is also a source of regret to learn, that the veteran John Lang, esq. editor of the New York Gazette, for the last half century, is lying on his death bed dangerously ill. With the N. Y. Herald do we most heartily wish for his recovery, for a good and useful man has been in his day and generation.

Patriot.

SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Richmond Courier of Friday last that Mr. C. Rives, Esq. was on Thursday elected a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, a Senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Tyler, Esq. The votes were: For Mr. Rives 95, scattering 41. Thirty members absent, or declining to vote.

Mr. Rives's term will expire on the 3d of March, 1839—just three years from the day of his election.

There was a good deal of discussion, and a crowded lobby and gallery evinced their interest in the scene. A portion of the debate was animated and amusing—and some of it a little piquant.

Cesar has now 'a senate at his heels.'

THE U. S. SENATE.—The terms of the following Senators will expire on the 4th of March of next year, viz—Mangum of North Carolina, Ewing of Ohio, Moore of Alabama, Fomblin of Connecticut, Porter of Louisiana, Prentiss of Vermont, Goldsborough of Md. Preston, of S. Carolina, Clay, of Kentucky, Whiggs, and Wright of New York, Hill of New Hampshire, Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Linn of Missouri, Cuthbert of Georgia, Ewing of Illinois, and Hendricks of Indiana, supporters of the administration.

The following gentleman will compose the Board of Directors for the new Bank of the United States, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania:

DIRECTORS.

Nicholas Biddle, Richard Price,

John Sergeant, John Beyerland, Jr.

Thomas P. Cope, Henry Roth,

James E. Smith, James W. Smith,

John H. Smith, John H. Smith,

William Platt, John H. Smith,

Charles Chauncy, John H. Smith,

Joshua Lippincott, John H. Smith,

Ambrose White, John H. Smith,

Lawrence Lewis, John H. Smith,

Matthew Newkirk, John H. Smith,

John A. Brown, John H. Smith,

William Robinson, John H. Smith,

Jr. of Alleghany.

M. L. Bryan, Esq. has been elected President of the Board of Directors of the old Bank of the United States, vice N. Biddle, Esq. resigned. Mr. Biddle has been elected President of the State institution.

There was an error committed in printing the proceedings of the Temperance meeting last week.

Each county of Delaware and the Eastern Shores of Virginia and Maryland are to send 10 instead of 2 delegates to the meeting.

Centerville Times.

DIED

In this town on Tuesday the 8th inst. Mrs. Ann Kennard, relict of the late Owen Kennard, Esq. in the 60th year of her age.

In this county on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Richard Y. Cheam, in the thirty first year of his age.

Died a few days since, at his farm, on Elkridge, Anne Arundel County, at the advanced age of 90 years, Mr. NEUMANN MOXLEY. He was present, and assisted with many others of his fellow citizens in throwing the tea overboard at Annapolis, at the commencement of the revolutionary war; of very industrious and active habits, he enjoyed excellent health, and was usefully employed in attending to his affairs, until within a short period of his death.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED BY

T. H. DAWSON & SON.

March 12

3w

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 23d instant, at the late residence of Richard Baker, dec'd. all the personal estate of said deceased, (negatives excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, 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 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by,

JAMES BAKER, Adm'r.

of Richard Baker, dec'd.

March 12

2w

TEACHER WANTED.

The Subscribers wishes to employ a Teacher for the School at the Oak District No. 1, for the present year (1836) application to be made in writing to the subscribers on or before the 8th day of January 1836.

JOSHUA E. LEONARD,

JAMES M. LAMBDIN,

JOHN DAWSON,

Trustees.

Jan. 9

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against James Leecombe and Susan his wife, at the suit of George W. Callahan, will be sold on Tuesday the fifth day of April next at the front door of the Court house in the Town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the interest of the said James Leecombe and Susan his wife, of in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro woman named Crease, one negro girl named Harriet, one negro boy named David, and one negro boy named Edward, all sold and taken as the property of the said James Leecombe and Susan his wife, to satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

March 12

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living on Goose Creek, near New Market, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Monday, 8th of February last, negro

WESLEY,

about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark chestnut color and rather a fierce look, with small whiskers near his chin. He is a little over-weighed, yet straight built, and has on his breast below his neck a King's Evil, or lump nearly as large as a hen's egg. His clothes are a drab flushing over jacket, trousers of new blue Kersey, with a fair or hair cap (not his own), his shoes recently half sold, with sparrow bills in the bottoms. The above described man is about 21 years old.

One hundred dollars will be given for his apprehension if taken in this or any of the adjoining counties; and the above reward if taken out of the State and secured so that I get him again.

He was seen in the neighborhood of Cambridge on Thursday previous to his departure. He passed himself off as a sailor.

JOHN PATTISON.

March 12

Forty Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, near Easton, Md. on Tuesday the 8th inst. a negro woman who calls herself HARRIET GIBSON alias HARRIET RIDEOUT. She is a dark mulatto, about 5 ft. 6 inches high, had on when she went away a country linedy dress, & coarse muslin shoes. Harriet has been raised to work either on the farm or in the house, but principally on the farm.

There is no doubt but she is still in the neighborhood of Easton. Whoever will take up said runaway and secure her in the jail at Easton will receive a reward of Ten Dollars, if taken in this county, or out of the county and in the State \$20—and if out of the State the above reward.

THOMAS PIERSON.

March 12

MARINE BANK OF BALTIMORE.

February 27th, 1836.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for fourteen directors, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 11th day of April next, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. And also, that an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its December session, 1835, prescribing the mode of election, shall be taken by the President and Directors, will then and there be submitted for approval or rejection.

By order,

PHIL LITIG, Jr. Cashier.

March 12

The Gazette at Easton, and Herald at Frederick will copy the above for 7 weeks.

For Sale or Rent.

A very valuable Tan Yard in the Town of Easton, Maryland. To an active and enterprising young man, with some capital, this property might be made very profitable, being in a neighborhood where there is a large consumption of leather, and a considerable supply of raw hides. The facilities of communication with the city of Baltimore are very great, as two Packets and a Steam Boat ply constantly when the navigation is open. For further particulars enquire at this office.

March 5, 1836.

The Delaware Journal and the paper at Dover will copy the above once a week for 8 weeks and forward account to this office for collection.

An Additional Supply.

WM. LOVEDAY

Has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of

NEW GOODS

adapted to the present and approaching season, among them are a lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets & Merino's

Which he thinks will bear the most minute comparison with the market. These added to his former stock renders his assortment very general and complete, he invites his friends and the public generally to call and see him.

Nov. 7

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

ZELUCO 5 years old in May, got by Marshall Ney. He by American Eclipse, out of Dinnah, she by First Consul—Zelucos dam, bred by the late Gov. Wright, was got by Top Gallant, g. d. by Vinton, out of Pandora, she by Col. Taylor's Diomed.

CONRAD, 9 years old in May, got by John Richards, out of the dam of Zelucos.

MAY DACHE, by imported Valentin, out of Gov. Wright's Lelina, or ball mare, she is now in foal by Maryland Eclipse, her produce.

MEODRA, 5 years old in May, by John Richards, Helen Sany, 2 years old by Maryland Eclipse, Betsy Wye, 1 year old by Maryland Eclipse.

The subscriber will sell all or any of the above stock on very accommodating terms.

ZELUCO is now in high stud condition, and will be sold a bargain if early application is made to

WM. H. DECOURSEY.

Chester, Q. A. county, E. S. Md.

Feb 27

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Feb 27

### Easton & Baltimore Packet THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP



### THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning to Easton at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

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

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

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Burwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones, as Skipper, who is well known as a careful and skillful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 27.

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son; where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual in his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H.

T. H. Dawson & Son.

In addition to their complete assortment of Drugs and

Medicines

They have a good supply of the following articles, which they sell at the city prices, viz: Cologne, Florida, Honey, Hungary, Lavender and Toilet

WATERS.

Antique, Bears, Hair, Indian and Mercers' Oil.

Old Cream, Carling Fluid, Chlorine Tincture, Wash, Indian Dye, Otto of Rose, Lin Salve, Pomatum, Powder Puffs and Boxes, Rouge in pots, Toilet Powder, and Tooth Powder.

Brown and White Windsor, Almond, Camphor, Castilian, Musk, Naples, Oxygen, Otto of Rose, Palm, Transparent, Castile Common White, Soaps and Shaving Cakes.

Transparent, Red, Black and assor ed

Waxes and Sealing Wax.

Bed, Cloth, Comb, Flesh, Graining, Hair, Nail, Paint, Plate, Shaving,

Shoe and Teeth Brushes.

Candles, assorted, Almonds, Bunch & Keg Raisins, Figs, Prunes in fancy boxes, Grapes, Tamarinds.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

Paints and Oil and Window Glass, assorted sizes from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will sell at any size or pattern.

First quality Winter Sperm Oil, Fall Sperm Oil, and Train Oil.

nov 28

cow 31

DRUGS.

Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, &c.

The subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS,



# POETRY.



## From the London Court Magazine. The Clergyman in Debt

TO HIS BANKERS, ON THEIR DETAINING HIM IN PRISON.

Time was, when moving in a circle bright,  
With youth, a name, a house, ambition rank,  
Engagements heavy, sorrows always light,  
My bills were paid and honoured through your bank;  
Name, fame, and fortunes flourish'd with my purse;  
And, while that lasted, you ne'er found me fail;  
Yet, when misfortune followed with its curse,  
One unpaid bill consign'd me to a jail!

One unpaid bill! why not, upon the day,  
Which saw me thrust within a prison's door,  
For then dishonouring what I could not pay,  
Have thought of these which I had paid before?

Why not for once accept the poor man's will,  
Who could not yet do justice to the deed,  
Rather than bid quick purses cease to thrill,  
Or let—within stone walls—a warm heart bleed?

Have you e'er thought, when heaps of count-  
less gold  
Lay sparkling bright before you in their  
sheen,  
Of one you caused to suffer grief untold?  
What, or how deep, my woe a night  
have been?

The sad privation quickening the sense,  
The broken hope, the fortunes all laid low,  
You counting notes, while I was wanting  
peace,  
You bless'd with wealth, and enduring  
woe!

Or could you see, when home from business  
I'd,  
With happy children group'd by your side,  
My young wife watch her infant on its bed,  
Smiling and dying as mine smiled and died,  
You answer—No! then 'tis for me to tell  
Such woes have been; more sorrows yet may  
be,

Unless within your heart sweet mercy dwell!  
And you obey her dictate—set him free!

\*The respectable bankers, to whom these verses were add'd, and, immediately withdrew their debt, and accommodated the author with a further advance.

# NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on Tuesday the 22nd inst. all persons having claims against the county are requested to bring them in legally authenticated. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 29th inst. and Supervisors of the Roads on Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for the Office of Constable will please hand in their applications on the 22nd inst. and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are requested to signify to the Clerk whether they wish to be continued or not, prior to the 5th April.

For order  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk  
to Commissioners for T. C.

## Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER



### JOHN EDMONDSON Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber gratefully for passed favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 6th of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailor and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business, pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Publica Obi. Serv't.  
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

Teachers Wanted.  
The Trustees of School District No. 2 are desirous of employing competent male and female teachers in this school. Satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications will be required. Applications in writing, post paid, may be furnished to either of the undersigned, on or before Tuesday, 9th day of February next.

T. R. Louckerman,  
Wm. Hussey,  
Samuel Roberts.

N. B. The above Trustees are also desirous of receiving proposals for a site for a School House.

Jan 16

**NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted for the services of the Spring House are requested to pay the same to Mr. William Loveday, on or before the 15th day of November next or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY PRICE.

Oct 1

# Tract of Land,

Purchased by Edward Johnston, of Allegany county, Md. sold by the Collector of said county, by order of the Commissioners of the Tax, for the payment of Taxes due thereon to said county, viz

"Will's Disappointment," containing 93 acres, sold in the name of Brook Beall's heirs, August 22d, 1827, for the sum of \$5 00.

And I hereby give notice, that if the above Tract of Land shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to the act of Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1834, Chap. 44 the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.  
Cumberland Md. Sept. 5 1835.

# NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, boys from the country would be preferred, between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years, one at each of the following branches, viz: Body Making, Harness making, Saiting and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Billie-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at the shortest notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.

A. & H.

Why not for once accept the poor man's will,  
Who could not yet do justice to the deed,  
Rather than bid quick purses cease to thrill,  
Or let—within stone walls—a warm heart bleed?

Have you e'er thought, when heaps of count-  
less gold  
Lay sparkling bright before you in their  
sheen,  
Of one you caused to suffer grief untold?  
What, or how deep, my woe a night  
have been?

The sad privation quickening the sense,  
The broken hope, the fortunes all laid low,  
You counting notes, while I was wanting  
peace,  
You bless'd with wealth, and enduring  
woe!

Or could you see, when home from business  
I'd,  
With happy children group'd by your side,  
My young wife watch her infant on its bed,  
Smiling and dying as mine smiled and died,  
You answer—No! then 'tis for me to tell  
Such woes have been; more sorrows yet may  
be,

Unless within your heart sweet mercy dwell!  
And you obey her dictate—set him free!

\*The respectable bankers, to whom these verses were add'd, and, immediately withdrew their debt, and accommodated the author with a further advance.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of McNeill & Greaves, will continue the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the store formerly occupied by McNeill, Beskley & Bell, No. 15, North Third street Philadelphia.

P. R. McNEILLE,  
NATHL. BECKLEY,  
R. J. BELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23d, 1835.

The Subscribers, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of McNeill & Greaves, will continue the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the store formerly occupied by McNeill, Beskley & Bell, No. 15, North Third street Philadelphia.

P. R. McNEILLE,  
WM. GREAVES.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1835—dec 12

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Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1835—dec 12

# THE GENTLEMAN'S Vade Mecum,

OR  
THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,  
— A WEEKLY REPOSITORY OF  
Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the  
Turf, Fashions, Grazing, Agriculture,  
and Various subjects of  
Interest and Amusement.  
INTERSPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF  
Appropriate Engravings,  
INCLUDING PORTRAITS OF  
CELEBRATED WINNERS OF  
PHILOSOPHICAL & NATURAL  
Phenomena, Legerdemain,  
&c.

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it more useful, interesting, and instructive.

On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements. Instead of four pages, it will be increased to eight of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost double the quantity of reading matter which is now given. Making it one of the largest and nearest quarters ever published in the United States. It will be printed on new type, and fine white paper, and the embellishments will be considerably multiplied, &c. of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume, will please send their orders at once as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them.

1. The Drama forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. Every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone, a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Romances of prominent Characters of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of Plays and Farces for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

2. THE TURF.  
A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the disposal of this invaluable animal, is particularly attended to.

3. THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.  
(At home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources.

Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses, which have been given, are  
The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forest.  
The imported Racing Horse, Messenger.  
The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.  
The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal by Eclipse  
The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.  
The American Trotting Horse, Top Galant.  
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone,  
Maudslayi, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.  
The celebrated English horse, Glencoe.  
A complete treatise on Fiddling, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.  
Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.  
Four Engravings, designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.

Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of Engravings of the different beautiful uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each, furnished by a competent hand. This subject forms a peculiar attraction to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the dress circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for dressers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colours and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, Epitomes of News, Places of Amusement, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American Sporting and National Songs set to music; besides many other matters, relating which an interest is supposed to exist.

By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its

patron on the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would be at least thirteen dollars! Here, then, is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-stocked Dramatic Library—to be had for an unrepented small sum! without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at \$3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it from rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par. By enclosing a Five Dollar note, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction or order, for one year. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publisher, postage paid.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA.

Has hitherto been issued in volumes of about 300 pages each—containing the PLAYS, FARCES &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks.—Eight volumes constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms of which is \$3 dollars, payable in advance.—Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one third, when subscribing for the Modern Acting Drama. An order for four sets will be thankfully received and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note, postage paid. Gentlemen desirous of securing a set of this work, will please to forward their names immediately to the edition, which was a small one, is going off rapidly, and it cannot be re published at the same price.

This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1836. It is intended to be published Every Month, or as near the beginning as possible, each No. to consist of 48 pages of fine letter press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every Play or Farce which will be published, is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty two Engravings—all of which will be added as a Frontispiece a full sized steel Engraving, containing the likeness of six Distinguished Actors and Actresses. No alterations will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospects, or he will find the price of subscription, free of all charges. No subscription received unless the terms are complied with. No work of this kind has ever been attempted in the United States, and none is more likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription, (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public.

TAILORING.

THOMAS J. EDKINSON,  
Has just returned from Baltimore with the Fashions adapted to the present and approaching season. He also wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that whilst in the city he took

Lessons on Cutting

from one of the most distinguished cutters and upon the most approved plan. If any gentleman patronizing the subscriber, should not be fitted, he will either furnish the materials and make a new garment or garments or pay for the materials and keep the garment or garments not fitting.

THE NATIONAL.

At the instance of a number of friends in Congress, and to accommodate their wishes, the Publishers of the National Intelligencer propose to issue, during the Session of Congress, a WEEKLY PAPER, to be called THE NATIONAL; to comprise, so far as its limits will admit, the Proceedings and Debates in Congress, and such other selections from the columns of the National Intelligencer as may be deemed interesting or valuable. The paper will be of the same size as the Intelligencer, and will be commenced on the first day of January, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained by that time. It will be published six months longer, if the session continue longer, the price for the whole term will be as follows:

For five copies, or more, one dollar each. For single subscriptions, to be sent by mail, one dollar and a half each.

Gentlemen desiring to be supplied with copies will please to send their orders in promptly, that the publishers may ascertain as early as practicable whether they may proceed to make arrangements for issuing the paper.

Washington, December 26, 1835.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from hunting with dog or gun on his point called Long Point or "Hunt Keep Out." Also from gathering sea-weed, or taking off wood, as he is determined to put the law in force against all so offending.

FRANCIS WAYMAN.

den 28 31q

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has removed his store to the new house, on Washington St. between the Farmers' Bank of Maryland and Easton, and the large brick store occupied by Mr. Wm. Loveday, where he has just opened a fresh supply, and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

MANLOVE HAZEL.

Easton, Dec. 12.

# SOLOMON BARRETT

Tavern keeper, Easton, Md.  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment—His Bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender—He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.  
Easton, Jan. 31, 1835  
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

\$2000 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county Maryland, on Tuesday night last a negro man, named

HARRY HUMANN,

about thirty years old, five feet six or eight inches high, well made and very black, with a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn. He can read, write and cypher, and is a very shrewd fellow. He is, also, a first rate sawyer, and can do rough carpenter's work.

The above reward of two hundred dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the aforesaid Harry, should he be taken out of the State, or one hundred and fifty dollars, if in the State and out of the county; or one hundred dollars if in the county; provided he be delivered to the undersigned, or secured so that he gets him again.

WM. W. HANDLEY.  
Adm'r of Handy Handley.

Sept 26 - Oct. 3

Blacksmithing.

JOHN RINGROSE

Respectfully informs the public he has taken the shop on Washington street in Easton, heretofore occupied by Richard Spencer, Esq. where by the assistance of a well selected stock of the very best materials in his line, he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the above business at a short notice and on accommodating terms. He deems it useless to say any thing in regard to his workmanship as the public have had a fair trial of it while he carried on for Mr. Spencer; he feels confident the trial of his cast steel axes as well as his other work will give general satisfaction; he also intends keeping a supply of edged tools on hand, such as Axes, Drawing Knives, Chisels, Grabbing Hoes, &c.

He also informs the public that he has in his shop a first rate horse shoe, and will execute that kind of work with all possible dispatch at a moment's warning. He is also prepared to repair all kinds of cast steel work. Gentlemen who have old axes will do well to call and get them re-steel'd.

jan 9

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY AND VARIETY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, consisting in part as follows:  
Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Palm-nuts, English Walnuts, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c.  
Together with a variety of TOYS, AND FANCY ARTICLES  
Also a good assortment of School Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Ledgers & Day-Books, Toy-Books, Writing Paper, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink Stands, Steel Pens, &c.

GROCERIES;

Brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Cheese, Best Firkin Butter, Crackers, Sugar Cakes, Jumbles, Ginger Cakes, Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, Powder and Shot, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Those wanting articles in the above line can get them on very accommodating terms at the old stand formerly kept by Mr. Nind and lastly by Mr. J. H. McNeal. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

The public's obedient servant,  
CHARLES ROBINSON.

N. B. Feathers, Rags, Wool, Fur, &c. taken in exchange for goods, or the highest cash price paid for them.

Jan. 9

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

19th day of February, A. D. 1836.

On application of Robert Leonard, adm'r of William Vickers, late of Talbot county 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 of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six

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

In compliance to the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Vickers late of Talbot county, dec'd. 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 fifteenth day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of February 1835  
ROBERT LEONARD, Adm'r.  
of William Vickers, dec'd.

feb. 20

# RAGS WANTED.

The subscribers will give in cash or goods the highest price for good clean Rags. They have on hand a complete assortment of School and miscellaneous Books and a full supply of stationery all of which will be sold at the lowest terms.

W. R. Lucas & Wright,  
No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calvert  
Balt, May 2, 1835.

# NEW SADDLERY.

WM. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY.

Consisting in part of the following articles: Hard Saddle Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Girths and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic. Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Amness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and up on the most accommodating terms

Easton, Sept. 26

# REMOVAL.

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

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

a large and general assortment of

HATS.

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

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



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—A Culture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

VOL. XIX.

EASTON, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1836.

No. 12

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
Saturday Morning  
BY  
Alexander Graham.

**TERMS.**  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
January 28, 1836

MR. EVANS' SPEECH.  
(Concluded.)

The honorable member, sir, (Mr. Adams,) has proceeded to step farther. He impugns the motives of the Senate in withholding the three millions. Their proceedings upon the subject of our difficulties with France at the last session were, he says, a "do nothing policy"—a "paralytic policy." The unanimous resolution of the House was considered a "pungent, though tacit, rebuke of that policy;" and if the appropriation had been agreed to, it "would have made the Senate the unwilling accessory to implied censure upon its own quietism under foreign wrong." "The system of the Senate" was, "to do nothing." A resolution had passed that body, unanimously, in these words:

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at present, to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France."

"This was," says the gentleman, "a resolution not only declining to do that which the President had recommended to vindicate the rights and the honor of the nation, but positively determining to do nothing, not even to express a sense of the wrongs which the country was enduring from France. Such was the system of the Senate."

Does the honorable member perceive, sir, upon whom his censures fall? Does

question for the present, in the existing state of our information?"

"He thought the Senate had acted as was their duty to do; and the conclusion to which they had unanimously arrived was the conclusion which he should have been desirous that the House should adopt. But the Senate had acted; they had not gone to sleep on the state of our relations with France."

So much, sir, for that part of the gentleman's remarks which goes to assign motives for the proceedings of the Senate founded upon their reprehensible policy; and farther I deem it unnecessary to reply. The gentleman has spoken of "the imminent danger of war" which impended over the country at the close of the last session, and which he thinks justified and required contingent preparations for defence. "Imminent danger of war?" Was that indeed the condition of our affairs? Was it so understood? Did the gentleman himself consider it so at that time? The only real danger of war which I perceived grew out of this very appropriation of three millions. If the power which this grant of money would have vested in the President had been conferred, I am by no means sure that we should not, at this very moment, have been in the midst of a war. But, sir, what did we think at that time upon this subject? Let me refer again to the remarks of the honorable gentleman on the 14th February:

"But, in conclusion, Mr. A. wished to give notice (if such a notice could be necessary) to all merchants of the United States, that there was no slightest danger; that any war which might be possible, would proceed from that House, or from the other branch of the Legislature. He now said upon his responsibility to the nation, that there was no danger of any thing being done by either House, which might by possibility lead to war with France."

Now, sir, in such a state of things, one would hardly suppose that the danger of war was very imminent. How was it at a still later period? The third resolution moved by the gentleman, on the 27th of February, doubtless expressed his own opinion at that time, which was

war with France. So thought the gentleman at that time. Other gentlemen spoke also. The then chairman of the Ways and Means, (Mr. Polk,) said, "The third resolution of the committee should be acted on forthwith, to the end that the bill to sell the stock should be acted on to-day. He suggested the propriety of acting on the resolution forthwith. To commit the subject was to bury it." Certainly it was. That was precisely what we desired to do. The gentleman from Massachusetts was with us. He desired no preparations for a "windmill war;" a Quixotic expedition to be sure it was, in which at one time we had strong fears that the member from Massachusetts was to act the subordinate part. Well, sir, we succeeded. The resolution was carried. The war was defeated, as well that against the bank as that against France. In all the debate, the honorable gentleman made no allusion to any other means of defence or preparation. His objection was directed not to the particular mode of supplying the means then recommended, but it went to the whole matter of hostile measures. The war itself was held up to ridicule, and justly held up. And yet, sir, it is now said we were then in "imminent danger." On the following day (28th February) the gentleman again spoke to the questions growing out of our French relations. He expressed his regret that orders had been given Mr. Livingston to leave Paris, in the event of the rejection of the bill of indemnity by the French Chambers. Such a course, "according to the usage of nations, might be construed into an act of hostility."

[Mr. Adams: That was a sufficient reason; then, for the appropriation of three millions.]

Unfortunately, sir, no such reason was then assigned or thought of. But that is not what I am now considering. I am showing, sir, that the honorable member did not, from any cause, at the close of the last session, consider the danger so imminent as to require preparations for defence; for, immediately following the expression of his disapprobation of the recall of Mr. Livingston, he proceeds:—We should therefore be left defenceless all over the ocean for many months

shall not discuss. I wish only to produce some authority upon which it may be maintained, an authority having no quarters, and possibly of some consideration to man himself—it is the usual assertions and opinions of the 27th February,) the gentleman expressed himself in these terms: "The first place, it was evident that the bill was to be managed on party lines, and what they proposed to do was to be heard on. The minority was to be allowed to say any thing but 'yes' to the propositions of the majority." The bugle horn will be sounded, and its tones will be heard by all the brave men of the House, according to the motto of the party, the question is not, is the bill passed? Now, sir, I charge in so many words that they are so in substance. They are precisely the terms which have been used to designate "man-worship;" and I know, that same charge is now being made to the House, in his own description of a last House. It may suit the gentleman now to show respect, as he has done, to the denominated "flag men" of the House, but the blast of the bugle—follovingly the dictation of party and doing as they were bidden to support the administration—can go farther than this. I am at a loss to know how

far, I have said I would not question whether the Senate ought not to have concurred in the appropriation of three millions. I am only alluding to the fact, that it is only in the House, and I wish to retract the vote: not because I am unwilling then, or am unwilling to appropriate money for the country, but because I

in any degree, probable, and likely to ensue, I will go as far as the foremost in providing the means of defence and security. But if, as we are repeatedly assured, the prospect of a speedy and pacific adjustment of our difficulties grows brighter daily—for one, I am not disposed to nurse and feed a warlike passion; to encourage, what I greatly fear needs to be restrained, a desire elsewhere to terminate by an appeal to arms these needless differences. Sufficient, however, to meet these questions when the period for their consideration arrives."

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to the question presented in the resolution—the cause and circumstances of the failure, at the last session, of the bill making the ordinary appropriations for fortifications. How did it happen? By whose means? In what way? These are questions gravely put, and must be as gravely answered. The bill, we all know, passed the House, containing only the "ordinary appropriation," and, in the usual course of business, was sent to the Senate. It passed that body also, in due season, with a considerable increase of ordinary appropriations, made, it is understood, upon estimates furnished by the proper Executive Departments, and was returned to the House a week before the close of the session. So far, surely, the Senate cannot be justly charged with a disposition to defeat the bill. All its control over it had ceased, as I have already said, in another connexion. Its fate was in the hands of the House. Did it pass this branch of the Congress? How did it pass? With the three million appropriation, already so often adverted to, suddenly, not to say rashly inserted—objectionable in point of form—uncalled for and unwanted, so far as we had any information, by the Executive. Does any body doubt that, but for this amendment, the bill would have passed, and become a law? This was the fatal blow, of which it tingled, and at last died. The bill was returned to the Senate, embracing this new and, till then, unheard-of provision. The Senate, under the views which it took of its constitution, and at power, could not agree to it, and the bill came back to the House without a concurrence in the amendment. It was

before the Cumberland road bill was put upon its passage; and it is agreed, on all hands, that the midnight hour arrived while the eyes & noses were being called on that bill. In this, I am confident I cannot be mistaken. Why, then, it may be inquired, was not the report made? Why did not the bill pass? I cannot pretend to answer. But this I will say: that I discovered, early in the stages of disagreement, as I thought, a willingness to permit the bill to be lost: I do not say with a view to throw the responsibility of it upon the Senate; but with a distinct avowal that its loss would be justly chargeable to that quarter. As early as nine or ten o'clock in the evening, when the first notice was received from the Senate of its disagreement to the appropriation, on a motion, to recede, the member from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) said, he hoped the House would not recede. If the Senate had taken the responsibility of defeating the appropriation, it might remain with them. He would take no part of it. This was the first intimation that the responsibility must be cast upon the Senate. Others took the same view, & spoke with warmth to say the least of it. The House did not recede; & the bill again went its oft-travelled path, to the Senate. In a short period, between 10 and 11 o'clock, according to my recollection, it came back, with a message that the Senate adhered to its disagreement to our appropriation. What occurred then, sir? A very strong and decided disposition was expressed by leading gentlemen that the House should adhere also, and thereby cut off all opportunity of passing the bill, and every means of compromise. The only other alternative was, by asking a conference; and by that mode the bill might even then be saved. The member from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) moved "to adhere;" in other words to destroy the bill beyond the power of revival. An honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Mercer) moved "to recede;" thereby preserving the power to pass the bill. An honorable member from Tennessee, the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Polk,) said, "I do not wish to adhere had priority to the others," undoubtedly signifying thereby his desire that the motion should prevail—that the bill should be lost. As a consequence, the motion was carried.

of the Senate? Does he not remember that "the system of the Senate" was unanimously adopted; that it was understood to have the concurrence and approbation of the Executive himself; that it was approved by the official organ of the administration, which has now become the chosen channel of communication of the gentleman's own opinions? Does he forget that the press throughout the country—party presses and others—held the language of approbation upon that proceeding of the Senate? What responsibility, then, I pray to know—whose indignation had they any apprehension of incurring? A unanimous vote, for which each member was equally responsible; approved by all parties, complained of by none; what had they to fear? The load of reproach attempted to be thrown upon them falls upon broad shoulders.

At what period of time, sir, may I ask the honorable member, did he make the discovery that so weighty a load of responsibility lay upon the Senate? When did he find out "where the real sting of the three million appropriation lay?" Something was said about arguments which had been used elsewhere being the fruit of "nine or ten months' meditation." What has nine or ten months' meditation done for him, in the way of memory or argument? Does he forget what his own sentiments were at the last session, as to "the doing nothing policy" of the Senate? Allow me, sir, to refresh his memory a little. On the 7th of February, certain papers touching our relations with France were transmitted to Congress by the President. A discussion of considerable interest ensued. The gentleman gave his opinions at some length. I was so unfortunate as to differ from him, and some words passed between us on that occasion. Among other things, the gentleman charged the Senate with "dodging the question"—"doing nothing;" at least no was so understood and reported. The teller of his remarks impressed every one with the belief that he was prepared to go far, very far, in the support of Executive measures tending to hostilities. So it stood until the 14th of the same month, when the gentleman again favored the House with his views. I will not say he retracted or denied what he had said before; but at least he explained and modified. As to the policy of the Senate, "the doing nothing policy" what did he say? Having requested permission to explain, and having stated the circumstances under which he had charged the Senate with dodging the question, he proceeded—

"That explanation he now wished to make, publicly disclaiming all intention of any thing disrespectful to the Senate. He disclaimed it in the most explicit manner; and, had the debate proceeded, it had been his intention ultimately to recommend that the same course should be taken by the House. He should have recommended to the House to 'dodge the

the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made the same day. It became immediately a question what disposition should be made of the third resolution, which had in view "contingent preparations for defence?" The particular means of providing "contingent preparations" which the committee had in contemplation, we shall discover by referring to their report. It is in these words:

"The bill now before the House authorizing the sale of our stock in the Bank of the United States, would, if adopted, afford all the revenue necessary. The committee is of opinion that the whole or part of the fund to be derived from that source should be appropriated for the purpose of arming our fortifications, and for making other military and naval preparations for the defence of the country, in case such expenditures should become necessary before the next meeting of Congress."

A strong solicitude was manifested, and an effort made on the part of certain gentlemen, to adopt that third resolution forthwith; so that the bill for the sale of the bank stock might immediately be passed, it being the last day on which bills could be sent from one House to the other. The friends of "contingent preparations" and warlike measures urged speedy action. The effort on the other hand was, to discuss that resolution in a Committee of the Whole House, where we knew latitude of debate could be secured, and where the previous question could not be applied. The gentleman from Massachusetts was with us on that occasion. He advocated the motion made by a highly distinguished member from Virginia, (Mr. Archer), to commit the resolution to the Committee of the Whole. He said "it was the only constitutional course." The resolution proposed to spend the money of the nation; but its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was objected to, because if it went there, the House could not be found to pass it by the previous question. It was, in effect, a proposition to tax the people; to take seven millions of their money, and appropriate it to certain purposes. He now discovered that war with France was to be connected with the war upon the bank. The two wars were to be united, each supporting the other. "If this proceeding touching an appropriation of money, or out, it was certainly a proceeding by which seven millions of the public money was to be taken and expended in a windmill war against France, in favor of which he thanked God, there had yet been no expression of opinion on the part of this House." It was now for the first time disclosed that these two wars were to be blended together—the war with France, and the war with the bank, one was to carry the other; if either was too heavy to sustain itself. Yet, sir, the war with the bank found favor in the House; it was popular. It was to carry the heavy load of

step of the resolution, and expressing his opinion that, by possibility, it might lead to hostilities, he nowhere gave the slightest indication of a wish that Congress should provide for such an emergency. On the contrary, he distinctly avowed the opinion that nothing would be done until Congress could be convened.

Three days only before the termination of that session, when the whole subject of our French affairs was before us, was discussed, and was understood in all its aspects, did the honorable member anticipate any necessity for such an appropriation as was subsequently made? Did he recommend or advise it? No, sir. I submit, then, whether the danger was so imminent, the emergency so pressing, the necessity so overwhelming and irresistible, as to have required that appropriation in the objectionable form it was proposed? But, sir, it has been said that the constitutional objections of the Senate finally melted down to a mere question of dollars and cents; whether the appropriation should be three millions or eight hundred thousand dollars. Is it possible that the honorable member does not perceive the true ground upon which these objections stood? Has the intellectual acumen for which he has been distinguished become so utterly blunted under the influence of feelings and passions which he seems to cherish? Nothing is plainer to the most obtuse understanding than the difference between the appropriation of three millions as it passed the House, and the proposition agreed upon by the conferees to reduce it to eight hundred thousand dollars, which, doubtless, would have received the sanction of the Senate. It is not in the amount; but in the form of the appropriation. In the one case, it was indefinite, loose, limited to no specific objects, undefined as to purpose. This was the objection. In the other case, it was a proposition for a precise, defined, limited appropriation, in the usual form, and for ordinary purposes—"three hundred thousand dollars for arming the fortifications of the country; five hundred thousand dollars for the repair and equipment of ships of war." The purpose is clearly expressed, the object declared. Now, sir, does not the gentleman perceive the wide difference between these forms of appropriation? Is he so blind as not to see that the constitutional objections which lay in the one case did not apply to the other? And will he then say that it "melted down to a question of dollars and cents?" Sir, I put it in your hands, and I leave it to his sense of justice to answer.

Much indignation has been expressed by the honorable member (Mr. Evans) at the charge he supposed to have been made by the "personified sentiment" of the columns of the National Intelligencer, against the last House of Representatives, of "man-worship" and "subservience to Executive dictation." Whether such a charge be well or ill founded,

means of aggression, opportunity for execution, and of kindling up in the public mind warlike dispositions, were found to be enveloped within it. The danger as much as any man to defend the country. Since I have filled a seat here, I have voted, I hazard little in saying, uniformly for the largest sums which have been proposed for the military and naval service. I will recollect the efforts of a distinguished member from South Carolina, (Mr. Davy), formerly at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs, to increase the annual expenditures for fortifications; I voted with him from year to year, in common with my friends who are now charged with having left the country defenceless. We thought it sound policy, in a time of peace, to prepare for those emergencies which every nation may at some day or other reasonably anticipate. Peace is a blessing which no country can assure to itself for a long period of years to come. By whom, sir, was that prudent forecast thwarted & defeated? By the party, which now claims the exclusive merit of putting the country in a posture of defence, by a midnight vote of three millions, on the eve of hostilities! Sir, we did not believe in the potency of midnight appropriations for next day's security. The watchwords of the party were "economy," "retrenchment," "saving of the public money;" and we saw the extraordinary spectacle of a Government boasting, not how much it had done, but how little for the benefit of the country; how much it had expended for the public good, but how much it had hoarded up in the coffers of the Treasury. It pointed to no impregnable muniments of defence; to no works of wide-spread and lasting improvement, as testimony of its watchfulness and protection of national interests and welfare, but to a miserable array of figures annually displayed for the gratification and laudation of all the faithful, showing only with what a miserly grasp it could hold on to the public treasure; and all the while, amid the loudest boast of retrenchment, the annual expenditures were largely increasing. Sir, I am glad to see, at last, something proposed in the way of defence—glad to see something doing, among others, for the State to which I belong. Some two or three years ago, I moved in this matter, and endeavored to call the attention of the War Department to its exposed and defenceless condition. I received an encouragement or countenance, which I never seen the like before. I was proposed, under favorable auspices, any measures of defence for that exposed frontier. Now, sir, as to the propriety of large and unusual appropriations at this time for naval and military service—appropriations which would not be thought expedient but for the aspect of our foreign relations, we are placed in an attitude by no means free from embarrassment. If there is really a danger of war, if hostilities are

perpetrated, it is a matter of course, if the House adhered to the bill, it would be lost. It did adhere, and the bill was lost. It is unquestionably true, if the Senate had voted the three millions, the bill would have passed; and it is no less true, if the House had waived it, it would have been a disagreement. Pausing at this stage of the history, I cannot but inquire, look to the safety of the bill merely, what was the most reasonable course to be pursued? Which branch could most rationally be expected, for the success of the bill, to recede from its position? It will be recollected, this was a bill making ordinary appropriations; the House encountered it with an extraordinary objection—the very last to be surrendered. Could it reasonably be expected or required of the Senate, in violation, as they believed, of their duty and the plain injunctions of the constitution, to adopt and to require of the House that not a sustain the motion to adhere, but the bill, in its ordinary form, should be permitted to go along unobstructed? In conference. It was seen that the major-considerable portions of the bill, by both branches concurred. Why not agreeing then, and so far as they did agree, next vote, by a majority reduced to 23; a third vote reduced it to 19; and if an Senate, we agree with you that the ordinary fortification bill ought to pass—the country requires it; but we will not pass it, unless you will agree to an extraordinary appropriation, which you hold to be unconstitutional and inexpedient; and if you refuse it, you will be responsible for our failure to pass the ordinary bill. It seems to me, sir, there can hardly be two opinions upon such a proposition. The Senate would not agree to an unreasonable demand. But what did it do? It agreed, for the purpose of securing the passage of this bill, to meet the House upon some middle ground. A compromise was effected by conferees, appointed by each body. The Senate waited and waited, as we have seen, to adopt and carry this compromise into effect. The House neglected or refused to do so, and thereby the bill was lost. Can there be a doubt in which branch it failed, and by whose means it was lost? But it is contended that, before this arrangement was effected, the House was dissolved—its constitutional functions ceased; and, for that reason, it could not adopt the compromise recommended by the conferees. Suppose it had been so; are the Senate therefore responsible for the failure of the bill? But it was not so. I agree entirely in my recollections with the honorable member from Kentucky, (Mr. Harlan), who has just spoken, and with my friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Kenn), that there was time, after the report had been agreed upon, and before 12 o'clock, to have made it to the House and procured its adoption. The conferees did return, as the gentleman says,

quantity of the bill beyond the power of revival. An honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Mercer) moved "to recede;" thereby preserving the power to pass the bill. An honorable member from Tennessee, the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Polk,) said, "I do not wish to adhere had priority to the others," undoubtedly signifying thereby his desire that the motion should prevail—that the bill should be lost. As a consequence, the motion was carried. The House had gone as far as prudence and patriotism would justify them in going to concede the Senate. The only question was, Where the responsibility of the loss of the bill should lodge? Let the other body take the responsibility of defeating it?—the appropriation of three millions. He conjured the House not to depart from the stand it had assumed, declared it would be pitifully to do so; and urgently and eloquently rallied his friends to stand firm upon that question. Now sir, I can readily perceive in these proceedings a strong solicitude, and determination too, to hold the Senate responsible for the loss of the bill; but I look in vain for evidence of any anxiety to save the ordinary appropriations for fortifications. They were, apparently, very readily given up, for the other object which was possibly regarded a much greater one—of prostrating the Senate. The majority of the House, however, did not sustain the motion to adhere, but adopted the wiser course of requesting a conference. It was seen that the major-considerable portions of the bill, by both branches concurred. Why not agreeing then, and so far as they did agree, next vote, by a majority reduced to 23; a third vote reduced it to 19; and if an Senate, we agree with you that the ordinary fortification bill ought to pass—the country requires it; but we will not pass it, unless you will agree to an extraordinary appropriation, which you hold to be unconstitutional and inexpedient; and if you refuse it, you will be responsible for our failure to pass the ordinary bill. It seems to me, sir, there can hardly be two opinions upon such a proposition. The Senate would not agree to an unreasonable demand. But what did it do? It agreed, for the purpose of securing the passage of this bill, to meet the House upon some middle ground. A compromise was effected by conferees, appointed by each body. The Senate waited and waited, as we have seen, to adopt and carry this compromise into effect. The House neglected or refused to do so, and thereby the bill was lost. Can there be a doubt in which branch it failed, and by whose means it was lost? But it is contended that, before this arrangement was effected, the House was dissolved—its constitutional functions ceased; and, for that reason, it could not adopt the compromise recommended by the conferees. Suppose it had been so; are the Senate therefore responsible for the failure of the bill? But it was not so. I agree entirely in my recollections with the honorable member from Kentucky, (Mr. Harlan), who has just spoken, and with my friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Kenn), that there was time, after the report had been agreed upon, and before 12 o'clock, to have made it to the House and procured its adoption. The conferees did return, as the gentleman says,



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(A B) Do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully, without partiality, examine the books and papers of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company and certify to the President and Directors thereof to the best of my skill and judgment, the true and actual value of the capital stock of said company, which certificate shall be filed among the records of proceedings of said company.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That separate stock lists shall be kept of the stock of this company designating the stock held by the respective Fire Companies and their members, and the stock owned by others not members of any Fire Company distinguishing the stock owned by the present proprietors or their assigns of the twenty thousand reserved shares.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That no Director of any other Fire Insurance Company shall be a Director of this, and should any director of this company be elected a Director of any other Fire Insurance Company his acceptance of that appointment shall ipso facto disqualify him from continuing a Director of this company.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That every member of any of the Fire Companies associated with this charter and every stockholder shall be entitled to effect Insurance at a discount of five per cent less than other persons upon producing to the satisfaction of Directors a certificate of his right of membership in such company.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That in case of death, resignation, or disqualification of the Director from any of the Fire Companies, the place of such Director for the remainder of the year shall be filled up by the company from which such Director had been elected.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That the President and Directors shall from time to time, apply all sums received by them for premiums and dividends, and interest on their investments to the payment of charges and losses in the first instance, and to make up the amount of their original capital when it shall sustain a diminution from any cause whatever, and shall make such dividends of their clear net profits from time to time as they shall judge expedient; Provided that before making any such dividend as aforesaid, the said President and Directors shall first retain one fifth of the said net profits to be held and invested as a contingent fund to pay losses; and Provided that the said contingent fund shall at no time exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for said corporation to make loans upon bond and mortgage and other securities on real estate, and to convert any portion of their capital stock into real estate from time to time not exceeding three fourths of their capital, and shall have power and authority to provide for the investment of the funds of said corporation in the public debt of the United States, or of the State or of the City of Baltimore, or in the stock or funds of any corporation of this State; Provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the said corporation to issue, or put into circulation any negotiable note, or notes payable to bearer, or notes in the nature of Bank notes, nor to authorize any contract which by existing laws amounts to usury nor to guarantee in any manner whatever the payment of any chose in action, and that the real estate which the corporation shall be entitled to hold, except on mortgage, shall be only such as shall be actually necessary for the convenient transaction of its business.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That all contracts, policies and other instruments not under seal made by said corporation shall be good and valid in law and equity.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That the said corporation be its President and Directors is hereby permitted when heather deemed expedient and useful, to enlarge its capital by fifty thousand additional shares to the extent of one million of Dollars, and upon the extent of each of any other fire companies that may hereafter be formed in the city of Baltimore, it shall be the duty of this corporation to open books for subscription, by or on behalf of such new company, or the members thereof for two thousand shares of stock in manner and subject to all the regulations and conditions as to each subscription and with all the privileges as to electing a director or directors as are herein before provided, in respect to the existing fire companies or the members thereof, and the subscription of stock by said fire companies and at the same time there shall be offered for general subscription the like number of shares, that shall be offered for subscription on part of the said new fire company or companies under the same regulations and conditions as hereinbefore provided, concerning general subscriptions of stock and for each Director which each new fire company shall become entitled to have and elect as aforesaid, the general stockholders shall, on their part, be entitled to have and elect one additional Director, and the additional stock that shall be subscribed shall be raised and paid for in such sum for each share as the valuation of the then existing capital stock of the corporation shall show the worth of the shares of such capital stock, to wit: to then be such valuation to be made in manner as directed in respect to the subscription of the said new company or companies; Provided however, that such additional shares shall not be raised at less than ten dollars for each share.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That the concerns of this company shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Treasurer of the Western Shore or of such other officer or agent of the state as may be selected for that purpose by either branch of the Legislature, and that the Legislature shall at all times have full power to lay any tax on the said company which it shall be authorized to lay on any similar companies or the property of said companies.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That this act shall have no force or effect, unless it be accepted by a majority of the stockholders of the company convened upon four weeks notice in all of the daily newspapers in the city of Baltimore to be given by the President and Directors of the company, and this act if so accepted shall be taken and held as part of the charter originally granted to said company, and of the same force and effect as the said original charter.

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That so much of the act and its supplements, to which this is a supplement as may be inconsistent with this, be and the same is hereby repealed.

We certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the act entitled "a supplement to the original charter of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore, which passed the general assembly of Maryland at its December session, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis this 10th day of March, 1836.

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. Senate Md.  
GEORGE G. BREWER, Clk. House Del. Md.

In compliance with the 20th section of the foregoing supplement, a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Company's

Office, on Monday, the 2nd day of May next, for the purpose of determining upon the adoption or rejection of the above supplement to the original Charter of the Company.

By order,  
A. L. JENKINS, Sec'y.  
March 19 6w  
The Frederick Citizen, Annapolis Republican and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above once a week till 1st May, charge the Baltimore American office, and send a memorandum of the cost forthwith.

**BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,**  
March 10th 1834.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
March 19

**TAN BARK.**  
The subscribers wish to purchase one hundred and fifty cords of TAN BARK, delivered either at their Tan Yard or at Easton Point wharf.

They also have on hand and constantly keep a general assortment of  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,**  
which they will sell on the most favorable terms for cash, or in exchange for Bank, Hides, Sheep Skins, or country produce generally.

J. E. BATEMAN & Co.  
who wish to employ 4 Journeyman Shoe Makers, and 2 Apprentices from 12 to 15 years of age, of good moral character.  
March 19 4w

**SHERIFFS SALE.**

By virtue of a writ of vendition expone issued out of Talbot county court, and to the directed against James Lecompte and Susan his wife, the said of George W. Colahan, will be sold on Tuesday the fifth day of April next at the front door of the Court house in the Town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the interest of the said James Lecompte and Susan his wife, of in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro woman named Crease, one negro girl named Harriet, one negro boy named David and one negro boy named Edward, all seized and taken as the property of the said James Lecompte and Susan his wife to satisfy the above mentioned writ of vendition expone and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by  
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.  
March 12

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living on Goose Creek, near New Market, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Monday, 8th of February last, negro

**WESLEY,**

about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a dark chestnut color and rather a fierce look, with small whiskers near his chin. He is a little bow-legged, yet straight built, and has on his head a blue cap with a red band. He is a very smart and cunning fellow, and is very much attached to his owner. He is a very good hand at work, and is very much attached to his owner. He is a very good hand at work, and is very much attached to his owner.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That all contracts, policies and other instruments not under seal made by said corporation shall be good and valid in law and equity.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That the said corporation be its President and Directors is hereby permitted when heather deemed expedient and useful, to enlarge its capital by fifty thousand additional shares to the extent of one million of Dollars, and upon the extent of each of any other fire companies that may hereafter be formed in the city of Baltimore, it shall be the duty of this corporation to open books for subscription, by or on behalf of such new company, or the members thereof for two thousand shares of stock in manner and subject to all the regulations and conditions as to each subscription and with all the privileges as to electing a director or directors as are herein before provided, in respect to the existing fire companies or the members thereof, and the subscription of stock by said fire companies and at the same time there shall be offered for general subscription the like number of shares, that shall be offered for subscription on part of the said new fire company or companies under the same regulations and conditions as hereinbefore provided, concerning general subscriptions of stock and for each Director which each new fire company shall become entitled to have and elect as aforesaid, the general stockholders shall, on their part, be entitled to have and elect one additional Director, and the additional stock that shall be subscribed shall be raised and paid for in such sum for each share as the valuation of the then existing capital stock of the corporation shall show the worth of the shares of such capital stock, to wit: to then be such valuation to be made in manner as directed in respect to the subscription of the said new company or companies; Provided however, that such additional shares shall not be raised at less than ten dollars for each share.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That the concerns of this company shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Treasurer of the Western Shore or of such other officer or agent of the state as may be selected for that purpose by either branch of the Legislature, and that the Legislature shall at all times have full power to lay any tax on the said company which it shall be authorized to lay on any similar companies or the property of said companies.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That this act shall have no force or effect, unless it be accepted by a majority of the stockholders of the company convened upon four weeks notice in all of the daily newspapers in the city of Baltimore to be given by the President and Directors of the company, and this act if so accepted shall be taken and held as part of the charter originally granted to said company, and of the same force and effect as the said original charter.

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That so much of the act and its supplements, to which this is a supplement as may be inconsistent with this, be and the same is hereby repealed.

We certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the act entitled "a supplement to the original charter of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore, which passed the general assembly of Maryland at its December session, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis this 10th day of March, 1836.

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. Senate Md.  
GEORGE G. BREWER, Clk. House Del. Md.

**An Additional Supply.**  
WM. LOVEDAY  
Has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of

**NEW GOODS**  
adapted to the present and approaching season, among them are a lot of  
**Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets & Merino's**

When he thinks will bear the most minute comparison with the market. These added to his former stock renders his assortment very general and complete. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and see him.  
Nov 7 6w4w

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS,**  
JUST RECEIVED BY  
T. H. DAWSON & SON.  
March 12 3w

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 23d instant, at the late residence of Richard Baker, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, Bacon, Lard, and the lease of the farm, together with Wheat and Rye seed thereon. &c. &c.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, 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 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
JAMES BAKER, Adm'r.  
of Richard Baker, dec'd.  
March 13 2w

**Easton & Baltimore Packet, THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP**



**THOMAS HAYWARD**

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on these days throughout the season.

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

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.  
Fare will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their receipt in the absence of the subscriber, and all others left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful and skillful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

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

Feb. 27  
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash, those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for him to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

**DRUGS,**  
Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c.  
The subscribers having associated themselves in the

**DRUG BUSINESS,**  
and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Messrs. & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c. and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

**EDWARD SPEDDEN, JAMES DAWSON.**  
N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe and give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.  
E. S. & J. D.  
Easton, Oct. 31st. 1835.

**Collector's Notice.**  
The subscriber desires of closing his collection of the County Tax for the year 1835, by the time specified by law, earnestly requests all those indebted for the same to come forward and settle them with the subscriber or his Deputy on or before the 10th day of February next; as all those that do not settle by the time specified may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons, as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. All those in arrears for County Tax for 1834, are requested to settle them without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please attend to this notice.

The public's obedient servant,  
JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector, of Talbot county.

**UNCLE SAM.**  
This celebrated Horse will make a season the ensuing spring, at Dover and Smyrna, Del. at Centerville and Soder's, near Roda, Q. Ann's county, Md.

He will be at the above stated places once in two weeks. Particulars, pedigree &c. on file after.

THO. L. TEMPLES, & Co.  
Feb 20 74

**JUSTICES PRACTICE.**  
The subscriber has published the second edition of the Justice's Practice, by J. H. B. Latimer. This edition brings down the Law relating to the Justices of the Peace and Constables, and those subjects in connection with which their agency may be required, to Dec. 1834 which terminated to March 1835 inclusive. While the general arrangement of the work remains nearly the same as in the first edition, a great deal of matter has been added which experienced had shown to be useful, and in particular the chapter on conveyancing has been very much enlarged, so as to furnish the Justice of the Peace with precedents in most of the cases connected with the transfer of property that can occur before him.

The price is \$3 per copy, bound in Law sheep.

F. LUCAS,  
No. 139 Market street, Baltimore.  
Nov. 23

**MARINE BANK OF BALTIMORE.**  
February 27th, 1836.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election for fourteen directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 11th day of April next, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. And also, that an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1835, prescribing the oath of affirmation hereafter to be taken by the President and Directors, will then and there be submitted for approval or rejection.

PHIL. LITIG, Jr.  
Cashier.  
March 5 7w

The Gazette at Easton, and Herald at Frederick will copy the above for 7 weeks

**Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER**



**JOHN EDMONDSON, Captain Leonard, Master.**

The Subscriber grateful for the favor of a general public, begs leave to inform, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 6th of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore at the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, & continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Leonard, H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet, will be faithfully attended to, and the packet will sail with prompt attention.

The Public's Obedt Servt.  
JOSUA E. LEONARD.  
March 5 1835.

**Teachers Wanted.**  
The Trustees of School District No. 2 are desirous of employing competent male and female teachers in this school.—Satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications will be required.

Applications in writing, post paid, may be furnished to either of the subscribers, on or before Tuesday, 9th day of February next.  
T. R. Lookerman,  
Wm. Hussey,  
Samuel Roberts.

Trustees.  
N. B. The Trustees are also desirous of receiving applications for a site for a School House.

**SHARPS ISLAND, for sale.**  
The above estate, situate at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, is now offered for sale, on the most liberal terms. In the deed to the late John Sharps, Esq. it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty acres of land.—But the actual area is ascertained to have exceeded the above estimate, and for a survey of it the present owner will make a proper return, and the purchase money. This estate is now in the very reduced price of \$5000, and of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the balance in three years, one, two and three years, the purchaser giving Bond or Bonds approved security for the payment of the same. For further particulars inquire of Joseph H. Hays, Esq. near Lower Marlborough, Talbot county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Md. annually.

The subscriber, and the newspapers at Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement for two months, and forward their bills to the subscriber.

**WARD.**  
MRS. SCOLL & MRS. SCOLL  
Grateful for the liberal patronage they have received from the establishment of their Female Seminary in Easton, have now the pleasure of announcing to their patrons and the public generally, that they have engaged the services of Mrs. R. M. Greenbank for one hour each day to instruct the young ladies in Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, the use of the Globes, &c. &c. They have by their exertions, and the establishment of their Female Seminary in Easton, have now the pleasure of announcing to their patrons and the public generally, that they have engaged the services of Mrs. R. M. Greenbank for one hour each day to instruct the young ladies in Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, the use of the Globes, &c. &c. They have by their exertions, and the establishment of their Female Seminary in Easton, have now the pleasure of announcing to their patrons and the public generally, that they have engaged the services of Mrs. R. M. 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FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.  
Washington, March 17th, 1836.

The Deposite Banks were carried up to day in Senate. Mr. Webster commenced the operation by moving that a certain list of the Deposite Banks, with the amount on deposit in each, should be printed for the use of the Senate. Out of this quite an animated discussion arose, participated in by Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Walker & Ewing, of Ohio. Mr. Webster spoke of the unsettled state of the public treasury, and after him, Mr. Clay exposed its insecure and uncertain situation, the inequality of its distribution and the irresponsible tenure by which it was held. Mr. Calhoun adverted in terms at once eloquent and indignant, to the state of these banks, and, in the course of his remarks, said that the age of gold had passed away and now we heard the ringing which was to announce the age of steel—that he perfectly well understood what the administration party meant by their military movements; that it was connected with the permanency of their power; the office of President having become hereditary and the President nominated his successor; it was necessary to move every means to bring about the end in view.

Mr. Benton expressed his magnificent content and hatred of all banks, bristled up pretty considerably and promised the Senate the forthcoming of some wise resolutions that would have the effect of making gold the universal medium of circulation. No wonder, poor fellow, that he hates banks, &c. He ridiculed the idea gentlemen entertained of their being a surplus in the banks. The fortifications, the Cumberland Road would swallow up the surplus revenue—that the military appropriations would bleed the treasury completely—and lot instead of the danger of being ruled and mastered by gold, we will have bristling battlements along our coast, frowning over our cities, darkening the peaceful walks of citizens. After the forts are built up, after Van Buren is elected, when Benton shall be the War Secretary, that bad and tyrannical man, that bold and reckless man, can bid the men who stand at the guns upon those inaccessible forts, strong in the mighty wealth of a nation, to fire upon popular assemblies, to scatter into air the houses of their meetings, to expunge from the language of the day, the word of freedom, and revive the times he likes so much to prate of, those of the early revolution in France.

In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to brag that his party had now the majority in the Senate & they would lord it now to their heart's content, and said, that he would soon bring on his expunging resolution.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, said that there were only 8 out of 55 banks which were capable of paying the amount of their deposits if called upon at this moment.

The motion of Mr. Webster to print, prevailed.

Afterwards Isaac, Gov. Isaac Hill, read a speech, in which the nation being very much concerned, I as an individual and member of the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, made a very able speech on the Naval appropriation bill, in opposition. Several of the members were engaged in figuring humorous caricatures with black sand, spread on a sheet of white paper. Jim Crow figured largely, and the galleries seemed delighted with the ludicrous metamorphoses which were effected in the shifting sand. One old gentleman in specks seemed peculiarly happy in the act—at one time he would produce with his finger a ludicrous character in some preposterous attitude, at another time it was transformed into the head of some solemn ass, and one of the attitudes reminded me strongly of Mr. Adams, while in the full tide of his vehement eloquence, hands up, head down, back bent and legs double.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Alluding to Judge Hall's life of Gen. Harrison, *Poulton's Daily Advertiser*, says, Judge Hall, in this account of the public life of Gen. Harrison, begins with his birth and parentage, perhaps of little importance in our democracy. Yet they are few who would not feel an honest pride in being the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and perhaps it would not be considered out of the course of human nature, that the son of such a sire might have imbibed some of the noble sentiments of a Virginian, at least, would not think the worse of him for having been the son of Benjamin Harrison, the intimate friend of Washington, and the nephew of Peyton Randolph. But Gen. Harrison lays claim to a more extended patriotism than that of his native state—as an American, as a lover of constitutional liberty, as a statesman, a commander, a diplomatist, few now living in the United States have more faithfully earned distinction by varied and important public services.

Under the guardianship of the celebrated Robert Morris, of this city, Gen. Harrison received every advantage of collegiate education, and feeling a strong inclination at an early age to engage in active life, obtained a commission in the army, intending to proceed to the Western frontier, then the seat of war. He joined the army under Gen. Sinclair, and was soon distinguished by his valorous conduct in the most flattering terms. On the arrival of Wayne, an occasion almost immediately presented itself which commanded his aid, and he afterwards shared the honors of the battle of the Indians. He was chosen as an American, as a lover of constitutional liberty, as a statesman, a commander, a diplomatist, few now living in the United States have more faithfully earned distinction by varied and important public services.

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mand of Fort Washington, at a period when very serious apprehensions were entertained of the designs of Spain upon the Western States, aided, as it was supposed, by some of our own citizens.

But peace was no sooner established than Harrison, who was not a man to enjoy an idle life, waiting a lazy promotion, resigned his commission to engage in civil pursuits. After his short, but honorable military career, he became a citizen, and was soon equally useful and distinguished in his new sphere of action. He did not long remain, however, in private life—he was appointed to the office of Secretary of the North West, and ex officio, Lieutenant Governor. For so young a man this appointment was no ordinary proof of the estimation in which his civil qualifications were held; it was certainly not on account of his military reputation alone that he was thus selected. The difficulties incident to the office thus conferred on him, in a new country, just beginning to settle, while numerous tribes of Indians still occupied a great portion of the soil, were exceedingly various, and great and responsible as they were various. Yet, he succeeded in gaining both the confidence of the people, and of the general government. As soon as the Territory entered the second grade of government, and was entitled to a delegate on the floor of Congress, he was chosen to fill that station. Can a man believe that he was chosen on this occasion on account of his military eulogies as the aid of General Wayne? He was chosen by the People to represent their interests, because he was a man of sense, because he would be faithful and diligent. Their expectations were not disappointed. No territorial delegate ever distinguished himself more in Congress. On one subject alone, he succeeded in carrying a measure of vital importance to the advancement and prosperity of all the new states and territories; I allude to the alteration in the mode of disposing of the public lands. In the first instance they were disposed of in large tracts to monopolists who afterwards fixed their own prices on them; the plan of General Harrison was to sell them in small lots, at a low price, so as to bring them within the reach of the poor but industrious man. It would be no exaggeration if I were to say that millions of people, are now enjoying the benefits of this act of Gen. Harrison, without knowing with whom it originated. This is one of the most important pieces of internal policy ever adopted by Congress. As the chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred, he made an able report, and afterwards sustained the plan proposed, with great ability, and alone, in opposition to some of the ablest members in the House. It is only in the new sovereignties of the west that the magnitude of this subject can be fully comprehended. The man who could originate and carry through such a measure, will not be easily put down, by the sneer, at his want of capacity for civil office, on the part of some one, whose public career has not exceeded the extent of perpetrating a Fourth of July Oration.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

We have nothing later from Florida than from St. Augustine, March 6th, including the accounts of General Gaines' rencontres with the Indians on the 28th and 29th ultimo.

The Head Quarters of Major General Scott, who is placed in special command in Florida, are at Picolata, east of the St. John's, twenty or thirty miles west of St. Augustine. General Gaines, having repaired to Florida for the reasons stated below, has not placed his force under the command of General Scott, and has not been on his march back towards Tampa, bearing on Head Quarters than within twenty or thirty miles, (which is the distance between Picolata and Fort King.)

The following paragraph explains the circumstances under which Gen. Gaines went to Florida.

The *Pensacola Gazette*, of the 27th ultimo, states that when General Gaines reached that place on his way from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, he received orders to repair to the Mexican Frontier to which point, it seems, the 6th regiment of infantry has been ordered. On this fact being made known to the troops and volunteers, the latter manifested much dissatisfaction, and insisted that, as they had volunteered to go under the command of Gen. Gaines, he should accompany them. Under these circumstances he determined to do so.

The editor of the *Pensacola paper* says, this is the only propitious moment for operating, effectually, as the rainy season commences about the 1st of March, (the 20th of April rather,) and for a month afterwards an army will have abundant occupation in contending against the elements. No man, he continues, knows these facts better than General Gaines. It is believed therefore, that it is his design to push forward in pursuit of the Indians as far as prudence will allow before the rainy season commences.

Gen. Clinch, to whom Gen. Gaines communicated his situation after the skirmishes of the 28th and 29th, requesting a reinforcement of mounted men and provisions, was in command of Fort Drane, and in direct communication with Gen. Scott. His situation is described in a Letter from an officer at that post, written on the 1st of March, from which the following is an extract:

"Gen. Clinch has only about 450 men around him 200 of those volunteers—Col. Bankhead, we learn, is on the march here from Picolata with some 400 volunteers. Gen. Euclid is east of the St. John's, and Gen. Scott, at the last accounts was at Picolata. I think however, he will be here before many hours. No supplies of any kind have reached this post yet, but we are in hopes they will soon, as there is much anxiety as well as much necessity, to move down to the aid of Gen. Gaines. The wagons were all sent down to Picolata on the 28th for provisions. Some one or two small carts were despatched before day this morning with ammunition and a few stores and 23 head of beef cattle to Gen. Gaines, but, upon receiving the express this day at 12, a message was sent after them to order them back, as the Indians would assuredly get them. Gen. Gaines, when he left Fort King, had 10 days' rations, and those Gen. Clinch took up from this place, leaving but little more. The weather is becoming very warm."

This is the precise state of things at our latest dates from Florida.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the *Charleston Mercury*, March 19th.

By the Schrs. George and Mary, Cap. Willey, we have received the Jacksonville Courier of the 10th inst. containing the following latest intelligence from the seat of war:

LATER NEWS FROM GEN. GAINES.

The intelligence from the Withlacooche continues to be of great interest and importance. Soon after our last publication we learned that Gen. Gaines continued fighting the Indians. After the battle of the first day Gen. Gaines sent 50 Indians killed. He had two men killed, and several wounded. On the third day the Indians crossed the Withlacooche to attack him. He, having taken only eight days provisions and being thus closely pressed, sent reinforcements, provisions, and ammunition. Gen. Clinch, being under the orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send the provisions for the Army, sent corn from his own plantation, and Mr. B. M. Dell started up upwards of 80 head of cattle.

They had not proceeded many miles when an express arrived from Gen. Gaines, containing the intelligence, that he was entirely surrounded by the Indians, and unless he received provisions he should be under the necessity of cutting his way through them, leaving his wounded. He requested the assembly of the Alabama militia to guard the provisions sent him. After receiving this unexpected intelligence, the provisions which were on their way, were ordered back. The soldiers of Alabama, though so unceremoniously discharged, and had refused to be disbanded in the present defenceless state of the country, assembled to the number of about 300, to go to the assistance of Gen. Gaines.

The following extract of a letter received by Col. Dell from Capt. Pickett dated 4th inst. contains some further particulars:

"You may not have heard of the occurrences here. General Gaines was attacked last Saturday evening, on the side the Withlacooche and has been fighting ever since. Sometimes he has three fights in the day and one in the night. At one of the fights, there were found dead thirty Indians and one negro. The result of the others we have not heard. At the last advices the loss of the Army of 1200 men, was 4 killed, 36 wounded. But we have heard of cannon several times since, firing here and there. Our Alabama Companions left about 1 o'clock this morning in a very hard rain, in order to assist in guarding provisions and ammunition to the Withlacooche, both of which Gen. Gaines much in want of. We understand the two days since, Gen. Scott with his forces, was at Picolata, and that two different expressions have been made by the arrival of Mr. Samuel Harrison from Alabama, on Tuesday evening last, we are furnished with still later information.

Gen. Clinch, with his forces in conjunction with the Alabama militia, making in all about eight hundred, had gone to aid Gen. Gaines. He reached the camp Saturday last, and effected a junction with him. With their united forces, a mounting to nearly two thousand men, Gen. Gaines intended crossing the Withlacooche, on Monday last. His boats, floating bridges, &c. were all prepared. He has four twelve pounders, with which to cover his landing on the opposite side of the Withlacooche. The Indians will undoubtedly make a desperate struggle to prevent his crossing. Mr. Harrison says, that on Monday the cannon were distinctly heard. It is all over now, and we are anxious to learn the result. He states that Gen. Gaines has never shown to the enemy more than about two hundred men, at one time.

That in every instance of an attack, whether by night or day, he was prepared for them, having anticipated the movements of Osceola. In this way, he made great havoc among the enemy, having killed several hundred of them. His loss before Gen. Clinch joined him, was only eight killed and about forty wounded. Mr. H. says that in his express, Gen. Gaines said he had men enough, and asked only for provisions and ammunition.

From some observation made by Gen. Gaines, the number of Indians is estimated at between two and three thousand. By some negroes who have escaped to the whites, it is stated, that the Indians have made a fortification on the other side of the Withlacooche, only four miles distant. It is made of earth and fustices, and surrounded by a wide moat. This is at Osceola's town, and is probably the strong hold of the enemy. It is impossible to say, how much credit is due to these reports of the negroes. But in most other instances since the commencement of the hostilities much has been lost by not crediting their statements. Gen. Gaines intends marching for this place after crossing the river. There he will learn whether Osceola yet knows how to make fortifications which can withstand our means of battering them down. Before that place is captured, the case in which the women and children probably are, will be taken, the struggle will be severe. It will be the fight of death to many.

Should Gen. Gaines succeed, as he probably has before this, he will have conquered the Indians, and they must either surrender, or betake themselves to the hammocks and swamps for the purpose of concealing and eluding the whites. By all his movements, Gen. Gaines has evinced great skill, and has shown that he perfectly understands the enemy with whom he has to contend. The manner

which he puts them off with so little success to himself, shows that he has not an idle scholar in the art of war. We now confidently expect a speedy close of this savage warfare, and that Osceola's boast of five years will be a short five months.

To the editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*.

Whenever the weather begins to moderate in March, and we have a few mild days, people are very apt to flatter themselves that it will continue, and Spring be regularly approaching. They forget that it often changes again to rough and disagreeable weather. We have a sample of it now; we have had a few pleasant days lately—on the 10th instant the thermometer rose above 40, & although to the evening it rained heavily, it was warm, and the thermometer stood at 44 at 8 P. M. the wind south west; the same night it changed, and in the morning on the 11th inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M. it was 30, at 2 P. M. 38, and at 8 P. M. 24; here is a change of 20 degrees in 24 hours. This morning the 12th inst. sunrise, the thermometer was down to 14, which is a difference of 30 degrees in less than 32 hours.

It was pretty much the case last year, and you have herewith the state of the thermometer, &c. of several days in March and April last year, 1835.

March 7. 8 A. M. 9 P. M.

15	44	52	Wind south west, warm.
17	53	41	" " " " " " " "
18	28	32	" " " " " " " "
19	46	47	Wind north west, warm
20	47	34	" " " " " " " "
21	30	41	some thunder at meridian
22	35	41	snow during the night &
23	35	41	violent north west wind.
24	42	50	Wind south west, heavy
25	38	40	lightning in south east,
26	38	40	from 9 to 11 P. M.
27	38	40	Wind N. W. at 9 a. m. rain
28	38	40	and snow, then rain all
29	38	40	day.
30	46	45	Wind N. E. at 10 P. M. a
31	46	45	heavy thunderstorm began
1	46	45	and lasted some time.
2	33	39	at 9 P. M. snow commenced
3	33	39	and continued until
4	33	39	near midnight, wind N. E.
5	33	39	Wind south west
6	33	39	32 storm from N. W. all day
7	33	39	40 snow last night, in the
8	33	39	morning it was 2 or 3 inches
9	33	39	deep, a strong wind
10	33	39	from N. E.
11	33	39	37 snow at sun rise, wind
12	33	39	N. W.
13	33	39	55 at 10 A. M. few flakes
14	33	39	snow.
15	33	39	Wind S. W. violent gale all
16	33	39	day at 4 P. M. thunder
17	33	39	and lightning.

Baltimore, March 12, 1836. F. S.

THE DEPOSITE BANKS.

The *Intelligencer* of Thursday contains an interesting tabular statement of the condition of the Deposite Banks, from which the following recapitulation is drawn.

AGGREGATE LIABILITIES OF THE 35 BANKS.

Capital	\$49,556,083 27
Treasurer United States	29,339,744 64
Public Officers	2,439,135 80
Due to Banks	14,879,161 45
Continued and	840,370 82
Profit & loss, discount & interest	5,199,932 38
Circulation	26,243,688 56
Private deposits	15,043,033 64
Other liabilities	5,937,045 82
Difference	1,970 20
	\$139,170,171 45

MEANS TO MEET THEM.

Loans and discounts	\$65,439,908 64
Real estate	27,149,935 29
Domestic exchange	1,815,235 04
Due from Banks	15,712,977 85
Notes of other Banks	5,973,089 53
Specie	10,198,659 24
Foreign exchange	406,542 98
Expenses	96,591 49
Other investments	8,777,299 79
	\$139,170,171 45

DEPOSITE BANKS.—We subjoin the remarks of Mr. Webster, in support of his motion to print 8000 extra copies of the statement of the affairs of the Deposite Banks.

In making this motion Mr. WEBSTER called the attention of the Senate to the document from the Treasury, showing the state of the deposit banks at the latest dates. He quoted from the tabular statement some of the leading facts.—The immediate liabilities of the banks amounted, it appeared to nearly seventy two millions of dollars, viz: the public deposits, \$30,678,879 91; the private deposits, \$18,043,033 64; the bills in circulation, \$26,243,688 56.

The amount of specie held by these banks, it further appeared, was \$10,198,659 24, that is to say, there is less than one dollar specie for six dollars debt; and there is due to the Government by those banks more than three times the amount of all the specie.

There are other items (said he) which swell the amounts on each side, such as debts due to banks, and debts due from banks. But these are only equalizing quantities, and of no moment in the view I am taking of the question.

Among the means of these deposit banks I see an item of 'other investments' of no less amount than \$3,777,299 79. What is meant by these 'other investments,' I am not informed. I wish for no proofs, Sir, look at the reported state of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, the last in the list. The capital of that Bank is only \$150,000.—Its portion of the public deposits is no less a sum than 784,764 75. Now, Sir, where is the money. It is not in specie in the Bank itself for its specie is only \$51,011,95—all its discounts, loans, &c. are only \$500,000, or thereabouts; where is the money. Why we see where it is; it is included on the item due from banks \$78,768 37. What banks have got this? On what terms do they take it? Do they give interest for it? Is it in the deposit banks in the great cities and does this make a part of the other liabilities of these deposit banks in the

cities? Now, this is one question: What are these other liabilities? But, as to these 'other investments,' I say again I wish to know what they are. Besides real estate, loans, discount, and exchange, I beg to know what other investments banks usually make.

In my opinion, Sir, the present system now begins to develop itself. We see what a complication of private and pecuniary interests have thus wound themselves around our finances. While the present state of things continues, or as it goes on, there will be no lack of ardor in opposing the Land bill or any other proposition for distributing or effectually using the public money while this state of things exists, or as it goes on.

We have certainly arrived at a very extraordinary crisis; a crisis which we must not trifle with. The accumulation of revenue must be prevented. Every wise politician will set that down as a cardinal maxim. How can it be prevented. Fortifications will not do it. This I am perfectly persuaded of. I shall vote for every part and parcel of the fortification bill, reported by the Military Committee. And yet I am sure that, if that bill should pass into a law, it would not absorb the revenue, or sufficiently diminish its amount. Internal improvements cannot absorb it: these useful channels are blocked up by vetoes.

How, then, is this revenue to be disposed of? I put this question seriously to all those who are inclined to oppose the Land bill now before the Senate.

Sir, look to the future, and see what will be the state of things next autumn. The accumulation of revenue may then probably be near fifty millions; an amount equal perhaps to the whole amount of specie in the country. What a state of things is that! Every dollar in the country the property of Government!

Again Sir, are gentlemen satisfied with the present condition of the public money in regard to its safety? Is that condition safe, commendable, and proper? The member from South Carolina has brought in a bill to regulate these deposit banks. I hope he will call it up, that we may at least have an opportunity of showing for ourselves what we think the exigency requires.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO ENGLAND.—The feasibility of establishing a line of steamboats to run between New York and London is about to be fully tested, as will be seen by the annexed article extracted from the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

From the *Journal of Commerce*.

An extract in your paper from the *London Nautical Magazine* for January, relative to navigation by steam between this country and Great Britain, may excite some notice; and it may not be amiss for your readers to be informed of the establishment of a company, called the British and American Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £500,000 sterling, all subscribed. The shares were allotted at the latest dates, & probably are these contracts are made for building two Steamers of 1200 tons each. The confidence in England in this enterprise is clearly shown by the fact, that the stock, which was divided into 3000 shares, was more than doubly subscribed in the ten days the books of subscription were open.—It may now be hoped that this great enterprise, backed by such a capital, will be successfully prosecuted. A plan has been on foot to establish a company here; and with this view, it has been proposed to apply for a charter, with a capital of \$500,000, with the privilege of increasing it to a million. There certainly can be no reason why our British friends should outstrip us in prosecuting the trade between the two countries—more especially as the enterprise of our countrymen has been fully manifested in the numerous lines of packet ships which run to and from Europe.—True it is that the experience of deep sea navigation is nearly all on the side of Great Britain; but why shall we not profit by their experience, and carry the thing into successful operation? It needs nothing but the application of American enterprise.

LEX TALIONIS.—The effect of the late movement in the Legislature of Pennsylvania to counteract the hostile legislation of Ohio and other States against the U. S. Bank, is very aptly illustrated in the *New York Evening Star*, by the relation of the following anecdote:

"When Stephen Girard set up his private bank in Philadelphia, one of the moneyed incorporations refused to receive his notes in exchange or deposit. Mr. Girard said nothing about it, but called in the bank one day and said to the Cashier, 'Sir—bon jour—I have \$300,000 of your note here—will you do me the pleasure to give me the same sum in my note?' 'Oh, we have none of your notes,' Mr. Girard. 'Aha, no note, eh—well Sir, you will please to give me the cash for your note.' Suppose, only for argument's sake, that a law prohibiting the circulation of United States Bank notes, should pass our Legislature, and Mr. Bidle should say to Mr. Robinson, 'when you have collected in the payment of debts some two or three millions of dollars in notes of the safety fund banks, have the goodness to procure the specie for them and transmit it to Philadelphia, where shall we be?' If Reuben M. Whitney, or any of the ragged adventurers connected with him, should use the power of the administration in aiming blows against the Bank, it may be well for the Jackson men in business to remember that in knocking down and gouging, there are two to play at the game.

The bill, entitled, An act to provide indemnity to the sufferers by certain riots in the city of Baltimore, passed the House of Delegates on Tuesday, by a majority of fourteen votes. It subsequently passed the Senate.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 26.

ANTHONY BUREN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

Attention Whigs.

In conformity with the recommendation of the Whig Convention held in Baltimore on the 22d December last, a meeting of the WHIG VOTERS of Talbot County, will be held at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating ten delegates to the Convention to be held at Centerville on Tuesday the 5th of April next to select a Presidential Elector for this Congressional district. As this is the first time that the Presidential Electors are placed before the people of this state at large, and to be elected by general ticket, it is important that the meeting should be a full one.

MANY VOTERS.

March 12, 1836.

We are indebted, to the politeness of a friend, at Annapolis, for a copy of the law erecting MAGISTRATES COURTS in each county of this State; a synopsis of which we give in to-day's paper, from want of room to publish it in extenso at present.

1st Section Provides, That from and after first May next, there shall be at least Three Justices residing in each election district, constituting a Court to be erected therein, called the DISTRICT COURT, with all the powers of the present Justices, and such additional, as the bill further provides.

By 2d Section, The said Justices of the Court are to appoint the time and place of holding said Courts, and are to have cognizance of all cases now within the jurisdiction of single Magistrates, and of all similar cases where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$100, in all actions of replevin, where the value of the property in dispute, on appraisal, in serving the writ, does not exceed \$100; in all actions of trespass where the damages do not exceed \$100, (unless the title to the land is involved); in all actions of trover, where the damages claimed do not exceed \$100, and in all actions of assault and battery, where the damages claimed do not exceed \$100, provided the defendant resides in the district.

Section 3d Provides for appeal to the next county Court, in case judgment be rendered within ten days of the session, otherwise to the next, or second term thereafter, and upon failure of the district Justices to transmit the papers and proceedings to the Clerk of the county Court, they shall be subject to a penalty of \$20.

By Section 4. It is enacted, That the county Courts shall not hold pleas of any case within the jurisdiction of the said district Courts, and if any plaintiff recovers less than \$100 or the amount limited in the county Court, the defendant shall have judgment with costs, where he shall subtract the amount of the verdict against him from the costs, if the costs exceed the amount of the verdict, but if the amount of the verdict exceeds the costs, the balance only shall be the sum due from the defendant to the plaintiff, which he may warrant for as in other cases, & a short copy of the verdict with the bill of costs from the Clerk's office, shall be sufficient evidence in the case, and if any one be warranted out of his district he may plead non-residence.

By Section 5. No plaintiff shall be non-suited in the county Court where his debt has been reduced below \$100, by reason of an account in bar due from plaintiff to defendant.

By Section 6th. It is enacted, That the district Justice first named, shall be chief Justice and so in gradation, according to seniority of nomination, that any two may hold court in the absence of the third, and any one out of court, shall have power to issue all writs, which single justices may now issue, and such orders as their increased jurisdiction may render proper to meet each case, so varying the forms as substantially to bring each case presented to trial and judgment, and to make them returnable at such days and times as the case may require.

By Section 7th. The district Justices must make regular entries of all process issued by them in vacation and transfer what may be necessary to their court docket when in session.

By Section 8th. The district Justices shall have jurisdiction in all cases where it shall appear to them there was no intent to kill, and may issue in process in the name of the State to the Constable, to compel the accused to appear, who may then submit his case or traverse the same, or enter into recognizance to appear and answer to the same before the

county court, and if the costs of the case of the State, the Attorney General, or any other party objecting to particular cases, may hear and determine taking bail in case of fine they the Sheriff of the

By Section 9th. By adjournment next monthly meeting judge shall preside in Court, and in all at any month all be considered to day until the

By Section 10th. By said district court may be on upon real estate of the same being of the county, the same, and the action thereon.

By section 11th. strict court may be a district justice fair copy of the chief justice within ten days, unless, who shall name, and from ideas or a docket, action may at any district justice.

By section 12th. e taken out again, per seades after

By section 13th. en by the Justice, of the proper

By section 14th. issued by one district in cases of non-debtors.

By section 15th. tice out of court direct to the Sheriff, Constable of the

By section 16th. may act also as where the demand and where the shall have high district justice passage of this shall be taken in sand dollars.

By section 17th. issued by the directed to Sheriff shall transmit commission fees, &c. and a strict court shall of form.

Section 18th. justices qualify peace, &c.

By section 19th. their own case Law.

By section 20th. ing a suit or p court may, on fair trial, have adjoining district party.

By section 21th. ministrators ing as in the the peace, and tiled to comp

By section 22th. to be allowed services while the same out and return ing themselves the county, & pay themselves county must

By section 23th. over balance entered for

Section 24th. sors in cas exerts of Bal sors of this

To the Ed

Why respondent Whig, see portance of Delega the 'Treasu it appears rate for the dantly bri played in still great be more to turn the doings of Instead of of two hu crease prsor's as hundreds dollars, t ed, and allowanc

What about? enactme posed ac surs of and now of Dele make increase hue and of the

Ah! is this bring a Jackso ditiona and la without hing, or these will find dead, have d



...to tax the costs in criminal cases, give  
...of costs in civil cases, &c. &c. &c.  
...of the Attorney General or his  
...of the Attorney General or his  
...of the Attorney General or his

By Section 9th. Said district justices  
...to adjourn from day to day or to the  
...monthly meeting, and the presid-  
...judge shall proclaim the opening of  
...Court, and in case of failure to at-  
...at any monthly meeting, the court  
...shall be considered as adjourned from  
...day to day until a meeting shall take  
...place.

By Section 10th. All judgments rendered  
...by said district courts shall be a  
...upon real estate, provided a short co-  
...of the same be filed in the Clerk's of-  
...of the county, from the time of filing  
...the same, and the Clerk shall issue ex-  
...ecution thereon.

By section 11th. Any judgment of the  
...district court may be superseded before  
...the district justice out of court, provided  
...a copy of the same be rendered to the  
...chief justice of the district court  
...within ten days after the taking of the  
...term, who shall make a docket entry of  
...the same, and from such original super-  
...sedeas or a docket entry of the same, ex-  
...ecution may at any time be issued by a  
...district justice.

By section 12th. Execution shall not  
...be taken out against the securities in a  
...supersedeas after four years.

By section 13th. Security must be ta-  
...ken by the Justices in replevin for a re-  
...turn of the property.

By section 14th. Attachments may be  
...issued by one district justice out of court  
...in cases of non-resident or absconding  
...debtors.

By section 15th. Any one district justice  
...out of court may issue execution and  
...direct to the Sheriff of the county or any  
...Constable of the district.

By section 16th. Any district justice  
...may act also as a single Justice of Peace,  
...where the demand does not exceed \$50,  
...and where the demand exceeds \$50 he  
...shall have higher fees for his services as  
...district justice, from and after the  
...passage of this act, Constables bonds  
...shall be taken in the penalty of two thou-  
...sand dollars.

By section 17th. Execution shall be  
...issued by the chief justice for fines and  
...directed to Sheriff or Constable, and he  
...shall transmit to the Clerk of the county  
...commissioners a correct list of all  
...fees, &c. and no proceedings of the dis-  
...trict court shall be set aside for matter  
...of form.

Section 18th. Provides for the district  
...justices qualifying as justices of the  
...peace, &c.

By section 19 & 20. Parties may plead  
...their own cases or employ Attorneys at  
...Law.

By section 21 & 22. Any party hav-  
...ing a suit or prosecution before a district  
...court may, on oath, that he cannot have a  
...fair trial, have the same removed to an  
...adjoining district to be chosen by such  
...party.

By section 23 & 24. Executors & ad-  
...ministrators are placed on the same foot-  
...ing as in the present courts of justices  
...of the peace, and each witness shall be en-  
...titled to compensation.

By section 25. The Chief Justices are  
...to be allowed so much per diem for their  
...services while holding Court, may retain  
...the same out of monies received by them,  
...and return the balance if any after pay-  
...ing themselves to the Commissioners of the  
...county, & if they have not enough to  
...pay themselves, the Commissioners of the  
...county must pay them.

By section 26. If defendants claim  
...over balances plaintiff's judgment may be  
...entered for him as now.

Section 27 & 28 Provide for succes-  
...sors in case of death or removal, and  
...except Baltimore city, from the provi-  
...sions of this act.

To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette.

Why really, Mr. Graham, the cor-  
...respondents of your neighbour of the  
...Whig, seem to attach much more im-  
...portance to the act of the present House  
...of Delegates, increasing the salary of  
...the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore than  
...it appears to me to merit. It is unfortu-  
...nate for the public, that such transi-  
...ent brilliant talents should not be em-  
...ployed in the investigation of subjects of  
...still greater consequence—Would it not  
...be more befitting such gigantic minds  
...to turn their attention to the extravagant  
...doings of the General Government, and  
...instead of prating about the paltry sum  
...of two hundred and fifty dollars, the in-  
...crease proposed to be made in the Treas-  
...urer's salary, inform the people of the  
...hundreds of thousands and millions of  
...dollars, that have been wantonly lavished,  
...and wasted upon favorite postmas-  
...ters and partisans, in the shape of extra  
...allowances, &c.

What, I would ask, is all this clamor  
...about? The Legislature, by its various  
...enactments have, from time to time, im-  
...posed additional duties upon the Treas-  
...urer of the Eastern Shore, until his lab-  
...ours have become more than doubled;  
...and now, forsooth, because the House  
...of Delegates have thought it but just to  
...make some slight remuneration for the  
...increased labour thus imposed, a great  
...hue and cry is set up by the mere yelpers  
...of the Jackson Van Buren party.

Ah! is this what they would be at? and  
...is this the state of things they would  
...bring about? It is then the policy of the  
...Jackson Van Buren party to impose ad-  
...ditional duties, and claim the services  
...and labours of their fellow-citizens  
...without allowing to them a correspond-  
...ing compensation. I thank them for the  
...hint, and would tell these wiseacres,  
...these petty party brawlers, that they  
...will find themselves much mistaken in-  
...deed, if they imagine, we the people,  
...have degenerated to such a state of base-

ness. If we work, we expect to be  
...paid for our labour, and if the services  
...to be rendered, should be increased, our  
...pay ought to be increased also. It is a  
...pity that these short sighted scribblers,  
...should not have had more self respect,  
...than to expose to the world their naked-  
...ness, and their want even of ordinary  
...information, upon the most common  
...place subjects. They are so grossly ig-  
...norant, as to suppose that this conten-  
...plated increase of the Treasurer's salary  
...will have the effect to increase the coun-  
...ty taxes.

What stupidity! for every body that  
...knows any thing well knows that the  
...Treasurer is a state officer, and that  
...his salary is paid out of the State Treas-  
...ury. Now, before they can succeed in  
...their attempt to gull and mislead the  
...public, on that subject, they must show  
...that the state derives its revenue, from  
...any other purpose whatever, than that of  
...colonization, by a direct tax upon the  
...people, and this I defy them to do.

CALHOUN'S WEASEL, tells us, he resides in one of the remote  
...corners of the county; that may be;  
...but, I should rather infer he was an in-  
...habitant of the woods, prowling about  
...with the wild beasts of the forest; for  
...certainly, his silly, malicious, specula-  
...tive effusions, warrant the conclusion  
...that he does not move in civil society.

Besides, he displays so much igno-  
...rance generally, & particularly in asking  
...what the States Agent had to do with  
...the duties of the Treasurer. 'This is by  
...no means to the point, it has never  
...been said that he had any thing to do  
...with them; but, I do say that, in addi-  
...tion to his former duties, the Treasurer  
...has now to perform those which were  
...assigned to the State's Agent, for which  
...he received, by his salary and commis-  
...sions, from Seven to Nine Hun-  
...dred Dollars per annum.

As he seems disposed to gossip with  
...the private concerns of another, per-  
...haps he may understand his own better,  
...and might, with more accuracy, than he  
...has those of the Treasurer, acquaint the  
...public with them; at least, I think it  
...would be more becoming.

I shall not now further notice the  
...many absurdities he has put forth—  
...they defeat themselves, and deserve not  
...a single comment—but I would recom-  
...mend that he inform himself, before he  
...undertakes to instruct and enlighten  
...the people.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Eastern Gazette.  
Mr. Editor,

Observing an invitation, in your  
...last paper, to all gentlemen wishing to aid  
...the "Union Doreas Society of Eastern," to  
...meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. It was deemed ex-  
...pedient to call a meeting of the Board of man-  
...agers of said Society, to ascertain their senti-  
...ments in reference to receiving funds obtained  
...from such a source.

Prompted by that charity, which "hopeth  
...all things," we believe the motive was a  
...benevolent one which suggested the measure to  
...those gentlemen with whom it originated—  
...Therefore, it was resolved to return them a  
...note of thanks for their intended kindness, but,  
...as our principles forbid us "to conform to the  
...world," or to love the things of the world, we  
...must express our decided disapprobation of the  
...measure, and decline accepting the funds  
...raised by such means.

We sincerely pray the time may come,  
...when those who are now "lovers of pleasure"  
...will become the friends and lovers of God, and  
...then they will appreciate the feelings which  
...have induced us to act, as we think we have  
...done, for the best interests of our Society.

By order of the Board.  
Eastern, March 21st.

For the Eastern Gazette.  
Mr. Editor,

Subjoined is an extract of  
...a letter received a few days since from a  
...correspondent in the south, if you con-  
...sider it worth insertion, you are at liberty  
...to insert it in the Gazette.

C. H. C.  
Green County, A. B. Feb. 18th.  
"Orders for 10000 men out of this state,  
...was received yesterday, to go to Florida;  
...the Seminoles Indians and Negroes are  
...doing great mischief in that quarter;  
...General Carroll of Tennessee is now at  
...Tuscaloosa, waiting for steamboats to  
...take them out; our men are eager to join  
...in repelling the foe; it is reported that  
...4000 negroes have joined the Indians, at  
...one place, they are headed by white  
...men of Murrel's clan, the great robber  
...of the south."

I heard this week that Columbus in  
...Georgia, about one hundred and seventy  
...miles from this place, was totally de-  
...stroyed and the inhabitants murdered;  
...the plan the Indians fell upon was this:  
...they went into Columbus to trade, which  
...they did and bought all the ammunition in  
...the place, they went off very merry, and  
...returned about midnight and began their  
...cruel murder, and firing the town,  
...without any mercy.

The bill, entitled, An act for the divi-  
...sion of Baltimore and Frederick coun-  
...ties, and for the erecting a new one by  
...the name of "Carroll," and to alter  
...and change the constitution of this  
...State so far as may be necessary, to ef-  
...fect the same, has passed the House of  
...Delegates.

APPOINTMENTS.  
By the Governor and Council, Md.  
Judges of the Orphans Court, for Talbot  
County.

E. N. Hamblenton,  
Solomon Dickinson,  
Edward Lloyd, vice Lam-  
bert W. Spencer lately appointed Postmaster.

NOTICE.  
The Rev. Mr. Wiley will perform Divine  
Service in Christ Church, Eastern, on Sunday  
evening next, 27th inst. to commence at 7 o'clock.

Died in this County on Thursday (24th  
inst.) rather suddenly, although for a long  
time afflicted, Mrs. Susan, consort of James  
Parrot, Esq. in the 49th year of her age.

We cannot refrain from passing a faint tri-  
bute of sincere respect upon the deceased.—We  
will not attempt a laboured panegyric, in ac-  
cordance with the spirit of the times—it is  
not required. Our pen, however graphic, could  
not portray all the rare excellencies of our  
departed friend.—She was well known and well  
tried by many and yet no one knew her, well  
to admire and esteem.

She was a woman of no ordinary cast of  
character—she was richly endowed by Providence  
with the purest and chastest intelli-  
gence, she was distinguished by a most dis-  
criminating judgment, and a peculiar sense of  
propriety in all things; her clarity shone  
spiritually and temporally; her piety was se-  
cret, deep, practical and solid; her reliance upon  
God, always professed in life, supported  
her in the hour of death. Her last awful  
moments remain the best commentary upon  
her life—oh! that our days may end like hers,  
triumphantly.

As a mother, and a wife, we knew her well,  
and we know no defect—We truly and un-  
feignedly sympathize with those that were  
dearest and nearest to her. Let her bright  
life serve as a beacon light to our faith, and  
her resignation in death stimulate us to attain  
her christian perfection. "Requiescat in pace."

AMICUS.

In this county on Friday 18th inst. Alfred  
Chapman, infant son of Mr. Henry Delahay,  
aged 8 months 23 days. "His great to pre-  
sent and think in what a brighter world than  
his spirit shines."

PRICES CURRENT.  
Baltimore, March 22, 1836.

Wheat white, \$1 50 1 60  
Red, 1 40 1 48  
Corn, yellow, 68 70  
White, 69 69  
Oats, 45 47

"Plain Truth" is received, but too late for  
to day's paper.

DOCT. G. McDONALD,  
DENTAL SURGEON.

Is now in Eastern, and will remain a few  
days. Rooms at the Eastern Hotel.  
March 26

Public Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court,  
of Talbot county, will be sold at the late resi-  
dence of Jonathan Everts, late of Talbot county  
deceased, on Thursday the 7th day of April  
next, all the personal estate (Negroes ex-  
cepted) of said dec'd. consisting in part of  
Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,  
one yoke of oxen, forty-five barrels of corn,  
blades and cut fodder, together with a small  
quantity of course provender, one wind mill,  
one gig and harness, horse cart, ox cart, 30  
bushels of wheat, stored in the ground, Bacon  
and Lard; also a large quantity of household  
and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention,  
a variety of farming utensils.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months,  
the purchaser to purchase, giving note with  
approved security, bearing interest from the  
day of sale—on all sums of one hundred dol-  
lars the cash will be required, before the re-  
moval of the property. Sale to commence at  
9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
ANNA EVERTS &  
JAMES HONUTT, Adm'rs.  
of Jonathan Everts, dec'd.

March 26

DEY OF ALGIERS,

Will be at St. Michaels, on Saturday the  
26th inst. and at the Trappe, on Saturday the  
27th of April, and will attend each of the above  
places every other week, regularly throughout  
the season, he will be at Eastern every Tues-  
day. Terms as last year, five dollars the  
Springs chance, and eight dollars to ensure a  
mare in foal, two dollars cash, single leap, 25  
cents to the groom.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
March 26

FOR SALE,

A House well calculated for  
family and business, containing 10 rooms,  
and a large garden, with a well, &c. &c.  
He is a young man of good sense,  
and a native of the country. The owner, being so  
far from home, will dispose of his property on  
terms for cash or good paper—apply to the ad-  
ditor.

Eastern, March 26th, 1836.

MARYLAND,  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,

25d March, A. D. 1836.

On application of Alexander C. Bullitt,  
Adm'r. of Joseph Chain, late of Talbot county  
deceased.—It is

ORDERED, That give the notice re-  
quired 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 Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court,  
I have hereunto set my  
hand and the seal of my office this 25th  
day of March in the year of our Lord  
eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Test,  
JAS. PRICE, Register  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot  
county, in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of Joseph Chain, late  
of Talbot county deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said de-  
ceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the proper vouchers therefor  
to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of  
October next, or they may otherwise by law  
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 25th day of  
March, 1836.

A. C. BULLETT, Adm'r.  
of Joseph Chain, dec'd.  
March 26 Sw

ATTENTION.

Will parade on Saturday next, 2d of  
April, on the Court House green, in full uni-  
form at 2 o'clock P. M. with 6 rounds of blank  
cartridges.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Captain.

JOHN WILLIAMSON,  
Of the late firm of G. & J. WILLIAMSON  
informs his friends and the public generally  
that he has recommended the HATTING  
BUSINESS, in the city of Baltimore at No.  
163 Baltimore street, in the house recently  
occupied by Pauling, Elliott & Co. Bank-  
ers,—where he intends keeping constantly on  
hand of his own manufacturing a general as-  
ortment of FUR & SILK HATS of the most  
fashionable patterns and approved character,  
which he offers for sale on accommodating  
terms, either by wholesale or retail.

N. B. His Eastern Shore friends, will do  
well to give him a call.  
March 26.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

Will leave Baltimore on Tuesdays  
and Fridays, for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Cas-  
tle-haven) and Eastern, and return on Wed-  
nesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, A. M.  
March 26

NEW SADDLERY.

WM. W. HIGGINS  
HAS just received a new  
supply of

SADDLERY,  
which added to the Stock on  
hand renders his assortment  
complete.

P. S. Not having been quite  
so fortunate as old dame ru-  
mour supposed, the subscriber is under the ne-  
cessity of soliciting payment from those in-  
debted to him either on notes of hand or on  
open accounts.  
March 26. Sw

THE FINE FULL BLOODED HORSE

UNCLE SAM.

Will stand for mares, the ensuing season,  
at Centerville, 25th of March, and will be at each of the places named, on  
the following days, viz:  
Centerville, March 25, 26. April 3, 4, 22,  
23. May 6, 7, 20, 21. June 3, 4, 17, 18—  
July 1, 2. Denham, March 25, 26, 30, A.  
April 11, 12, 13, 25, 26, 27. May 9, 10, 11,  
23, 24, 25. June 6, 7, 8, 20, 21, 22.  
Dover, March 27. April 1, 14, 15, 28, 29  
May 12, 13, 26, 27. June 9, 10, 23, 24.  
Smyrna, April 2, 4, 5, 16, 18, 19, 30. May  
13, 14, 16, 17, 29, 30, 31. June 11, 13,  
14, 25, 27, 28. Sudlers & Roads, April 6,  
7, 20, 21. May 4, 5, 18, 19. June 1, 2, 15,  
16, 20, 30.

At ten dollars the single leap, twenty dol-  
lars the season, and twenty five dollars for in-  
suring a mare to foal by him. A mare  
sold, or otherwise disposed of, will be consid-  
ered as with foal. In every case, fifty cents  
to be paid to the Groom.

Payment to be made on or before the tenth  
of October next. The season to close on the  
second of July. Insurance to be paid on or be-  
fore the 1st of March, 1837; and to prevent  
mistakes, gentlemen are requested to make  
known when their mares are first offered, if  
they are to be served by the single leap, sea-  
son or insurance.

UNCLE SAM

(known in New York as Honest Sam) is a  
beautiful bay, without any mark other than a  
small star. He measures fifteen hands three  
inches and a half, with great length of form  
and commanding figure. Notwithstanding his  
constant severe trainings and still harder  
running, his limbs are as clean as a young  
colt's; without a spavin, splint or windgal. If  
a fine temper, great powers and iron hardiness,  
with fine size and pure blood, are recom-  
mendations, Uncle Sam will receive the breeder's  
patronage. For the owners.

ROBERT HICKS, Groom.

Uncle Sam was got by John Richards out  
of Sally Baxter, who was got by Ogle's Oscar,  
son of imported Gabriel, out of a mare got  
by the imported Modley. His grand dam  
(Diana) by the imported Horse Expedition,  
his great grand dam (Betsey Bell) by Mr. Cope-  
land's old Cuck, his great grand dam (Tempe-  
rity) by Healy's chaser, the sire of my celebra-  
tion, the great Bangor, his great great  
grand dam (Maggie Leader), by Mr. Ham-  
ilton's imported mare Figure, his great great  
grand dam (Figure) by the imported horse  
Othello, which was old Colonel Nicholson's  
celebrated race mare, his great great great  
grand dam (Figure) by Spark, a stallion im-  
ported by the first Governor Ogle.

THOS. L. TEMPLE & CO  
March 26.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court  
of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on  
Wednesday the 20th inst. at the late resi-  
dence of George W. Leonard, deceased, near  
Loxewater's mill, all the personal estate of  
said deceased, (negroes excepted), consisting  
of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses,  
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn, Corn blades,  
one Gig and Harness, and a variety of other  
articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months will  
be given on all sums over five dollars, the pur-  
chaser to purchase, giving note with approved  
security, bearing interest from the day of  
sale—on all sums of one hundred dollars the  
cash will be required before the removal of  
the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,  
A. M. and attendance given by  
MARY E. LEONARD, Adm'r.  
of Geo. W. Leonard, dec'd.

March 19

Bashaw.

This fine Jack will again make a season in  
this county. He will stand in the St. Michaels  
District, where his services have been particu-  
larly called for, and also at other places to suit  
those who may want his services. For terms  
&c., see handbill.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
March 19

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
19th day of February, A. D. 1836.

On application of Robert Leonard, adm'r.  
of William Vickars, late of Talbot county  
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 Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
I have hereunto set my  
hand and the seal of my office  
affixed, this 19th day of Feb-  
ruary in the year of our Lord eighteen hun-  
dred and thirty six

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

In compliance to the above order,  
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot  
county in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of William Vickars  
late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's es-  
tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the fifteenth day of Sep-  
tember next, or they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of  
February 1835

ROBERT LEONARD, Adm'r.  
of William Vickars, dec'd.

March 26

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
GRASS SEEDS &c.

JAMES MOORE,

Successor of Sinclair and Moore, Light  
street near Pratt, tenders his thanks to the  
agricultural community, for the liberal patron-  
age heretofore afforded to the Maryland Agri-  
cultural Repository, and respectfully invites  
the attention of farmers and others, to his  
stock of articles now on hand, comprising a  
large assortment of PLOUGHS of the most  
approved patterns, both wrought and cast  
shears, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes  
of agriculture—also Hill side and double  
mould board ploughs.

Corn Cultivators of different kinds, those  
with five wrought tines generally preferred.  
Harrows of different shapes and sizes

Corn Shellers, the usefulness of which has  
been fully attested, and the increased sales of  
the last year, together with the many impres-  
sions of their utility, by those who use  
them give evidence of their excellence—price  
\$20. Subject to a discount of 5 per cent for  
cash payment. Price from \$15 to \$30. Im-  
proved Vined Fans, of different sizes.

Cylindrical Straw cutters, a superior ap-  
paratus for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 inch  
boxes adapted to horse power, \$75—extra  
knives per set \$6. 14 inch box adapted to  
manual power \$45—extra knives \$5 per  
set. 11 inch box which has some recent improve-  
ments \$30—extra knives \$3 per set. Common  
dutch straw cutters from \$5 to \$7.50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shov-  
els, hedges shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes,  
pruning tools, and hoes in a variety of forms,  
&c.

Cast steel axes, warranted, Wove wire  
for screens, fans, cellar windows, sales, &c.  
Cutting Gins made to order—Grain Cradles—  
Harvest tools in their season.

Machines for sowing clover seed, which dis-  
tributes the seed with regularity over a space  
15 feet at a time.

Having at Iron Foundry attached to this  
establishment, extra castings for ploughs of all  
kinds, Threshing machines, Horse powers,  
Mill work, window weights, &c. can be fur-  
nished or made to order of the best quality  
and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS.  
Orchard grass, herds grass, Tall meadow cut-  
grass, Timothy & Clover; also on hand a lot of  
Rye and Oats—Buckwheat, Millet, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptance,  
or to cash for which a discount will be  
made on implements.  
March 19 Sw

Blacksmithing.

JOHN RINGROSE

Respectfully informs the public he has tak-  
en the shop on Washington street in Eastern,  
heretofore occupied by Richard Spencer, Esq.  
where by the assistance of a well selected  
stock of the very best materials in his line, he  
is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work  
in the above business at a short notice and on  
accommodating terms. He deems it useless to  
say any thing in regard to his workmanship  
as the public have had a fair trial of it while  
he carried on for Mr. Spencer; he feels con-  
fident that his cast steel axes as well as his  
other work will give general satisfaction. He  
also intends keeping a supply of edged  
tools on hand, such as Axes, Drawing Knives,  
Chisels, Grubbing Hoes, &c.

He also informs the public that he has in  
his shop a first rate horse shoe, and will ex-  
ecute that kind of work with all possible dis-  
patch at a moment's warning. He is also pre-  
pared to repair all kinds of cast steel work.  
Gentlemen who have old axes will do well to  
call and get them re-steel'd.

jan 9

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK  
FOR SALE.

ZELUCO 5 years old in May,  
got by Marshall Ney. He by Ameri-  
can Eclipse, out of Daniel's  
the by First Consul—Zeluc's  
dam, bred by the late Gov. Wright, was got  
by Top Gallant, & d. by Vinton, out of Pan-  
dora, she by Col. Taylor's Diomed.

CONRAD, 3 years old in May;  
got by John Richards, out of the  
dam of Zeluc.

MAY DACHÉ, by imported  
Valentine out of Gov. Wright's Selima,  
or Bull mare, she is now in foal by Maryland  
Eclipse, her produce.

MEDORA, 5 years old in May



To an Act, entitled an Act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the City of Baltimore.

WHEREAS it is represented to this General Assembly by the petition of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company that their charter if incorporation is about to expire, and they pray an extension of the same under certain amendments and modifications hereinafter provided—and the said prayer appearing reasonable, Therefore—

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the act entitled an Act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the City of Baltimore passed at November session, eighteen hundred and seven, and by amendment thereto passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty, extended and continued until the twentieth of February, eighteen hundred and forty, and until the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter be made perpetual: Provided nevertheless that the Legislature of Maryland may amend or repeal any of the provisions thereof after the expiration of the year eighteen hundred and fifty six.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the Capital stock of the said Company heretofore divided into ten thousand shares at Fifty Dollars each be subdivided into Fifty Thousand shares of Ten Dollars each share.—Twenty Thousand shares of which are herein and hereby reserved and retained as the property of the present stockholders of the company.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That of the remaining Thirty Thousand shares, each Fire Company in the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to subscribe by for its own use, for the use of said company or by means of Trustees for the use of said company or the members of the Company may in their individual capacity for the use of themselves, or the Company, or Companies to which they belong subscribe for an amount of stock not to exceed in the whole Two Thousand shares for each company.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the subscription of one thousand shares by any Fire Company in the city of Baltimore, by itself or its members shall entitle the said company to send one Director to the General Board of Directors of said company.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the Board of Directors of said Company may be hereafter increased to thirty—Fifteen thereof to be elected by the present stockholders and their successors and assigns, and the other fifteen by the respective Fire Companies of the city of Baltimore who may hereafter join the Corporation.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That the said respective Fire Companies who may as aforesaid subscribe to the Capital stock of this company to the amount of one thousand shares shall hold separate meetings Within three weeks after the said amount of one thousand shares shall be subscribed for, and on the first Monday in March in each and every year thereafter, and choose by ballot four among their members to be Directors to whom they shall be entitled as aforesaid.—And in actual election the proportion of voters assigned to each stockholder shall be regulated by the provisions of the original charter of this company, and the said Directors so elected (before he enters upon the duties of his office) shall produce a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of the Company to which he belongs, of his election as a Director to represent said company in the General Board of Directors.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That the Books for the subscription of said two thousand shares by each of the respective Fire Companies and their members shall be opened at the office of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company or at such other place as the President and Directors may designate after giving five weeks notice thereof in all the daily newspapers in the city of Baltimore, and if the whole amount shall not be subscribed the first day the books shall remain open at the said office for the space of six months: and as soon as the amount of one thousand shares shall be subscribed on the part of any of the said Fire Companies, the Secretary of this Corporation shall forthwith notify the President of the said Fire Company thereof, who shall thereupon call the meeting required by the preceding section for the election of a Director at therein provided, and so much of the said stock as remains unsubscribed at the end of the said six months shall then by public notice be further offered for General subscription to individuals or Fire Companies as aforesaid over and above two thousand shares each, or may be retained by the company at the option of the President and Directors. Provided nevertheless, that if at any time hereafter, any of the aforesaid Fire Companies of the City of Baltimore shall by purchase or otherwise become the proprietors of one thousand shares of such company shall thereupon become entitled to the privileges herein as before reserved to them.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That the sum of two dollars be paid on each share of stock of the amount subscribed of the full value of such dollar at the expiration of six months after the date of subscription and the balance of one dollar shall upon the completion of the subscription be paid in cash or by promissory note payable to the order of the subscribers of the whole term of the said period of one year.—The said balance to be paid by the subscriber within the time specified in the promissory note or forfeit to the Treasurer of the City of Baltimore in case of any delinquent, unless circumstances remitted by the Directors of the company.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted,* That the profits and assets funds, and estate of the said Company shall be appraised in the manner now provided for, for the purpose of ascertaining the true value of each share of said stock, and each stockholder shall be credited with the stock of the company, the actual value of his stock so ascertained, and if as the same is ascertained to be below the par-value of said stock (to wit the sum of ten dollars) the balance thereof shall be called for at the time corresponding with the installment upon the other thirty thousand shares of the said Company have been paid upon them: There shall however be paid upon them the amount of the estimate hereby provided for: Provided nevertheless, that the dividends said company hereafter declared, shall be paid to the several stockholders in the proportion of the capital respectively paid in by them.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That before the books shall be opened for the subscription of said thirty thousand shares remaining, the President and Directors of said company appoint three discreet and intelligent persons residents of the city of Baltimore and stockholders in said company (who upon reasonable compensation paid to them as appraisers)

and before proceeding to make the said valuation, the appraisers shall make the following oath or affirmation:

(A) B Do solemnly swear (or affirm) That I will truly and justly, without partiality, examine the books and papers of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company and certify to the President and Directors thereof to the best of my skill and judgement, the true and actual value of the capital stock of said company, which certificate with my return under oath as aforesaid shall be filed among the records of said stock and said company.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That separate stock lists shall be kept of the stock of this company designating the stock held by the respective Fire Companies and their members, and the stock owned by others not members of any Fire Company distinguishing the stock owned by the present proprietors or their assigns of the twenty thousand reserved shares.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That no Director of any other Fire Insurance Company shall be a Director of this, and should any director of this company be elected a Director of any other Fire Insurance Company his acceptance of that appointment shall ipso facto disqualify him from continuing a Director of this Company.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That every member of any of the Fire Companies associated with this charter and every stockholder shall be entitled to effect Insurance at a discount of five per cent less than other persons upon producing to the satisfaction of Directors a certificate of his right of membership in such company.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That in case of death, resignation, or disqualification of the Director from any of the Fire Companies, the place of such Director for the remainder of the year shall be filled up by the company from which the Director has been deleted.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That the President and Directors shall from time to time apply all sums received by them for premiums and dividends, and interest on their investments to the payment of charges and losses in the first instance, and to make up the amount of their original capital when it shall sustain a diminution from any cause whatever, and shall make such dividends of their clear net profits from time to time as they shall judge expedient, Provided that before making any such dividend as aforesaid, the said President and Directors shall first retain one fifth of the said net profits to be held and invested as a sufficient fund to pay losses and provided that the said contingency fund shall at no time exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars:

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for said corporation to make loans upon bond and mortgage and other securities on real estate, and to convert any portion of their capital stock into real estate from time to time not exceeding three fourths of their capital, and shall have power and authority to provide for the investment of the funds of said corporation in the public debt of the United States, or of the State or of the City of Baltimore, or in the stocks or bonds of any corporation of this State, Provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorise the said Company to issue, or put into circulation any negotiable note, or notes payable to bearer, or notes in the nature of Bank notes, nor to authorise any contract which by existing laws amounts to usury nor to guarantee in any manner whatever the payment of any chose in action, and that the real estate which the corporation shall be entitled to hold, except on mortgage shall be only such as shall be actually necessary for the convenient transaction of its business.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That all contracts, policies and other instruments not under seal, and all other instruments shall be good and valid in law and equity.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That the said corporation by its President and Directors may hereby permitted when hereafter deemed expedient and useful, to enlarge its capital by fifty thousand additional shares to the extent of one million of Dollars, and upon the formation of each of any other fire companies that may hereafter be formed in the city of Baltimore it shall be the duty of this corporation to open books for subscription, by or on behalf of such new company, or the members thereof for two thousand shares of stock in manner and subject to all the regulations and conditions as to the subscription of stock by said fire companies, as to electing a director or directors as herein before provided, in respect to the existing fire companies or the members thereof, and at the same time there shall be offered for general subscription the like number of shares of the said new fire company or companies under the same regulations and conditions as hereinbefore provided, concerning general subscriptions of stock and for each Director of such new fire company shall become entitled to have and elect as aforesaid, the general shareholders shall with all the privileges have and elect one additional Director, and the additional stock that shall by virtue of the provisions of this section be subscribed shall be paid and paid for it such sum for each share as the valuation of the then existing capital stock of the corporation shall show the worth of the shares of such capital stock respectively to then be; such valuation to be made in manner as directed in respect of the appraisement presented of the present stock; Provided however, that such additional shares shall not be rated at less than one dollar for each share.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That the officers of this company shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Treasurer of the Western Shore or of such other officer or agent of the state as may be selected for that purpose by either branch of the Legislature, and that the Legislature shall at all times have full power to lay any tax on the said company which it shall be authorised to lay on any similar companies or the property of said company.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That this shall have no force or effect unless it be adopted by a majority of the stockholders of a company convened for the purpose of submitting the same, upon four weeks notice in any of the daily newspapers in the city of Baltimore to be given by the President and Directors of the company, and this act if so accepted shall be taken and held as part of the charter originally granted to said company, and of the same force and effect as the said original charter.

Sec. 21. And be it enacted; That so much of the act and its supplements, to which is a supplement as may be inconsistent with this act and the same is hereby repealed.

We certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the act entitled a supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore, which was read the general assembly of Maryland at a regular session, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis this 10th day of March, 1836.

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. Senate  
GEORGE G. BREWER, Clk House

In compliance with the 20th section of

By order,  
 A. L. JENKINS, Sec'y.  
 march 19 6w  
 The Frederick Citizen, Annapolis Republican and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above once a week till 1st May, charge the Baltimore American office, and send a memorandum of the cost forthwith.

**BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,**  
 March 19th 1834.  
 The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 5 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order,  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.**  
 March 19

**TAN BARK.**  
 The subscribers wish to purchase one hundred and fifty cords of TAN BARK, delivered either at their Tan Yard or at Easton Point wharf.  
 They also have on hand and constantly keep a general assortment of  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.**  
 Which they will sell on the most favorable terms for cash, or in exchange for Bark, Hides, Sheep Skins, or country produce generally.  
 H. E. BATEMAN & Co.  
 who wish to employ 4 Journeyman Shoe Makers, and 2 Apprentices from 12 to 15 years of age, of good moral character.  
 march 19 4w

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
 By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against James Lecompte and Susan his wife, at the suit of George W. Callahan, will be sold on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at the front door of the Court-house in the Town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the interest of the said James Lecompte and Susan his wife, of and to the following negroes, viz: one negro woman named Crease, one negro girl named Harriett, one negro boy named David and one negro boy named Edward, all seized and taken as the property of the said James Lecompte and Susan his wife to satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due to and to be me due thereon.  
 Attendance given by  
 JO. GRAHAM, Shff.  
 March 12

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
 By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell, at Public Sale on Wednesday the 30th inst. at Pearch Blossom, the late residence of Mary Newnam, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, farming utensils,  
**HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS, CORN,**  
 Hay and the crop of wheat now growing on the ground, &c. &c.  
 Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security 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 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
 THOMAS ARRINDILL, Adm'r.  
 of Mary Newnam, dec'd  
 march 19

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward**  
 RETAWAY from the subscriber, living on Goose Creek, near New Market, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Monday, 8th of February last, negro  
**WESLEY,**  
 about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark chestnut color and rather a fierce look, with small whiskers near his chin. He is a little bowlegged, yet straight built, and has on his breast below his neck a King's Evil, or lump nearly as large as a hen's egg. His clothes are a drab flushing over jacket, trousers of new blue Kersey, with a fur or hair cap (not his own), his shoes recently half soled, with sparrow bills in the bottoms. The above described man is about 21 years old.  
 One hundred dollars will be given for his apprehension, if taken in this or any of the adjoining counties; and the above reward if taken out of the State and secured so that I get him again.  
 He was seen in the neighborhood of Cambridge on Thursday previous to his departure. He passes himself off as a sailor.  
 JOHN FATTISON.  
 march 12


**For Sale or Rent.**  
 A very valuable Tan Yard in the Town of Easton, Maryland. To an active and enterprising young man, with some capital, this property might be made very profitable, being in a neighborhood where there is a large consumption of leather, and a considerable supply of raw hides. The facilities of communication with the city of Baltimore are very great, a few Packets and a Steam Boat ply constantly when the navigation is open. For further particulars enquire at this office.  
 March 5, 1836.  
 The Delaware Journal and the paper Doves will copy the above once a week for a week and forward account to this office for collection.

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS,**  
 JUST RECEIVED BY  
**T. H. DAWSON & SON.**  
 March 12 3w

**REMOVAL.**  
**WILLIAM BROMWELL**  
 Has removed from 177 to 157 Baltimore between Charles and Light streets, where is now opening a large & splendid assortment of British, French, Indian, German and Domestic DRUGGISTS, which he will sell by the wholesale or package low, and on the most accommodating terms. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.  
 march 19

The Frederick Herald, Eastern Gazette, and Norfolk Herald, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars and charge the Baltimore American office.

**Dawson & Baltimore Packet**  
THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP



**THOMAS HAYWARD**

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

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

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for extra meals.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful and skillful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

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


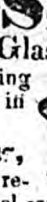
Feb. 27<sup>th</sup> 44

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March; otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county. S. H.

**DRUGS,**  
Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c.

The subscribers having associated themselves in the

 **DRUG BUSINESS,**   
and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore, with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c. and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

**EDWARD SPEDDEN**  
**JAMES DAWSON.**

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, and give directions to all persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.

E. S. & J. D.  
Easton, Oct. 31st. 1835.


**Collector's Notice.**

The subscriber desirous of closing his collection of the County Tax for the year 1835, by the time specified by law, earnestly requests all those indebted for the same to come forward and settle them with the subscriber, or his Deputy on or before the 10th day of February next; as all those that do not settle by the time specified may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons, as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. All those in arrears for County Tax for 1834, are requested to settle them without delay, as further indulgence can not be given. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please attend to this notice.

The public's obedient servant,  
**JNO. HARRINGTON,** Collector  
of Talbot county.

Dec 19

**UNCLE SAM.**

 This celebrated Horse makes a season the ensuing spring at Dr. Denton and Smyrns, Del. Denton, Carroll county, and Centerville and Sudler's Roads, Q. An county, Md.

He will be at the above stated places on in two weeks. Particulars, pedigree &c. hereafter.

**THO. L. TEMPLES, & Co.**  
Feb 20 71

**JUSTICES PRACTICE**

The subscriber has published the second edition of the Justices Practice by J. H. B. L. probe. This edition brings down the Law relating to the Justices of the Peace and Constables, and those subjects in connection with which their agency may be required, to Dec 1834 which terminated to March 1835 inclusive. While the general arrangement of the work remains nearly the same as in the first edition, a great deal of matter has been added, which experience had shown to be useful, and in particular the chapter on conveyancing has been very much enlarged, so as to furnish the Justice of the Peace with precedents in most of the cases connected with the transfer of property, that can occur before him.

The price is \$9 per copy, bound in Law sheep.

F. LUCAS,  
No. 138 Market street, Baltimore.  
Nov. 28

**MARINE BANK OF BALTIMORE.**


February 27th, 1836

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election for fourteen directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 11th day of April next, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. And also, that the General Assembly of Maryland, convened at December session, 1835, prescribed the oath of affirmation hereafter to be taken by the President and Directors, will then and there be submitted for approval or rejection.

By order,  
**PHIL. LITIG, Jr.**  
Cashier.

March 6 7w  
The Gazette at Easton, and Herald Frederick will copy the above for 7 w

**Easton and Baltimore Packet,  
SCHOONER**



**JOHN EDMONDSON**  
Robson Leonard, Master.

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

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
**JOSHUA E. LEONARD.**  
March 5, 1835.

**Teachers Wanted.**

The Trustees of School District, No. 2, are desirous of employing competent male and female teachers in this school.—Satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications will be required.

Applications in writing, post paid, may be furnished to either of the Subscribers, on or before Tuesday, 9th day of February next.

**T. R. LOCKERMAN,  
Wm. Hussey,  
Samuel Roberts.** Trustees.

N. B. The above Trustees are also desirous of receiving proposals for a site for a School House.

Jan 16

**SHARP'S ISLAND,** for sale.

This beautiful estate, situate at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, at the most moderate terms. In the deed to the late Jacob Gibson Esq. it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty one acres of land. But should any loss be ascertained to have occurred by washing, &c. for a survey of it the present proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. The estate is offered at the very reduced price of \$6000, one third of which sum is to be paid cash, and the remaining two thirds, in one, two and three years, the purchaser giving Bond with approved security for the payment of the same. For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq. near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Talbot county.

**T. R. LOCKERMAN.**  
dec 19

The Whig at Easton, and the newspapers at Cambridge, are requested to insert the above advertisement for two months, and forward their bills to this office.

**A CARD.**

**MISS NICOLS & MRS. SCULLY**

Grateful for the liberal patronage they have received since the establishment of their Female Seminary in Easton, have now the pleasure of announcing to their patrons and the public generally, that they have engaged the services of the Rev. R. M. Greenleaf, one hour in each day, to instruct the young ladies in Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, the use of the Globes, Drawing maps, &c. They hope by their unremitting attention to merit a continuance of the patronage which has already been so liberally bestowed.

Feb. 27 (31W)

**HATS.**

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

He offers at his hat store, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock & Watchmaker's shop, and next to the Bank

*A large and general assortment of*  
**HATS.**

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

He has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of Gentlemen's SILK HATS—a remarkably neat and superior article. Also a few of the best quality.

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

**ENNALLS ROSZELL.**  
Easton, Jan 9

**NOTICE.**

The Proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure to announce the public, that they are now prepared to receive and grind Wheat, Corn and Rye, &c.

The mill will be set in motion every Monday morning and continue in operation from day to day, while there is grain of any kind kept in motion. Every attention will be given to the wishes and instructions of the customers and the dispatch of business. A experienced, first rate miller who can produce satisfactory recommendation of his skill & other necessary qualifications, may obtain a desirable situation by application to the superintendent at the mill.

Jan. 9

**SIX SERVANTS  
WANTED IMMEDIATELY**

By a gentleman for his own use, to wit: good body servant; a carriage driver; a cooper, and a man accustomed to working in garden. Also a cook and a seamstress.—It desirable to purchase such as have no family but if that cannot be, their families must be sold with them. A liberal price will be given, and the kindest treatment may be expected. Enquire at the Printing Office, or address to R. T. G. Post Office, Baltimore.

feb 20 4w

**BLANKS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR  
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**REMOVAL.**  
*M. is Elizabeth Milles,*  
**MILLINER AND MANTUA  
MAKER.**

Respectfully returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the liberal patronage extended to her since she commenced the above business, and assures them that any work in either of the above branches entrusted to her, will be finished in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.

She has removed to a room in her father's dwelling, next door to the late residence of Dr. E. Martin, and opposite to that of Mr. Kennedy, where she solicits a call from the Ladies.

Easton, Dec 26

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**B RGAINS! BARGAINS!!**

**OLDSON & HOPKINS**  
Have just returned from Baltimore, with a large and complete assortment of

---

**New Goods**

In their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Among their assortment may be found every variety for comfort and convenience, coming in parties follows:

**FRESH GROCERIES, VIZ**  
Loaf and Brown Sugars,  
**COFFEES, TEAS, CHOCOLATE**  
Flower, Powder and Shot, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of  
**Queen's-ware, Glass, and Crock-**  
**ery-ware,**  
And all kinds of Fruit, Toys and Confectionary, together with a great variety of Fancy Articles, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. Honey Beans, &c. &c.

They respectfully return their thanks for past favors of their friends and the public, and hope by unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Dec 19

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**THE SALMAGUNDI,**  
AND NEWS OF THE DAY.  
ENBELISHED WITH A MUB-  
TITUDE OF  
**COMIC ENGRAVINGS.**

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which the wit and the preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—~~He~~ ~~pledges himself~~ that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that more than

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**500 Engravings**

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through the columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of 'The Salmagundi' will be two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ~~Clubs~~ of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ~~The~~ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

~~The~~ The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Enbellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

~~All~~ All orders must come postage paid.

~~Address~~ Address: CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia Jan. 9

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**NOTICE.**

The Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on Tuesday the 22nd inst. all persons having claims against the county are requested to bring them in legally authenticated. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 29th inst., and Supervisors of the Roads on Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for the Office of Constable will please hand in their applications on the 22d inst., and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are requested to signify to the Clerk whether they wish to be continued or not, prior to the 5th April.

For order  
THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.  
to Commissioners for T. C.

March 5

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**Teachers Wanted.**

The subscribers having received no applications for the Male Department in the Primary Schools in district No. 2, in election district No. 1, of this county, and but one for the female department, in pursuance of the notice heretofore given in the newspapers published at Easton, have determined to give further notice to such persons as may be disposed to take charge of the Primary Schools in the above District, that Proposals will be received by either of the subscribers until Tuesday 22d March next. Applications in writing must be post paid, and in all cases must be accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of character and qualification.

Theodore R. Lockerman,  
William Hussey,  
Samuel Roberts.

TRUSTEES:

Feb 13

N. B. The above Trustees are desirous of receiving Proposals for a site for a School

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