

PROPERTY SHOULD GOVERN

Read what they said of the illustrious Jefferson, and the vile slanders they poured upon Madison, when they were called to preside over this Republic:

"You have reposed confidence in a COWARD, (Jefferson), and leaned on a broken staff too long. Let every man stretch out his hand, and put this accursed thing, the EMBARGO, from him. Be resolute—act like the sons of liberty; of God, and your country—nerve your arms with vengeance against the DESPOT who would rest the insupportable yoke of your independence from you—and you shall be conquerors!"

"Give ear no longer to the siren voice of democracy and Jeffersonian liberty. It is a cursed delusion, adopted by traitors and recommended by sycophants."

"Jefferson—the man who, with the Dagon of popular confidence, first gave the stab to your liberties."

"If (non-intercourse) is cowardly; for it is a base attempt to bring on a war with Great Britain. It is FRENCH in every feature. It is intended as a measure of hostility against Great Britain."

"There exists NO CAUSE of war with Great Britain. Great Britain, the bulwark of our holy religion—struggling for her salvation—and fighting the battles of christianity against anti-christ and his host."

"The war was founded on falsehood, declared without necessity, to aid the late tyrant of Europe in his views of aggrandizement."

"As Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr. Madison carry it on."

"Government cannot be kicked into a war. We have no army deserving the name of one. NEITHER MEN ARE TO BE HAD—NOR MONEY TO PAY THEM."

"Any federalist who lends money to Government, must go and shake hands with James Madison, and claim fellowship with Felix Grundy. Let him no more call himself a federalist and friend to his country! He will be called by others infamous!!!"

"Each man who volunteers his services in such war, or loans his money for its support, or by his conversation, his writings, or any mode influence, encourages its prosecution; that man is an accomplice in the wickedness, loads his conscience with the blackest crimes, and brings the guilt of blood upon his own soul, and is, in the sight of God and his law, a MURDERER!"

"How will the supporters of this anti-christian warfare endure their sentence; endure the fire that forever burns; the worm which never dies—while the smoke of their torment ascends forever and ever!"

VIRGINIA ELECTION

We have now heard from all the counties in Virginia except three, sending two delegates each to the next Congress in 1840. (The counties of Loudoun, Stafford and Culpeper) has always given a large Democratic majority. There is then no doubt but the result as stated below, is as favorable as can be expected by the Opposition. The Senate is equally divided.

After all the exultation on the part of the Federalists about the triumph in Virginia, let us see it and see with how much reason they rejoice.

1. It will be observed that the Democrats have a clear gain of one member in the House of Delegates.

2. The Federalists carried one of their delegates in Buckingham county by the casting vote of the sheriff—the other by two majority. This election is contested for fraudulent votes polled by the Federalists, and there is scarcely a doubt but the Democratic candidates are entitled to their seats. The reversal of this return, and giving effect to the polls as closed in Caroline, would make it a tie in the House, as well as the Senate—giving the Opposition the member from Wayne, who is pledged to vote for Seneca as a constituent of that Democratic county, and vote in the Presidential election in the fall.

Even supposing then the election in Buckingham to be fair and irreversible, the Federal party can only boast of the power to carry Mr. Rives by a majority of two of the popular votes.

3. It is worthy of remark, that besides Buckingham, Hanover, Spotsylvania, and Powhatan which we have set down to the Federalists in our table, are all conceded. The resident majority of the legal voters in all these counties is unquestionably on the side of the Administration. The Federal newspapers cannot with decency deny it. All these counties were carried by votes from Richmond. It is believed that more than a hundred citizens of Richmond voted in virtue of deeds to land and stock in the surrounding counties. Some of the individuals voted, we are assured as many as five times. Where a man is bona fide owner of lands in several counties, of the value of \$25, he is entitled to vote in the several counties. But where a fictitious title is made by deed to constitute such right to vote it is fraud. It was in this way that many of the Federal votes were manufactured, to carry the counties referred to, that a majority of 98 votes, in the aggregate, gives the counties of Hanover, Spotsylvania, and Pendleton to the Whigs.

There are two other counties in striking distance of Richmond, which were carried by very narrow majorities—Charlotte by 6, and Prince Edward by 16 votes; but we have not heard of frauds having been committed there. Persons residing in Richmond have a right, under the Constitution of Virginia, to vote in every county in the State, in which they own land.

The votes now stand Democrats 63, Federalists 67.

Gen. Bailey voted against Rives at the last election, and re-elected under a pledge to vote against Rives and Harrison.

Morgan—We have heard the result of the vote in the Orange and Wythe counties, but do not know how to place them in any table. The following have been stated to us as facts, in relation to them:

In Orange, represented in the last House of Delegates by a Federalist, it was a tie when the polls were closed and certified. A afterwards two persons were permitted to vote for the Federal candidate. The sheriff who is a Democrat, would have voted for the Democratic candidate, and elected him, if the polls had not been reopened. As it is, he refused to return another certificate.

In Wythe, a S. P. Fulton, (Fet) elected by the people, under a pledge to vote for Democratic candidate, if the county was for the Democrats in the fall. This county has always given a Democratic majority at Presidential elections.

The following is the leading editorial article of yesterday's National Intelligencer, by John McMillan, a leading member of the Van Buren Central Committee, and a member of the Van Buren Central Committee, has for reasons which he frankly avows in an address, through the Columbus papers, publicly renounced his support of Mr. Van Buren, and declared himself in favor of the election of his old commander and fellow-soldier, Gen. Harrison, whom he prefers and suggests, "because (says he) I know him and know it to be a brave man, a true patriot, and capable statesman," and because "I have been identified with the course of measures pursued by the Administration."

Within the last sixty days—we are assured by a Democrat of distinction, himself a member of the Van Buren Central Committee—Mr. John McMillan was an ardent, strenuous, and efficient advocate of the Democratic cause and the zealous friend of the President. But the banks have obtained judgment against him for upwards of \$27,000. And all of a sudden "the independent politician" has made the proclamation which we now find quoted with exultation by the Editor of the National Intelligencer. That editor is perfectly acquainted with the state of independence which such circumstances shall produce.—Globe.

CONSEQUENCES OF ABOLITION.—No sooner were the negroes of the West Indies politically emancipated than they sought social equality with the whites, and at public entertainments and fashionable entertainments now given, the disgusting spectacle of an amalgamation of colors—white persons and those of the different shades of the negro—is to be witnessed in every part of the island. Than misapplied philanthropy what is more pernicious?—Picaune.

Federal Farmers.—The Indiana Democrat gives, as the result of the examination of about 20 counties, represented in the federal convention of the 16th of January, the following:

- 70 Lawyers,
- 40 Physicians,
- 153 Merchants,
- 118 Office holders,
- 10 Bank officers,
- 23 Contractors and officers on the public works,
- 11 Whig postmasters!!!

Farmers with a vengeance! Wonder if there 11 whig postmasters are in favor of Crittenden's famous gag law?—Whig Inquirer.

Character of Whig Editors.—The Baltimore Patriot and Loy Cabin Advocate, have published an article from the Charleston Courier in which some remarks appeared vindictive Gen. Harrison against the charge of being an Abolitionist, and represented it to be a "through Van Buren paper." To show how infamously false the statements of those two Whig papers are, we will let the Charleston Courier speak for itself, and then leave our readers to form their own opinion of the character of Editors who indulge in such wilful misrepresentations. He not only denies being the partizan of Mr. Van Buren, but is unwilling to believe that any Whig editor has done him so much injustice. How much he is deceived!

From the Charleston Courier. The Mercury greatly errs when it says that the Courier "denied" by the Whig paper, "that Gen. Harrison was an Abolitionist."—We never denied or refused to do that character; and the Whig paper has been guilty of the injustice of such an accusation. We are far from being the partizan of Mr. VAN BUREN or his administration.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY AND GAIN.—The New York Evening Post says:—The charter election in Westchester, which closed last evening, shows a Democratic majority in the whole ticket, of one hundred and twenty-seven votes, and a majority for the President, of one hundred and thirty-one. Last year the Democratic majority was about thirty, which shows a gain of one hundred.

PARDONED ON THE GALLOWS. A few days ago we copied from the Army and Navy Chronicle, a statement, that there was a woman, under sentence of death for infanticide, on board the frigate, Macedonian, at Pensacola. Some of our contemporaries immediately improved the story by saying that he had been executed, taking it for granted that such had been the case. It appears, however, by the subjoined letter, also published in the Army and Navy Chronicle, that the man was pardoned on the scaffold, when the rope was round his neck.

PENSACOLA, April 11, 1840. Yesterday was the day appointed for the execution at the fore-yard arm of the frigate, of Fleming Livingston, late a seaman belonging to the U. S. ship Vandalia, sentenced for stealing his officer's clothing, and attempting to mutiny, and a mutinous assembly by calling upon the boat's crew and the crews of other boats present to assist him in his assault, when not intimidated.

The scaffold was rigged—the grave dug and coffin made—in fact, every preparation perfect. At the appointed time the yellow flag signal for execution was run up at the fore-yard mast head of the frigate, a gun fired, the crews of all the ship mustered on deck, and a general order from the Commanding, relating to the melancholy spectacle, soon to take place, read to them. They were permitted to cluster upon the fore-castle and boom, to be able the better to witness the execution. The man dressed in white, having on the cap, was observed, led out upon the scaffold, rope adjusted, and the chaplain attending with his prayer book, to ease the poor fellow off handsomely into the other world. The chaplain having finished, the marine officer was seen to advance and read what was supposed his death warrant, but which was now known by signal from the frigate to be his pardon by the President, assigning for it the very good reason that Livingston's offence was only one instance of unbridled passion and his punishment did not seem necessary for the preservation of the discipline of the squadron, as it appeared from the evidence that he called upon the boat's crew of the other ships, and called in vain.

The yellow flag was then hoisted down, and the performance of the morning ended. The man was tremendously frightened, as you may readily imagine, and was in fact so completely paralyzed that his parole could not move emotion, or perceptible change in his demeanor, or than the reading of his sentence, which was none at all. It was some moments after he was led below, before he could speak; or even make a noise with his tongue; and his first motion was to seize the Bible, and kissing it pronounced never to touch intoxicating drinks again.

ABANDONED CASE. The Circuit Court of New Haven have affirmed the decree of the District Court for the District of the United States, in the case of the Spanish territory, have appointed in the Supreme Court of the United States. The African must therefore remain in jail until next January.

THE WHIG

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the State Convention assembled in Baltimore on Tuesday last, in large numbers and from all the counties in the State. We are only able to give our readers a synopsis, which however will put them in possession of the most material facts. We cannot refrain from assuring our friends, that from the feelings and determination manifested by the Convention, we shall triumph over the enemy just as certain as the day of contest shall arrive. There was evinced a most unwavering devotion to the true principles of Democracy, and we thought we could see in every countenance a determined determination evinced to maintain unsullied the character of the "Old Maryland Line." We only hope that the spirit and inspiring manifestations of the assembled Democracy of the State on this day may successfully penetrate the remotest corners of the county.

The Convention was called to order by John Nelson Esq. of Baltimore, and on motion Dr. WILLIAM JACKSON of Dorchester, was called to the Chair, and JAMES WATKINS of Annapolis city, and Geo. W. SHERWOOD, appointed Secretaries.

The Chair having been authorized, appointed a committee of eleven to nominate permanent Officers for the Convention, and reported through their Chairman, Geo. W. SHERWOOD, of Baltimore county.

- 1st Vice Pres't.—John Nelson, Balt. city.
2d do do.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, Dorchester.
3d do do.—Charles S. Sewall, Harford.
4th do do.—Jacob Markle, Frederick.
5th do do.—Dr. Enoch George, Calverton.
6th do do.—Dr. Jno. O. Wharton, Wash. 7th do do.—Col. James Polk, Somerset.
8th do do.—John J. Mackey, Calverton.
9th do do.—Gen. Wm. Mackey, Esq., Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. J. Mackey, a committee, consisting of one delegate from each county, and the city of Baltimore, and Annapolis, was appointed for the purpose of reporting the objects for which the Convention had assembled.

After the transaction of some business relative to the procuring a suitable place for holding the Convention, the rooms being too small for the purpose, and Fairmount being obtained, it was resolved that the Convention assemble there on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dr. J. J. Mackey, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose of reporting the objects for which the Convention had assembled, reported, that they are of the opinion that there are no subjects demanding the action of the Convention at this time except those embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Dr. Enoch George of the Eastern Shore, John T. Stoddard of the Western Shore, Col. James Polk of the 1st district, Dr. Thomas Wilson of the 2d district, Dr. John C. Orrick of the 3d district, J. Nelson & Spring Harwood of 4th district, Wm. P. Maulsby of the 5th district, Thomas Perry of the 6th district, and H. G. S. Key of the 7th district, be and they are hereby appointed to represent the Republican party of Maryland at the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That the delegates from each Congressional District be required to confer together, and nominate for Election candidates as many suitable persons as they are respectively entitled to elect to the House of Representatives, and that the reports from the respective districts be made at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Resolved, That the committee, appointed by the Convention, to select permanent candidates, one from the Eastern Shore, and one from the Western Shore, for the State at large.

Which being read, was unanimously adopted by the Convention. At 11 o'clock, on the assembling of the Convention at Fairmount, the following gentlemen were announced as Electors, and represented to the support of the Democratic party of the State:—

Wm. P. Maulsby of Carroll.
Walter Mitchell of Charles.
Gen. Edward Lloyd of Talbot.
Dr. Cathel Humphreys of Somerset.
and on the part of the State at large,
Wm. A. Spencer of Queen Anne's.
H. G. S. Key of St. Mary's.

The announcement of the ticket was hailed with enthusiastic cheering by the multitude assembled, while it received the unanimous sanction of the Convention.

During the interim of business on the several days, the Convention was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen of the cause, whose powerful speeches have undoubtedly left upon the minds of every listener an impression that time will scarce efface. But it was left for the third day to arouse to the highest pitch of exultation the breasts that were already heaving with true Democratic emotion. The National Convention having left it to the States respectively to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency, Maryland, eager to "sing to the breeze" her victorious banner, declared with a unanimous voice in favor of Col. R. M. Johnson. Hearts, hands, and voices long, long, and deep, caused the very welkin to ring with the spontaneous exultation of those present who were not unmindful of the services of the war-worn and patriotic Johnson.

Among other business of the Convention the following gentlemen were appointed the Central corresponding Committee for Talbot county.—Col. Sam'l Stevens, Morris O. Colston, Daniel Lloyd, Geo. W. Sherwood, Wm. Hayward, John Satterfield and John S. Blake.

After one of the most eloquent exhortations to revolutionary worth we ever heard, by James Buchanan Esq. of Baltimore City, the venerable patriot, Gen. Stansbury of Baltimore county, arose and addressed the meeting. He felt deeply sensible of the honor which had been conferred upon him. He could boast of at least one scar received in defence of Liberty, and that he wore upon his breast. While a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, several gentlemen (he said) hearing that a Free Mason was imprisoned, immediately came forward & obtained his release. He returned to his native soil, & had the proud satisfaction of being present on the occasion of York Town, when the haughty Briton (Cornwallis) surrendered his conquered sword to the immortal Washington. For himself (he remarked) he never felt on any occasion more enthusiasm in his life than he now did. His very heart's blood was warmed into new life in behalf of the maintenance of Democratic principles. He had fought for the liberty of his countrymen in the revolution, and taken up arms to defend them in the last war with Britain; and though now bowed down with old age, numbering four score and two years, and verging on the grave, he would once more come forth in his feeble strength, and by his voice and his ballot, support a cause upon which he believed rested the liberty and prosperity of our common country.

We need not say that every freeman present warmly cheered the remarks of the old general. Indeed the very wind caught the spirit of inspiration, and we know of no instance within our recollection, where the bright stars and broad stripes of our country's flag spread themselves more gloriously upon the breeze than they did on this occasion. They floated majestically over the head of a compatriot of Washington.

With a strong assurance in the correctness of our principles; with a determination to fight the battle of November next with stout hearts and strong arms; and with a firm reliance upon the good sense of the people of Maryland, the Convention adjourned sine die, full of confidence in the integrity of the candidates whom they have nominated and confident of the success of correct principles whenever submitted to the calm and deliberate consideration of a free and intelligent people.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In pursuance to notice the Delegates to this body met at 12 o'clock on Tuesday last in the city of Baltimore. Felix Grundy, Esq. called the Convention to order, and then moved that Governor Hill, of N. Hampshire, take the Chair, and that General Dix, of New York, be appointed Secretary pro tem, which was agreed to. The Rev. Mr. Burk offered up a prayer to the thrones of grace. After some incidental business, the Secretary proceeded in the call of States, and having completed it, it appeared there were delegates present from twenty-one States, to wit:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas.

A committee of twenty-one, consisting of

one member from each state, was appointed to recommend suitable persons for officers of the Convention. There was also appointed a committee, vested with power to ascertain and report the names of such members in attendance as were entitled to seats in the Convention. The committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Rogers moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon—agreed to.

Mr. Grundy then rose, and proceeded to make some remarks in favor of a strict scrutiny being made into the qualifications & rights of gentlemen presenting themselves as delegates from the respective States, which they profess to represent. He argued that an investigation was necessary, in order to prevent injustice being done to the party, as had been the case four years ago, in regard to Tennessee. He said, that this Convention ought to come out with a clear, candid and true declaration of the sentiments of the Republican party as here represented. If they did so, and should be right in the principles avowed, there could be no doubt that an honest, free, and independent people would sustain them. He repeated that if this Convention were frank with the people, they would be supported, if regarded as being in the right. But if they were wrong, they would at least go down under the conscientious conviction of having performed what they believe to be their duty. However, whether right or wrong, let us tell them what we think, and not beguile or deceive them, by acting contrary to our sincere belief. [Loud cheering.] Having said this much, he would now take his seat, but he would address the Convention further on this subject, on another occasion.

Mr. Frazer expressed his hope that the Delegate from Tennessee, [Mr. Grundy] would proceed with his remarks. He referred to the number of Delegates from the State of Pennsylvania, and remarked that it gave a majority of 50,000 for General Jackson, and asserted that at the coming Presidential election, the Democracy of the land of Penna. could not be beaten by Tory Federalism. The whole Democracy of the State were here represented, and they would speak trumpet-tongued to the people. "We" (continued Mr. F.) "hauging our banner on the outer wall, we proclaim the eternal principle that man is fit for self-government, and by the aid of Almighty God, the people shall and will rule. They will triumph and they shall triumph. And that party who are afraid of their principles, are unworthy of the suffrages and confidence of the people of this glorious Republic."

We are compelled to defer the remarks of Mr. Grundy until next week, when we will publish such portions of the proceedings as we now omit for want of room.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee of twenty-one, to recommend suitable persons for officers of the Convention, reported:

For President—Gov. Wm. Carroll, of Tennessee.
For Vice Presidents—Wm. T. Rogers, of Pennsylvania, Gov. C. P. Van Ness, of Vermont, Wm. N. Edwards, of N. Carolina, Dr. Charles Parry, of Indiana, John Nelson Esq. of Maryland, Hon. Alex. Mouton, of Louisiana.

For Secretaries—Geo. A. Starkweather, of New York, C. L. McNulty, of Ohio, C. B. Audran of New Jersey, Albert F. Baker, of N. Hampshire.

The Report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in; and the President was conducted to the Chair.

Mr. Rogers moved that when the Convention adjourn, it do so to meet again at 4 o'clock.

The President [Mr. Carroll] took the Chair.

Subsequently MR. VAN BUREN received the unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and each State was left to make its own nomination for the Vice Presidency. An address and resolutions expressing the views and principles of the Democratic party were reported and unanimously adopted. We will lay them before our readers as early as practicable. The Convention adjourned sine die on Wednesday evening. Throughout the whole session the most perfect good feeling prevailed, and the proceedings were transacted in a spirit of harmony and concession to the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever been battling.

THE YOUNG WHIGSGREAT NATIONAL MENAGERIE.

As many of our readers may feel disposed to hear a "word or so" about the young Whigs convention which came off in Baltimore on the 4th inst. we will, with perfect good feeling, contribute our mite towards astonishing the people with what we saw of Whig enthusiasm. Though some said that the whole world was there, we neither saw the great Mogul nor Queen Victoria. We saw however in the procession many who were too young to vote and some who were old enough to know that buffoonery may amuse but never convince the understanding of a rational man. We have looked in vain for some expression of Whig doctrines from this assembled wisdom of federalists, but we find they resolved every thing but to tell the people what were the measures of their party. Ask them their principles and you get for reply "Log Cabin and Hard Cider," and ask them what they will do if they succeed, and they say "Hard Cider and Tippecanoe."

Among the items which adorned the procession, could be distinguished six log cabins, one canoe, and a party of men with porter bottles suspended around their necks.

There were also, empty barrels, soap-balls, buck-horns, possum hides, soap-jobs, banners, books, one old regimental coat, hat without a crown, an old gun or two, with sundry gourds, bushes, boys, mounted banks, a stuffed eagle, a huge broom, a saddle without stirrups, a prodigious ball, a quantity of hard cider, sundry articles of furniture and many other items too tedious for a newspaper publication. Now we ask what are we to understand, by all these fooleries? But let us examine a little further. Among the pages were innumerable banners, some of which were peculiarly attractive from the inscriptions upon them. We will notice a few of them, and begin with Massachusetts. "We are where we have ever been, and ever mean to be."

Very good—opposed to Democracy, and ever mean to be. The Connecticut delegation, we believe, had no banner—amalgamation would do "down south," and so they marched along just as content with their blue badges as they were in former times with their blue light. On the New Jersey banner was this significant expression—"Jersey men chose their own representatives." There was nothing said however, about Jersey whigs running away with the ballot boxes, so we will let that pass.

A Pennsylvania banner declared that "to preserve our liberties the people must do their own fighting and voting," so thought Gen. Harrison when he resigned his post in the gloomiest period of the war, and was succeeded by the old war-horse Andrew Jackson, who gloriously ended the struggle at New Orleans. "Tip, Tyler and Tariff" was the comprehensive motto of the St. Mary's delegation of this State. The reader can put upon it any and every interpretation that his fancy can suggest. This banner was carried in the rear that the "corporal guard" delegation from the Palmetto state could fully appreciate their humiliating position. Where was the chivalry of South Carolina? Where was her ancient fire which was kindled upon the altar of patriotism by her venerated sires? Quenched by hard cider, and mocked by the giddy followers of Tip, Tyler, and the Tariff. But the length of this article admonishes us to close. We will however notice one more banner, which has been cruelly neglected by the Whig papers. "She stoops to conquer" was borne aloft upon a fox and goose banner by the Talbot county Whigs. This motto is also very expressive. It means that the Whigs will condescend to shake the honest hand of our farmers and mechanics from henceforth, until after the election, and then decline any further civility to men for whom they have no further service. Considering the weakness of their cause and the hopelessness of success, they will even condescend to conquer the yeomanry by stooping (as they call it) to an equality with them. But more of this anon.

We sincerely regret that every man, woman and child of Talbot county were not present to witness this great log-cabin and hard cider pageantry of the Whigs. The effect would have been to them as salutary as it is reported to have been upon many of the sober and reflecting citizens of Baltimore. If whig principles consist in dragging through the streets the representation of the humble habitation of the hardy backwoodsman; in the desecration of the Sabbath by political harangues, and the unearthly yells of frenzied politicians; for one we say, may we have a speedy deliverance from them. Nor was this all. Among the chief actors in this great farce was Graves of Kentucky, the man whose hands are imbrued in the blood of the lamented Cilley. Then, there was Mr. Clay denouncing honest men from the marble steps of Reverdy Johnson's log cabin in monument square, and Reverdy himself prating about "hard cider," and a better currency. That there was great enthusiasm among this babel of politicians none will deny. It extended to every ramification of society. Even the grocers, considering it a great and privileged jubilee—a sort of political millennium—forgot their places and joined in the waving of handkerchiefs with the fair daughters of the city. We heard it said that an honest farmer from Frederick county on beholding the sight, quit the ranks and forswore any further allegiance to a party which gave cause for such rejoicing.

Among other events of the day there was one man (named Laughlin) unfortunately killed, and three persons drowned. So ended the first lesson.

VIRGINIA.—The result shows a gain of one member in the House and a loss of three in the Senate to the Democratic party. The Senate is therefore equally divided. After all the uproarous shouts of the Whigs, they have only a gain of two members with the majority of the popular vote against them. Several seats will be contested, the federalists having used illegal means in carrying their candidates in several counties. In

He invited his friends and the public to a town inspection of the same April 21—89.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 71

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All communications to insure attention, should be post paid.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the Government of the Mexican Republic was concluded and signed at Washington on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the Government of the Mexican Republic.
Whereas a convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of the Mexican Republic was concluded and signed at Washington on the 10th day of September, 1838, which convention was not ratified on the part of the Mexican Government, on the alleged ground that the consent of His Majesty the King of Prussia to provide an arbitrator to act in the case provided by said convention could not be obtained.

And whereas the parties to said convention are still, and equally desirous of terminating the discussions which have taken place between them in respect to said claims, arising from injuries to the persons and property of citizens of the United States by Mexican authorities, in a manner equally advantageous to the citizens of the United States, by whom said injuries have been sustained, and more convenient to Mexico than that provided by said convention, the President of the United States has named for this purpose, and furnished with full powers, John Forsyth, Secretary of State, and the United States, and President of the Mexican Republic has named for this purpose, Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to the United States, and has furnished him with full powers for the same purpose. And the said plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.
It is agreed that all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Mexican Government, statements of which, soliciting the intervention of the Government of the United States, have been presented to the Department of State or to the diplomatic agent of the U. S. at Mexico until the signature of this convention, shall be referred to four commissioners, who shall form a board, and be appointed in the following manner, namely: two commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the U. S. by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and two commissioners by the President of the Mexican Republic. The said commissioners, so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of the United States and the Mexican Republic respectively.

ARTICLE II.
The said board shall have two secretaries, versed in the English and Spanish languages one to be appointed by the President of the U. S. by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the other by the President of the Mexican Republic. And the said secretaries shall be sworn faithfully to discharge their duty in that capacity.

ARTICLE III.
The said board shall meet in the city of Washington within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention; and within eighteen months of the time of its meeting shall terminate its duties. The Secretary of State of the U. S. shall, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, give notice of the time of the meeting of the said board, to be published in two newspapers in Washington, and in such other papers as he may think proper.

ARTICLE IV.
All documents which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of the commission constituted by this convention, may come into the possession of the Department of State of the U. S. in relation to the aforesaid claims, shall be delivered to the board. The Mexican Government shall furnish all such documents and explanations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims according to the principles of justice, the law of nations, and the stipulations of the treaty of amity and commerce between the U. S. and Mexico of the 8th of April, 1831; and the said documents to be specified when demanded at the instance of the said commissioners.

ARTICLE V.
The said commissioners shall, by a report under their hands and seals, decide upon the justice of the said claims and the amount of compensation, if any, due from the Mexican Government in each case.

ARTICLE VI.
It is agreed that if it should not be convenient for the Mexican Government to pay at once the amount so found due, it shall be at liberty, immediately after the decision in the several cases, to have taken place, to issue Treasury notes, of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, payable at the maritime custom houses of the Republic in payment of any duties which may be due or imposed at said custom houses upon goods entered for importation or exportation; and Treasury notes to bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the date of the award on the claims in payment of which said Treasury notes shall have been issued until that of their receipt at the Mexican custom houses. But as the presentation and receipt of said Treasury notes at said custom houses, may be inconvenient to the Mexican Government, it is further agreed that in such cases, the obligation of said Government, to receive them in payment of duties, as aforesaid, may be limited to one half the amount of said duties.

date of the award on the claims in payment of which said Treasury notes shall have been issued until that of their receipt at the Mexican custom houses. But as the presentation and receipt of said Treasury notes at said custom houses in large amounts might be inconvenient to the Mexican Government, it is further agreed that in such cases, the obligation of said Government, to receive them in payment of duties, as aforesaid, may be limited to one half the amount of said duties.

ARTICLE VII.
It is further agreed that in the event of the commissioners differing in relation to the aforesaid claims, shall, jointly or severally drawn up a report stating, in detail, the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed. And it is agreed that the said report, with authentic copies of all documents upon which they may be founded, shall be referred to the decision of His Majesty the King of Prussia. But as the documents relating to the aforesaid claims are so voluminous that it cannot be expected His Majesty would be willing or able personally to investigate them, it is agreed that he shall appoint a person to act as an arbitrator in his behalf; that the person so appointed shall proceed to Washington; that his traveling expenses to that city and from thence on his return to his residence in Prussia, shall be defrayed, one half by the United States and one half by the Mexican Republic; and that he shall receive as a compensation for his service, a sum equal to one half of the compensation that may be allowed by the United States to one of the commissioners to be appointed by them, added to one half the compensation that may be allowed by the Mexican Government to one of the commissioners to be appointed by it. And the compensation of such arbitrator shall be paid, one half by the United States and one half by the Mexican Government.

ARTICLE VIII.
Immediately after the signature of this convention, the plenipotentiary of the contracting parties (both being thereunto competent authorized) shall, by a joint note, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Prussia, to be delivered by the minister of the United States at Berlin, invite the said monarch to appoint an umpire to act in his behalf in the manner above mentioned, in case the convention shall be ratified and accepted by the Governments of the United States and Mexico.

ARTICLE IX.
It is agreed that in the event of His Prussian Majesty declining to appoint an umpire to act in his behalf, as aforesaid, the contracting parties, on being informed thereof, shall without delay, invite His Britannic Majesty, and in case of her declining, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to appoint an umpire to act in their behalf, respectively, as above provided.

ARTICLE X.
And the contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such umpire to be final.

ARTICLE XI.
For any sums of money which the umpire shall find due to citizens of the U. S. by the Mexican Government, Treasury notes shall be issued in the manner aforesaid.

ARTICLE XII.
And the U. S. agrees forever to exonerate the Mexican Government from any further accountability for claims which shall either be rejected by the board of the arbitrator aforesaid, or which, being allowed by a tier, shall be provided for by the said Government in the manner aforesaid.

ARTICLE XIII.
And it is agreed that each Government shall provide compensation for the commissioners and secretary to be appointed by it; and that the contingent expenses of the board shall be defrayed, moiety by the U. S. and one moiety by the Mexican Republic.

ARTICLE XIV.
The convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington within twelve months from the signature, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the U. S. and of the Mexican Republic, have signed and sealed these presents. Done in the city of Washington, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in the sixty third year of independence of the U. S. of America and the 19th of the Mexican Republic.

[L. S.] JOHN FORSYTH,
[L. S.] FRAN PIZARRO MARTINEZ.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged. Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the U. S. to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the independence of the United States the sixty fourth.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President,
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

New Spring Goods.

SAMUEL MACKAY AND SONS,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
Groceries, Hardware, China,
Glass, &c. &c.

All of which they are now opening at their Store-room in Easton, and will be offered at as low, if not lower prices than they ever heretofore been sold in this market. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine the same.

—ALSO—
50,000 Feet of White Pine Boards,
for sale cheap if taken from
the point.
S. M. & SONS.
May 5 1840.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor. ARNOLD'S ESCAPE.

Mr. Ebenezer Chase was a private in the New Hampshire militia, which relieved the Pennsylvania line at West Point in 1780, when those troops being veterans were wanted elsewhere. Mr. C. with several others, being off duty, was on the shore of the Hudson when Arnold deserted. When Gen. Washington assigned him the command of West Point, he left his own barge in his possession. A temporary hut was erected on the east shore for the accommodation of the four oarsmen who managed the barge. On the morning of the desertion Gen. Arnold rode down to the shore, from his headquarters at Robinson's farm, very fast, as was his custom—threw his reins to his attendant, and ordered the barge to be manned. He then directed his course towards the Point; but on reaching the middle of the river, the boat was observed to take a course down stream and move very swiftly through the water.

The explanation was afterwards made by the boatman. He hoisted a flag of truce and told them to pull for the Vulture sloop of war which lay below, saying that he had some business with her captain, and promised if they would row him down to her as soon as possible, to give them a guinea and a gallon of rum each. On nearing the Vulture, and being within range of her guns, Arnold opened his plans saying, "I have served the unfortunate scoundrels long enough," and declared that if they would go with him they should have double pay, and be sergeants in the British service. One of the men replied that "he did not understand fighting on both sides." "Then," said the general "you are prisoners."

When they came along side the sloop of war, Arnold ascended the deck and was received by the marines with presented arms. He then ordered his men to come on board as prisoners of war. One of them who had been their spokesman just before, said "it was a shabby trick, as they had toiled to their utmost strength to get the boat along, now to refuse the promised reward, and make them prisoners to boot!" The English captain heard their murmurs, and stepping forward observed—"General Arnold, I command this ship, and while I walk the quarter deck no such transaction shall take place. I know the meaning of my words, sir, and will meet their comment. Then addressing the men he continued; "my good fellows, I respect your principles and your fidelity to your country although your are

liberty to go or stay as you please—"Here" taking them from his purse, "are four guineas," steward put up four gallons of rum for these men." The boatman thanked the gallant and generous sailor, and returned in safety to head quarters to report their proceedings to General Washington who had just arrived in camp. Arnold chagrined and enraged retired without uttering a word to the cabin of the sloop of war.

This statement was made by Mr. Chase about a fortnight before his death in 1831. He also stated that he saw Major Andre going to execution riding in the centre of a troop of light horse.

Arnold, before his escape, had received information that John Anderson, the name with which he had filled Andre's pass, was taken. The information was sent by the unfortunate person himself. This determined his purpose for sudden flight. He was afterwards distinguished for the inveteracy with which he carried on his predatory warfare against the property of his fellow countrymen, his good intentions in his unsuccessful plot against the liberty of his country were despised by the British officers. The unfeeling wretch called upon the widowed mother and sister of his unfortunate victim (Andre). The servant announced to them the name of Gen. Arnold and they immediately returned a message that they did not desire to see him.

THE MORMONS.

It is known that these people, since their dispersion in Missouri, have collected in great numbers in and around Commerce, in this State, on the Mississippi. The name of Commerce, as we have heretofore stated, they have changed to Nauvoo, from the Hebrew or Egyptian, though of the signification of the term we are ignorant. They hold two great conferences every year, in the spring time and fall; and that appointed for the present spring took place last week, commencing on the 6th and ending on the 9th inst. We learn that between 2000 and 3000 persons were present, and that considerable accessions were made to the church from the surrounding neighborhood. Our informant states that the number was 74, all received by baptism, and that at the same time thirty of the ablest men were ordained to preach the gospel.

The preachers present were Joseph and Hiram Smith, John Page, Orson Hyde, and two others. Messrs. Page and Hyde, with ten others, (probably chosen elsewhere), were commissioned to go to the Holy Land to preach the gospel to the Jews. They are to meet in Quincy next Sabbath, and from thence take their departure for Palestine.

About 300 houses have been put up in Nauvoo since last October. Some of them are neat frame buildings, but the greater portion are log cabins, designed for temporary habitations merely. The ground assigned to each is generally one acre, though to some there are five acres.

The increase of population by immigration is very great. Our informant states that several families arrive every day. A gentleman living on the road from Quincy to Nauvoo assured him that on some days 15 families passed his house, all bound to the latter place.—Peoria Register.

Good Friday.—The following anecdote says the New York American, is not bad in these days, when reverence for holy usages has nearly left the land:
An attorney in the Superior Court, on Thursday, was anxious to bring a cause to trial, and went to inquire of the Chief Justice, if he would not sit on Friday. "No," said the Chief Justice, "no judge ever sits on Good Friday, but Pontius Pilate!"

REMARKS OF MR. GRUNDY National Democratic Convention.

GRUNDY rose amid loud and enthusiastic cheering, said—In one thing, fellow citizens, you are not mistaken. I am a veteran of the cause of Democracy; I was born as you have lived so, even beyond my three score years. I have often met in political combat men of the other party, and am still ready to meet them wherever and whenever they may present themselves, on proper occasions. Yes, sir, an old and sound veteran, that has stood the quicksands, the shoals and the sawyers of the Mississippi, that has met in the open sea, the proudest force of the enemy, and never struck her flag, and has often been compelled to meet his little skiffs and bark canoes, is still as sound as ever, and prepared for a new contest. I stand here, fellow countrymen, as a Democrat, and not only that, but I bring with me one who has done his duty in the field of this allusion to General Carroll was received with an universal burst of applause.

Let me present ourselves to the democracy of the nation, not fearing to speak to those boldly as we have done in the field of our cabinet whatever it becomes patriotic citizens to say and do. This however is the able to do with the present question. What then is our duty? What are the principles on which we stand? We say that we are the friends and advocates of equal rights, or in other words that every freeman shall stand on the broad platform of liberty and equality—we want an open field and a fair argument—we want no adventitious aid either from exclusive privileges or Banking corporations.

Let me admonish you fellow citizens that we must take care of this institution called a Bank of the United States. Do you say that you will put it under such restrictions as to its powers?

liberties of the country? Will you put restraints on this unshorn Sampson, that will rise up and snap the feeble hands you have put upon him? They want to rise up, my fellow countrymen, and set themselves above the constitution and the institutions of the country. Look to that instrument by which our liberties are secured, and where in it do you find any thing to authorize the belief that our wise forefathers intended that money should rule where freemen only should do so. Is it money that makes the man, or honest industry? It is honest industry aided by virtue, and let me tell you that it is the Democracy who are the working men of the country. Show me the man who wants to live on his wits alone or by the injuries he can inflict upon his neighbors, and I will tell you that that man is not one of us. He does not belong to our party at all. He is a federal aristocrat and modern Whig besides. There was a time when the name of Whigs sounded delightfully and pleasantly to every patriot's ear, but that time has passed by. They were the Whigs of the Revolution—the friends of the country. There was no British gold diffused among them for they would not take it. There was no British influence acting upon them for they loved their country too well to be swayed by foreign influence. Now I do not charge this against the present Whig party, for it is not safe or just to deal in such harsh denunciations, but this I must say that when you do find such men, nineteen out of every twenty of them do not belong to our party—and that is not all. Men who do evil shun the light; they do not want their deeds to be seen. Now, whether it was a consciousness or not that they were acting wrong, he would not say, but so it was, that the Whigs were unwilling to disclose to their countrymen the principles which governed them, or indeed whether they had any principles at all. Was it not fair to infer that they well knew that if they disclosed their opinions and the objects for which they were contending, that the people would never put them in office? While casting my eyes around the room, I see my Ohio friends—and this reminds me of Cincinnati and the manner in which the Whigs manage their affairs there. At the close of the late war with Great Britain, there was a man, woman or child in that city who ever thought of taking up the Whig candidate for the Presidency? Now, I do not wish to detract from the merits of that individual, for I wish that he was wiser and better and more meritorious than he is; but let us see how he is to be made President. It will be recollected by all of us that when the name of Andrew Jackson was announced for the Presidency, that the nomination like a blaze extended through the whole country, and never ceased to show its light till the illustrious hero and statesman was elevated to the Chief Magistracy. It is true that art, contrivance, &c. prevented his election at the first trial—but the next time, all the devices of the Federal party were ineffectual to prevent it. But to return to the State of

Ohio and the city of Cincinnati. The Whigs there had a candidate whom they wanted to make President, and of whom four years ago very little was heard; but within the last few months no mortal man had ever grown so vastly as he. From a plain honest clerk of a county court, who interfered with nobody, and with whom nobody interfered, he had grown to be an astonishingly great man, destined in their opinions to carry all before him. But notwithstanding all this, no one can by any possibility come at his opinions on any of the great questions interesting to the country, nor obtain any information in regard to him, by which they can measure his fitness and capacity for the high station to which he aspires. What have his friends done in regard to him? Why they want let him be measured at all. They have shut him up, I will not say in a cage, but he might as well be in one, and will not let him have the use of pen, ink & paper, while his conscience keeps saying that he shall neither speak nor write, and they will not do it for him. Now I ask this Convention, as sober, reflecting men, if this is the way to make a President for the people of the United States? I want to push this matter a little further. Mr. Burk, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I intend, before I leave this place, to ask him to state whether this committee does not regularly attend their candidate to the Post Office, when he goes for letters, to see that he gets none that are not such as they are willing that he should receive. It is true, that there are many ways in this country, and that some of them may probably write hoarding letters to the old gentleman, and his Whig advisers may wish to save him the mortification of reading them, as they may wish to save postage, as the postage is always refunded on returning such letters to the post office. But they open all his letters for him, and where there is nothing to be said in reply, they answer them, though when there is, they will not answer them at all. Now, this is the way in which they want to make a President of the United States. It was different in old times. When Andrew Jackson was put up for the Presidency, I wonder if any man or set of men, opened and answered his letters for him. When he received a letter, he answered it himself, and whether his opinions were right or wrong, he expressed them openly and fearlessly, without being dictated to by a human being. This was the custom of all our former Presidents, from Washington down to the present time; and it is the custom of our present Chief Magistrate. When his opinions were asked of

important questions, he gave policy to them openly and distinctly. On the subject of abolition which the Whig Committee will not let their candidate speak out upon, Mr. Van Buren had been most explicit. He had declared his opposition to that fell spirit in the strongest terms; and stated in advance, that he would veto any bill passed by Congress, interfering with the question of slavery, either in the State, or in the District of Columbia. But how was it with the Whig candidate? There were vast numbers of Abolitionists at the North, and they are a troublesome set of people, their votes count as well as those of other people. Now the Whig Committee of Cincinnati, have come to the conclusion that a letter written to them, unfavorable to their views, would cause the loss of their votes, would while a letter of a contrary character would cost them the votes of the South. Hence the necessity, on their part, for avoiding all correspondence on that subject, for whatever they wrote one way or the other, they would be placed in an awful predicament.

After a few more remarks, Mr. G. concluded by pledging himself that the people of his State would never vote for any man whose principles and policy was not openly and fearlessly avowed to them—and that, well knowing and having the fullest confidence in the present Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, they would give him a hearty and efficient support.

From the New York Evening Post. THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

An attempt is making to persuade the farmers that the present low prices of produce are the effect of the sub-treasury, as they call it. According to their theory, the bill for making the Government independent of the banks, which is now before Congress, and is not yet passed into a law, begun to affect prices two or three years ago, and caused the gradual decline which then began and has continued ever since. We often hear of *ex post facto* laws, but an *ex post facto* law like this of the sub-treasury, which begins to operate before it is in existence, is a curiosity in legislation.

We commit no unfairness in charging our political adversaries with this absurdity. The independent treasury scheme has been twice lost in Congress, and each time orators and Whig prints have raised a shout of exultation at what they called a defeat of the sub-treasury. They have told the people over and over that the sub-treasury has been again and again solemnly rejected by the representatives of the people. Yet the moment it serves their purposes, they change their note; they hear that the prices of grain, potatoes and cotton are low and they immediately exclaim, behold the consequences of the sub-treasury! If, on looking at the price current, they had found that the products of agriculture had risen in value, they would have cried out, behold the blessed consequences of rejecting the sub-treasury!

Certainly, if the Independent Treasury scheme be unfavorable to the interests of the tillers of the soil, its rejection ought to be beneficial to those interests. It has been rejected again and again, as the Whig party tell us, and what have the farmers gained? Does the cultivator of grain sell his wheat, or the breeder of cattle his beef at a higher price, does the planter get more for his crop of cotton? On the other hand, have not the prices of these commodities gradually declined ever since the year 1836; and does not this show that a great general cause has been at work, very different from that to which the Whig talkers, and Whig presses ascribe it?

That cause is plain enough. What has happened, is not owing, as these noisy partisans absurdly pretend, to a measure which has never been carried into effect, but is owing to measures, which have been most fully and extensively carried into effect throughout the republic. It is owing to the American banking system, with Mr. Biddle's bank at its head; a system of which we never had so thorough and decisive a trial as within the last few years; a system which has penetrated every nook of the Union and affected, more or less, every transaction of commerce, every enterprise, every sale, every exchange of property between man and man.

The effect of that system, nobody denies was to tempt speculation and to raise prices. Nobody now denies that credit was too much extended, that real estate was raised beyond its due value, that rents were too high, that flour and potatoes and beef were too dear at the time when that system was in its greatest activity. Nobody will deny, in short, that prices were enormously, exorbitantly, preposterously high, in that period of general speculation and general delusion.

Now this is a state of things that never did, and never can continue. If prices are too high they must come down; if credit be too much extended, it must be contracted; there is no alternative. But in these cases, the misfortune is that a period of excessively high prices and active speculation is invariably followed by a period of excessively low prices and stagnation of business. Prices will then sink as much below a just average standing as they formerly rose above it, and this is a law of trade with which the meanest learner is acquainted.

Here is the explanation of the present condition of things. If the price of any commodity is too high, it is because it is scarce; if it is too low, it is because it is abundant; if it is too high, it is because it is scarce, and if it is too low, it is because it is abundant.

ted out, this effect in 1838, before the independent treasury bill was even thought of; we showed by a reference to all commercial experience, that a period of stagnation would follow the distempered activity of that time that too much buying and selling would be followed by too little; and that prices must eventually become as much too low, as they were then too high. What we foretold has been fulfilled to the very letter; the banking system went on in its course, and brought about every consequence that we pointed out. Yet here are a set of politicians who imagine the people senseless enough to believe the enormous absurdity, that all these effects have been produced by the sub-treasury law, which has never passed.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES.

The Whigs are beginning to tire of the stale and unfounded charge of extravagance against the present administration. The following will show how groundless has been the accusation:

The aggregate appropriations in round numbers are	\$38,000,000
From this amount, deduct those for occasional, contingent, and extraordinary objects, and we shall see the real amount of the expenditures of the Government.	
1st. For the contingent service of fifty thousand men to resist British aggression, if necessary, in Maine,	\$10,000,000
2d. For the Post Office Department, which is not a drain on the Treasury, but is paid by the office itself,	5,000,000
3d. For expenses of the Florida war, over the regular Army,	1,850,000
4th. For the Indian Department, embracing removals and subsistence of the emigrating Indians, compensations for their lands, &c.	1,765,000
5th. For pensions—not expenses of Government, but as gratuities, and this is exclusive of nearly as much more paid under permanent pension laws,	2,500,000
6th. For protecting the Northern Frontier,	600,000
For protecting Western Frontier,	50,000
And for military road,	25,000
7th. For public buildings, &c. viz:	
New Treasury building,	100,000
Post Office building,	150,000
Jail in city of Washington,	30,000
Custom House, New York,	180,000
Custom House, Boston,	75,000
Survey of United States coasts,	90,000
These amount to	\$22,492,000
Which being deducted from the aggregate, leave for the expenses of Government,	\$15,508,000

...that they may again launch out
occasions of speculation, extravagance and
very, unkindly of their consequences
the great mass of the people. To
them, however, in their researches,
for them to Nile's Register, debates in

Must not Messrs. David Gwynne, Wright, & O. M. Spencer be aware that by propounding a course they have done so steep in ridicule the pretensions of the candidate, than all the Administration in the country could accomplish from the

In 1839, the British Whigs carried ticket by 24 majority; now we have cooled 20 majority making a clear gain of 44 votes. So much for first Whig rally under old Tappan, Logans, and Hard Cider.

conclusively, in an admirably written
lar addressed to the people of his State
connexion of Gen. Harrison with the
Cockade and Sedition Law Admini-
of the elder Adams. The Circular

2. *Resolved*, That the constitution not confer upon the general government power to commence, and carry on a system of internal improvement.

Philadelphia, with the exception of the United States, now pay out either notes or the notes of other banks, which are requested, and in payment of checks. This was adopted within the last week, and scarcely ad, much to the satisfaction of the business community. — *Richmond's Record*

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Dr. Hunt's Pills.

IN the midst of a general and in many instances unbounded prejudice against the use of Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing, that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their noble and preeminent virtues.

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

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious PILLS, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree; female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; fluor albus, liver and acute; incipient consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; head ache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; inebriation; or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula, salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera morbus; or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency with bad breath; chlorosis, and palpitations of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham-street, New-York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

For Sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully treated at Dr. EVANS' Medical Office, 100 Chatham street, New York.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightman's Patent Treaching Machines with chain drive power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work—their price, simplicity and other advantages, the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now put up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county. The public's ob't. serv't.

JAS. A. RIDGWAY, Royal Oak, March 17 '41

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For sale at this office.

"The art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical School."

BARON VON HUTCHER'S HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills afford much anxious toil to research having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would and that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations which may be duly regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Fluctuating of Hysterical Paintings, Hysterical Headaches, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, The Broussard's Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to the most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hatcher's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the students or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes disorders in the head, invigorates the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory, and endow the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

\$100 REWARD.

I will give the above reward, for the apprehension of negro man, NED RIDOUT, who run off from the farm of Mr. Mathias George near Wye Mills, on Thursday the 27th Feb. (provided, he is taken out of Queen Ann's or Talbot counties) and fifty dollars, if taken in either of said counties; I will in either case, pay all reasonable expenses, for his being confined in any Jail, so that I get him—Ned, is about 30 years of age. He may be readily known by a large scar on the forehead, extending through the upper lid of the right eye.

Ned, has been living for some years near the Trappe, and Oxford, and is well known in those neighborhoods. He has for several years been in the habit of going to Baltimore, and staying one or two months at a time, and I think there is no doubt, but what he will make for that place, so soon as an opportunity offers. Captains of boats, sailing from the lower part of Talbot, are particularly requested to keep a lookout, that he does not get on board their boats.

ROBT. WRIGHT, Jr. for Elizabeth N. Turner. Wye Mills, Md. March 10—11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM at present in the occupancy of Samuel Plummer, occupied for the last two or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Tomlinson Kerr and others, is about three miles from Easton and contains

250 ACRES

OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Denton, Caroline county, Md.

SAUEL COUNCELL, Agent for Wm. Council

Feb 25 '41

FOR SALE.

Several fine young WORK HORSES, can be had by applying to the editor of this paper April 7, 1840

TUSCARORA.

TUSCARORA will stand at the subscriber's farm, "Faithful Wood" one mile from Easton, from the 1st of April to the 1st of July. Terms—Season \$5, Insurance 10—Groomer's fee 25 cents. Good pasturage will be furnished to mares from a distance at 25 cents per week. Apply to the groom, Joe Nichols or to the subscriber March 24—St T. TILGHMAN.

SADDLE, TRUNK, NEW HAT STORE

Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, suitable for Coach, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carriages, also a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRRUPS AND BITS, Valances, Saddlebags and cloths Bags, Horse Brushes and Girthcombs, Traces and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips of every description. He has also a variety of WALKING CANES, of various kinds and sizes, and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH; and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call. Jan 6—1y

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. M. Dowell) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

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

RESEMERRETT, Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

The Thorough Bred Stallion,

JOHN HENRY.

A beautiful dark bay, black legs, mane and tail, near sixteen hands high, of fine bone & action. Sired by the imported horse Valentine, dam by Chance, Medley, grand dam by Giles Oscar, the same grand dam Lady Clinton, great grand dam Daffin's Willam, then, formerly owned by Elisha Wilson, of Caroline county Md.

Will travel through Talbot, Q. Ann's and Caroline the present season at the following reduced prices viz: \$2.00 the single leap \$4.00 the springs chance and \$8.00 to ensure a foal, 25 cents to the Groom in each case. Season commencing the 20th of March and ending the 20th of June.

EDWARD ROE, march 24 1840.

COACH, GIG, AND

Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neatest and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of NEW

CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHAISES, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of HARNESS,

both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servant,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

April 30, 1839.

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of Coach making if early application is made.

The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge and Centinel and Times at Centreville will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

SWEET POTATO PLANTING ROOTS

The subscribers have just received hundred bushels of prime Sweet Potatoes, which they offer for sale at one dollar per bushel cash.

OLDEN & HORN, April 14—(G3w)

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces troublesome & dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup—it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am enabled to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the Infinitesimal American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans.

Mrs. M. Therser, residing at No. 8, Mulberry Street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeiters advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Curing the Teeth, advised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Sept. 10, 1839. Easton, Md.

DOCTOR EVAN'S

Camomile and Aperient Pills.

DR. EVAN'S Fever and Ague Pills—Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup—Dr. Gooden's Female Pills—Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills, Are Entered according to Act of Congress, and are Fended ONLY at 100 Chatham street, New York, by the Regular Agents—

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Cambridge, E. P. Lumspe, Princess Anne—John H. Stewart, Snow Hill—G. Usher, Salisbury—Parsons Gordy, Centerville—Thomas Sutton, P. M. Denton—James Sangston & Son, Chertswold—N. T. Hynson, C. Hall, Norfolk, Va. E. E. Portlock, Portsmouth, Va. A. Duval, Richmond, Va. Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md. Jesse Perry, Suffolk, Va. Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C. Spotswood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va. John N. Bell, Winchester, Va. William Dorsey, Martinsburg, Va. Edward McDowell, Fredericksburg, Va.

These pills are of two kinds, viz. No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Aperient Pills. They are for the following diseases—Suppression, irregularity or retention of the menses, fluor albus, chlorosis, or green sickness, costiveness, gravel, incontinence of urine, nervous affection, hysterical prostration, or falling of the womb, and all the various ailments peculiarly adapted to the male as well as the female sex for the cure of the following diseases—Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bilious diseases, all cases of hypochondriacal nervous palpitation of the heart, nervous debility, nervous weakness, or flatulency, headaches, night-mare, rheumatism, asthma, the douloureux, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder Gout; also, pains in the side, chest, limbs, head, neck or back, dimness or confusion of sight, alternate flushes of heat and chillsiness, tremors, watchings, agitations, anxiety, bad dreams and spasms.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable in the medical art, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla whether as a sudorific or alterative.

Directions for Use—Pills No. 1 must be taken from three to six, or more at bed time sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired object is effected.

Take No. 2 according to the directions of the box. In all cases both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time in the following manner: Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number, if it does not open the bowels; also take three of the pills No. 2 half an hour before each meal three times daily.

Sold at 100 Chatham-street, New York.

Also, for sale by Thos. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Talbot co. Md.

JUST OPENING AT THE NEW

DRUG STORE,

IN EASTON, MD.

S. Wain & Hough's PANACEA, Howland's Preparation of BUCHU—G. W. Carpenter's do of LIVERWORT, Sassaaparilla &c. Bear & Macassar OIL; for the Hair Cologen &c. Florida WATERS—Hydrotic, for making Fancy SOAPS—Indelible Ink; for marking Linen, &c. with or without the wash. White Lead, gr. 12 1/2 & 25 v. Kege—and a general assortment of PAINTS—Also, Window Glass 3 by 10, 10 by 12, &c. together with, Principle CIGARS, Candies, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, &c. &c.

SAM'L A. LOWE, Easton, Feb. 11, 1840—1y

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand-pointing the Cartwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. servant, RICHARD P. SNEED, Easton, Feb. 11, 1840—1y

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing GERMAN EMIGRANTS can be supplied through the agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so by calling on the subscriber personally, or by letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of Thomas Hopkins, stating the number, age &c. and term of service, will be accommodated. The terms for negotiating will be moderate. JOSEPH STEINGASSER, Wye Mills, March 10—(G11)

A FRESH SUPPLY.

FRESH ORANGES & Lemons, Nunch Raisins, Syngas & Almonds; a general variety of CANDIES, &c. just received and for sale at the new Drug Store by SAM'L A. LOWE, Also, Havana CIGARS, and an assortment of GARDEN SEED, warranted of last years' growth. March 3 '41

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Public's ob't. servant, RICHARD P. SNEED, Easton, Feb. 11, 1840—1y

John Catrup

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1850.

VOL. VII—NO. 72

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING
BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—Not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger quantities in the same proportion.

ALL communications to insure attention, should be post paid.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The Convention of Delegates representing the Democracy of the United States, having unanimously resolved to recommend the present Chief Magistrate as a candidate for re-election, deem it proper and respectful to the people to whom he is about to state the principles on which the Administration of the Government under his direction has been conducted, and the manner in which they have been maintained, as furnishing the clearest evidence of what will be his future course, if sustained by the suffrages of those who believe them the only sure foundation of their freedom, prosperity and happiness.

These principles have never changed, and can never change. They are coeval with the Democratic party. They constitute its existence and identity; and no citizen, however eminent or illustrious should be considered worthy of its support, whose invariable attachment has not been manifested by a life of devotion, through every vicissitude of hope and discouragement, victory and defeat. To this (and every candidate for the support of the Democracy) should be brought, and by this he should be judged.

The most weighty and prominent of these great fundamental principles are:—That the will of the people is the only legitimate source of power. That all power, thus derived, is a trust to be exercised only for the public good. That agents so entrusted with its exercise are responsible to the people for the faithful performance of their duties. That this responsibility should be as direct and immediate as possible. That the due execution of this trust can only be secured by a general diffusion of the right of suffrage, through the medium of which alone the people can retain a proper control over their agents, and by its free exercise, unswayed by power, unobscured by corruption, by a sacred regard to the principles of the Constitution, and a strict construction of the rights of the people, which secures the rights of the majority, equally defends and protects those of the minority, and by its constant application to the principles laid down in Madison's Report on the Alien and Sedition laws—principles which constitute the only safeguards of personal rights, the only bulwarks of the citadel of freedom.

In our foreign intercourse, it has ever been the policy of the Democratic party to deal justly and liberally with all, to form political alliances with none, to watch with sleepless vigilance over the national rights and honor, cherishing at the same time, and acting on the conviction, that they can and may be so effectually guarded as by invariably doing justice to others, and as invariably demanding it for ourselves, always preferring the decision of controversy by reason and temperate discussion and never to shrink from an appeal to the last resort of nations, when it becomes indispensable by the fault of our adversary.

The Democratic party has always cherished the maxim, and acted upon the principle, that no more money shall be collected from the people than is strictly required by the wants of the Government, and a restriction of these to a simple, economical administration of its affairs—the only policy consistent with the purity of our Republican system.

The Democratic party has always, from first to last, arrayed itself in stern and inflexible opposition to a national debt, incurred for any but the purpose of the immediate defence of the honor and interest of the country, as furnishing the ready means for extravagant profligacy, forming the basis of a great paper credit system, and imposing burdens on posterity, as a penalty for the profligacy of their ancestors. In opposition, "unqualified and uncompromising," to the establishment of a National Bank, as alike unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous to public liberty; and as the antagonist of the gigantic instrument of corruption, whose power to confer benefits bears no proportion to its means of inflicting injuries, it advocates a separation of the fiscal concerns of Government from the fluctuations of the banking system, as equally indispensable to the independence of the Government, the safety of the public funds and the maintenance of a sound and stable currency.

The Democratic party is in favor of a faithful adherence to the principles adopted and carried into successful operation by the illustrious Jackson, in regard to unconstitutional objects of internal improvement by the instrumentality of the General Government.

The Democratic party has, through all the vicissitudes of alternate victory and defeat, depression and exaltation, cherished a deep, abiding, and undying attachment to our glorious Union. It has on all occasions, exhibited a determination to maintain, with inviolable faith, those great compromises of interests on which it is founded, and by a stern adherence to which the proud edifice can alone withstand those influences which have heretofore proved fatal to confederated States.

Such are the great fundamental principles which constitute the political creed of the Democratic party. Has the eminent citizen we now present a second time for the suffrages of the people, faithfully adhered to them in his political career, and in his past administration of the Government? Has he fulfilled the anticipations of his supporters, and redeemed the sanctity of his pledges? The most conclusive reply to these questions, is a reference to the course of his administration.

In the midst of all the clamors and calumnies of the last three years, an opposition, more violent, more inquisitive, and more insidious than any faction, or combination of factions, by which avarice and ambition ever gave birth, has never

been able to fasten upon him a solitary act, or a single sentiment incompatible with his previous declarations, or in violation of the principles of the Democratic party, by which he was elected. So close has been his adherence to the doctrine of his great exemplar the venerable Jackson, and so invariably has he carried them out in practice, that every act of his Administration has only added new witnesses and to the attacks of that party whose opposition has always been most bitter when those doctrines were most actively carried out in practice.

We appeal to the messages of Mr. Van Buren as undeniable proofs of his devotion to these principles, and to the acts of his Administration as furnishing a demonstration of the sincerity with which he avowed them. We appeal to the daily and hourly aggravation of the opposition he has encountered from that party which has always been opposed to these principles, as the clearest testimony of his having manfully and fearlessly taken the offensive track under circumstances the most discouraging and embarrassing, and pursued it with an intrepid perseverance, through sunshine and through storm, though sometimes appearing to stand almost alone and unsupported, except by the consciousness of the truth and righteousness of his cause, and the unshaken fidelity of his devotion.

If the policy of the Democratic party is not yet consummated it has not been owing to any want of effort on his part, but to the pecuniary opposition of a combination of factions, having no other interest or principle in common, but a hatred of the Democratic party, and a hankering for the restoration of that ascendancy which they had by abuse and perjury, and other evasive means, been required to prove that he had struck the true chord of Democracy. It is abundantly to be found in the character and materials of the opposition which his administration has called forth, and which is identified to its sources, its means, and its ends, with that which assailed Mr. Jackson throughout his illustrious career, which pursued General Jackson in public life, and still violates the sanctity of his retirement with unmitigated reproaches and unrelenting persecutions. A brief summary of the acts of his administration will furnish the best illustration of his devotion to those great principles we have previously enunciated as the basis of Democracy.

Notwithstanding the eminent skill with which our foreign affairs were managed by General Jackson throughout his administration, great embarrassments remained to be encountered by his successor. Having succeeded in obtaining indemnity from European powers for the long and arduous services we had suffered during the sanguinary conflicts that succeeded the American Revolution, he turned, towards the close of his term, his attention to the just demands of our citizens against the Republic of this continent. Beginning with Mexico, he pressed upon her, with his wonted energy and firmness, the prompt arrangement of our claims, daily increasing in number, and some of them involving their origin in those first and early movements in their complete emancipation and independence. Although partially supported by Congress, they did not see fit to sustain him in the recommendation made, at a critical moment, to enforce, by competent means, an immediate settlement upon the delinquent governments of Mexico or a rapid succession. The discussions between the two countries became more recriminatory and acrimonious; and at last, at the moment of his departure from the head of the Government, the recognition of the independence of Texas, added to the previous interruption of diplomatic intercourse, had produced a feeling on the part of the Government and people of Mexico as embittered, as seeming to render hostilities almost inevitable.

In the midst of these difficulties, attended, as they were, by the wide spread domestic embarrassments which a disordered currency had produced, the disturbances in Canada occurred to awaken the attention of our people, and try the firmness of the Executive. A civil war, raging in a neighboring country, the population on each side of the boundary was dangerously excited; angry collisions, constantly anticipated and more than once occurring were readily imputed to a want of good faith, or settled purposes of hostility; and a rare union of prudence and firmness forbearance and resoluteness, was required to prevent those consequences which, in every aspect, threatened a fierce and prolonged war.

While yet this storm of passion on the Northern frontier remained unsubdued, the occurrences on the boundary of Maine suddenly arose, and seemed to render the policy of the Administration still more difficult, and to destroy every hope of preserving unbroken tranquility. Let the history of the dangers thus springing up from the moment Mr. Van Buren entered upon the Executive office—the measures which, for three years, he has adopted in regard to them—the able correspondence in which he has maintained, with unflinching firmness, the rights and honor of the United States—let these speak the merit of his administration of our foreign affairs. The wearied patience of the honest claimants against Mexico is at length rewarded, by the appointment of a just tribunal for the settlement of their claims, and a stipulated mode of paying them. The Canadian border is once more the scene of active and peaceful industry; passion has been subdued by reason and reflection; and every thing assures us, that however strong our sympathies may be with the progress of social and political improvement, they will not be indulged at the expense of international rights. Maine, whose long suffering patience properly demanded the prompt decision of the pending question, rejoices with confidence in the General Administration to obtain that end, and feels satisfied that it will sustain, with unchanging resolution, her territorial claims.

Who of the opponents of Mr. Van Buren will venture to assert that, in producing these remarkable results, he has forborne momentary forgotten the rights or interests of his country; that its good faith has been in the slightest particular impaired; or that a breath of suspicion has obscured its honor? In all his proceedings, amid the varying aspects of these threatening incidents, there has been, throughout every section of our common country, a uniformity and consistency of sentiment, certainly without a parallel in the history of our political parties. Under no administration; that of Washington himself not excepted—has there been so general an approbation expressed, both at home

and abroad, of the manner in which our foreign relations have been conducted. The legislative leaders of our political opponents have given their sanction to the most imposing of all forms, to the wisdom, patriotism and honor by which it has been distinguished. Almost without discussion or dissent from any quarter, the Legislature entrusted to his discretion the power of peace and war; the purse and the sword were deliberately placed in his hands by those who have been, and yet occasionally are, accusing him of a desire unconstitutionally to snatch them from Legislative control. In the recklessness and injustice of their party struggles, they assail the character and impeach the motives of Mr. Van Buren; in the hour of peril, when the truth must control, they evince an unbounded confidence equally in his wisdom and his integrity—how that confidence has been justified let the event declare. Not a farthing of the appropriated treasure has been expended—not an atom of the power so lavishly granted has been wielded; without resort to either, all the brilliant results to which we have alluded have been successfully attained.

Nor let us forget that while these great and absorbing questions of foreign policy were depending all the other duties connected with our foreign intercourse were successfully performed. Indemnities have been obtained by Mr. Van Buren from Mexico, Texas, Great Britain and Holland; advantageous commercial treaties have been completed with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and with Holland, Greece, and Sardinia; and have been agreed upon with Ecuador and Belgium; and our national character, and the principles of maritime law, which we have always maintained, have been recognized and respected by France in her recent contest with Mexico, and in that which she yet maintains with the Argentine Republic.

At the commencement of his administration in 1837, Mr. Van Buren found the country excited by the redundancy of paper money, which had produced a mania of speculation and overtrading and a consequent delusive show of prosperity, which had no other basis than a system of credit without bounds or limitation. The United States Bank had, during the years 1834 & 35, thrown wide open the floodgates of expansion, and either allured or coerced the State banks to follow its example. Under pretence of administering to the immediate prosperity of the country, it scattered the seeds of future embarrassment and ruin.

The country was deluged with paper money, and all men not infected with the madness of the times predicted that this unnatural growth was but the forerunner of incurable weakness and premature decay.

The fulfilment followed close on the heels of the prediction. That invariable and imperative law of nature, which decrees that all violent excitements, all over-wrought efforts, whether of body or mind shall be speedily followed by sudden prostration, produced its inevitable consequences. Within less than three months from the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and before he had advised or carried into operation a single measure that could, in the slightest degree, operate to produce the catastrophe, more than seven hundred banks, as if by one impulse, violated their charters by suspending specie payments, and by that means locked up in their vaults, and withheld from public use in a legal currency, more than twenty seven millions of accumulated revenue, the property of the people.

The Administration, under the direction of Mr. Van Buren, and in strict obedience to the laws of the land, refused to recognize the notes of these suspended institutions as legal currency, though he was menaced, in various quarters where the Federal Opposition prevailed, with coercion, violence, and bloodshed, unless he violated his oath, and followed the lead of the banks in setting the law at defiance. Fortunately for the cause of morality and justice, the permanent interests of the people and the sanctity of the laws, Mr. Van Buren resisted these threats and disregarded these clamors, although State after State whirled around on its orbit, and deserted for the moment, the banner of Democracy. He reposed on "the sober second thought of the people," and the event justified his reliance on their intelligence and integrity.

He remained at the helm, steadily steering his course by the polar star of public faith and national honor. The result was such as ought to fill with honest exultation the bosoms of all who value these as the brightest jewels in the diadem of the sovereign people. The sacred standard of value, which is only of secondary importance to the standard of morality, and constitutes one of the great conservators of human integrity, was preserved inviolate by the Government, while every where else trodden under foot. The credit of the United States escaped the general wreck of public confidence, and the interest and principal of every debt were paid in the constitutional currency, contemplated by the fathers of the Revolution.

This state of things has ever since continued. In the midst of vast purchases of national territory, removals of whole Indian nations, an expensive war, and projects equally expensive, devised by Federal policy, to create a necessity for new loans, or indirect taxes, and at the same time, afford a pretext for a charge of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren, the specie standard has still waved over his head throughout

all these vicissitudes. Not a single addition has been made to the burdens of the people, and not a single instance of a failure or default has occurred. The faith of the Government has been preserved inviolate in the midst of accumulated difficulties, and all calumnies over the reiterated efforts of a party, which is every day assailing it with unflinching clamors and factious opposition.

That party, while maintaining its ascendancy in Congress, opposed every measure calculated to aid the Administration in securing the public funds, by creating new penalties and enforcing new penalties against public defaulters. It obstinately resisted legislation on the subject endeavoring to perplex and harass the officer who presided over the fiscal affairs of the country with various resolutions, *ex parte* inquiries, indictive and groundless charges, and other denunciations, which had no other object but to aggravate present evils, produce additional confusion, and mitigate the pains of defeated malignity.

The firm adherence of Mr. Van Buren to the obligations of integrity and the behests of the law, had forced the great mass of the party to resume specie payments. But experience had failed to make the most of this time, nor had it corrected their innate, incurable propensity to sacrifice future security to present gain. They played over the same game; the same predictions of its ultimate consequences were renewed, and the same catastrophe followed. Less than two years after the first suspension, a second occurred. In both the Bank of the U. States and the way—first by its influence, and secondly by its example. A few honorable exceptions mitigated the evil in some degree, but the measure and its consequences were the same in both cases, and the people are now suffering similar evils with those that resulted from the first suspension.

The course of Mr. Van Buren has been the same throughout all these vicissitudes. The faith of the Government is still maintained inviolate. He has preserved nearly the whole of the funds of the Union from being absorbed in irredeemable paper, and, through every additional precaution to ensure their safety, and every facility for their transmission, has been uniformly and successfully opposed by the Opposition, the public creditors have been every where paid in specie or its equivalent. The firmness of Mr. Van Buren, and the calm, temperate wisdom of his measures, have thus far overcome every obstacle, and triumphed over every opposition, more active, more unscrupulous as to means and ends, than any preceding Democratic Administration ever had to encounter.

These results, it should be recollected, were produced not only without the slightest addition to the public burdens, but during a period in which the people have been relieved from more than one hundred and seventy millions of indirect taxes, which would have been required under the high tariff of 1833. This reduction is still in progress, while, at the same time, Mr. Van Buren has sedulously employed in bringing about a corresponding decrease of the public expenditures. Thus in 1837 they fell below those of 1837, the appropriations for which latter year were made before he entered upon office; in 1839, between six and seven millions were subtracted from the expenditures of the preceding year; and in 1840 the estimates exhibit a reduction of between five and six millions. This simple array of facts is the best commentary on the charge of extravagance brought by the Opposition against the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and a just reflecting, intelligent people may now decide for themselves whether they shall outweigh unfounded statements, unprincipled calumnies, and empty declamation.

A similar success has attended the Administration, in all branches of the public service. From the reports submitted to Congress, it appears that, in the course of the last three years, great vigor and activity have been imparted to the War Department. The securities for an efficient and economical administration of the army have been increased. The Engineer corps has been rendered much more efficient; the Ordnance has made great progress; and a reasonable expectation is entertained, that the results of the very extensive experiments instituted to determine the best description of cannon, and the most destructive projectiles, will shortly enable the department to adopt permanent and perfect models for the artillery.

A corps of Topographical Engineers has been organized, composed of experienced and able officers, who have been actively and usefully occupied. Extensive regions of country have, for the first time, been explored, and the country between the Mississippi and Missouri carefully examined and elaborately laid down; more than three hundred points of latitude and longitude settled, and our knowledge of the vast regions of our Western country greatly enlarged. Measures, in a high degree advantageous to our trade in that quarter, have been pursued without neglecting any of the improvements in charge of the department.

The army has been engaged in laborious and constant service. Not the least of these has been the removal of the Indian tribes, who had parted with their lands in the East, and were bound by treaty stipulations to remove West of the Mississippi river, to the number of thirty-six thousand

souls. It is remarkable that, in this grand moral spectacle, not one trace is to be found of injustice or cruelty; nor, except in the case of the Seminoles, who were waging war with our people when Mr. Van Buren entered upon the Government, is there one act of severity that could have been avoided, or one drop of blood unnecessarily shed. A proper consideration for their situation, commiseration for their misfortunes, and regard for the character of the country, have guided in the execution of the laws and Indian treaties, by which their title to nearly nineteen millions of acres of land has been extinguished. Their removal, as in the case of the Cherokees, while it has opened a vast extent of country to the enterprise and industry for our fellow citizens, places the red men beyond the reach of those influences which were gradually destroying them, and establishes them in a home where they may become prosperous and happy. At the same time the most liberal encouragement has been given to the benevolent of every religious sect to spread among them the light of the Gospel, and to establish schools in every part of their territory, objects which have been accomplished with the most beneficial effects. Although it is believed that these measures will tend to civilize the Indians on our borders, no precautions have been neglected to provide for the defence of this important and extensive frontier. Such a system has been projected, and is being rapidly carried into execution, as will effectually protect our fellow-citizens in that quarter from all danger from that source.

For the peculiar circumstances growing out of the insurrection in Canada; the difficult and delicate task was imposed on the War Department of preserving the peace and maintaining the good faith of the country amidst all the excitement which existed on the Northern frontier. Fortunately for the country, the exertions of Government were successful, and our neutral obligations were maintained inviolate; at a time, too, when the exigencies of the service required the presence of the greater portion of our little army in the South, and on the Western frontier.

The expenditures of this Department during the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, were beyond his control. Measures had been projected, and were partly executed; and the obligations incurred by the Department, involving heavy expenditures, had to be complied with, or the faith of the Government violated. Each succeeding year has, however, brought with it a considerable reduction of expenditure. Not

during the execution of the Cherokee and other Indian treaties, the expenses of 1838 were reduced one million of dollars; those of 1839 nearly four millions, and a further reduction in 1840 of at least three millions is confidently anticipated.

Nor have the interests of the navy been neglected or forgotten. Sensible that it is equally indispensable to the protection of commerce, and the honor of the country; that it constitutes the right arm of the nation in all offensive operations; that it is one of the main instruments for exacting satisfaction for insults and retribution for wrongs; and that under no circumstances is it likely to be perverted to the establishment of despotic power, Mr. Van Buren has equally given it his fostering care, and sedulous attention.

Under his administration constant gradual increase of the materials for the construction and armament of ships and the improvement of navy yards, to the amount of several millions in value, has occurred; the number of ships has been increased; some of those on the stocks have been brought nearer to completion; the most persevering efforts are making to revive and invigorate the discipline of the navy, and to remedy, as far as possible, that scarcity of seamen, which has become so apparent, by carrying into effect a system of apprenticeship which, it is expected, will by degrees supply every deficiency. All this has been done without increasing the appropriations for the support of the naval service, notwithstanding the addition of the Exploring Expedition, whose officers and crews are paid and subsisted from the funds of the navy. On the contrary, a gradual reduction has taken place since the year 1837, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, while the accumulation of materials has increased and the number of vessels in commission, either as receiving ships or on foreign service, is not diminished. So effectually is the commerce of the country protected in every quarter where protection is required, that we have lately seen the British admiral, with its five hundred ships, publicly reproached with the example of the United States in this particular.

Let us now contrast the picture just presented, with the opposition which the Administration so conducted has encountered.

The identity of the modern Whig and ancient Federalists is evident and undeniable. It may be distinctly traced through all their changes of name and seen through all their disguises. The same want of confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people, and in those institutions which guaranty their equal rights, and the same disregard to their feelings and their interests are always apparent, except at those periods when, despairing of success by open hostility, they attempt deception by an affected devotion to the Democracy as sudden as it is short lived. The moment the crisis is past, whether it terminate in success or in disappointment, the mask soon willingly assumes

and so impatiently worn, is thrown off. If there be any essential difference between the ancient Federalists and modern Whigs, it is to be found in the absence of some of those traits in the latter, which, at the commencement of the division of parties, contributed in some degree to give character to the former. At the time those divisions organized, and during the whole period in which the Federalists maintained their ascendancy, their course was marked by a degree of decorum which gave a certain respectability to the principles they avowed. So long as a majority of the people supported their pretensions, they treated them with apparent respect, while undermining their rights by insidious legislation, in conformity to their avowed principles. But the moment the tendency of their measures was discovered and denounced by Mr. Jefferson, and they felt themselves sinking from their power, their deportment underwent so sudden and so thorough a change as to bring out, in strong relief, their doubts of the capacity of the people for self government.

The Federal Administration began its war against popular rights by enacting laws calculated to oppress and punish the free exercise of the privilege of speech, and the just complaints of the people—measures which were followed up by standing armies to overawe them in the exercise of their suffrages. These, and other manifestations of their designs, roused the people to defence; they rose in their irrepressible might, and the edifice of Federal power fell prostrate before them.

From this period, systematic political contests have been carried on between the two great parties of the country, the marked characteristics in each, and all having been, confidence in the history and intelligence of the people, and their capacity for self government, on the one, and distrust on the other side, for an extension of the elective franchise to every citizen of the country, on the one side, and for its abridgment, by property qualifications and other restrictions, on the other; a struggle for popular equality, on the one side, and for peculiar and monopolizing rights, corporate and private, on the other. In short, a contention for popular sovereignty, on the one side, and for a Government controlled by favored interests and privileged classes on the other. These contests have all been brought to the polls of election, and, by almost a necessary consequence, have met nearly entire uniformity of decision there—the prevalence of the popular over the aristocratic principles.

At the period aristocratic principles were not to be concluded by the fair and distinct decision of the people, without a struggle behind the polls of election, to reverse their vote; and to gain, by indication, or fraud, or bribery, or force, what it had failed to secure in the open field of popular discussion. Hence the fearful and trying controversy for the President between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, in the House of Representatives in 1801. The intention of the people, as expressed by the popular vote, was not a matter of doubt or question; but when it was found that power was dearer than principle to one of the candidates upon the Democratic ticket, the rule, "divide and conquer," became that for the action of the Federal party, in their effort to overthrow the election, and make that man President of the Republic, whom, from a mistaken confidence, the people had intended to make Vice President.

In 1820, Gen. Harrison received 4,248 votes in the whole State of Ohio, for the office of Governor, there were polled, in all, thirty-eight thousand six hundred and ten! So says the official return of that year.

In 1831, Gen. Harrison, D. T. Disney, Dr. Duncan, J. Burgoyne and D. Hawes, were candidates to represent Hamilton county in the Legislature of Ohio. The official vote shows Gen. Harrison to have been the hindmost candidate!

Gen. Harrison when a member of the United States Senate voted against the reduction of duties on tea and coffee. (See Senate Journal Feb. 1827.) How friendly to the poor? The Senate nevertheless passed the bill.

First bad and then worse.—In the Senate of Ohio, he voted to sell white men for rum and costs. Not content with that he next votes to prohibit the women using tea and coffee.

A statement is made in a Richmond paper, that 400,000 arms have been distributed by the General Government to the respective States; that there are now in the arsenals 600,000 muskets ready for use, and of heavy cannon 3,000 pieces. Supplies of balls and all kinds of projectiles are abundant. There is a sufficient store of materials to manufacture 6000 pistols and swords per month. The amount of gunpowder on hand is stated at 12,000 barrels, with materials for about 4000 barrels more.

If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, there is no need to take counsel of fear. We have only to assert our rights without shrinking, and we can maintain them; and if it was only one rock on the shore instead of a territory larger than Massachusetts, it ought not to be yielded wrongfully to cunning or force.

Dr. Hunt's Pills.

IN the midst of a general and in many instances unbounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, it not only gives full satisfaction to its purchasers, but it has the satisfaction of knowing, that its Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they will know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their noble and preeminent virtues.

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

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious PILLS, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree; female sickness, more particularly the nervous incident to menses; purgative, fever and ague; intermittent fevers; cholera; and all other diseases of the liver and lungs; head ache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; imbrication; or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism; whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula (salt rheum); and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera morbus or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency with bad breath; chlorosis, and palpitations of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham street, New York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

For Sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, splitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully treated at Dr. EVANS' Medical Office, 100 Chatham street, New York.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wright's Patent Treshing Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work—their price, simplicity and other advantages, the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county, as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now put up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county. The public's ob't. serv't.

JAS. A. RIDGWAY, Royal Oak, March 17 '84

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For sale at this office.

"The art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical School."

BARON VON HUTCHLER'S HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of numerous other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would and the mind to become so composed and tranquil that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations which may be duly regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the intensity of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times. In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Headache, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Fluctuation of Humoral Functions, Hysterical Affections, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and all those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness of Vision, or Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flashes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitution, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hutchler's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the students or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes disorders in the head, invigorates the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

\$100 REWARD.

I will give the above reward, for the apprehension of negro man, NED RIDOUT, who ran off from the farm of Mr. Mathias George near Wye Mills, on Thursday the 27th Feb. (provided, he is taken and held in either of said counties, I will in either case, pay all reasonable expenses, for his being confined in any Jail, so that I get him—Ned, is about 30 years of age. He may be readily known by a large scar on the forehead, extending through the upper lid of the right eye.

Ned, has been living for some years near the Trappe, and Oxford, and is well known in those neighborhoods. He has for several years been in the habit of going to Baltimore, and staying one or two months at a time, and I think there is no doubt, but what he will make for that place, so soon as an opportunity offers. Captains of boats, sailing from the lower part of Talbot, are particularly requested to keep a lookout, that he does not board their boats.

ROBT. WRIGHT, Jr. for Elizabeth N. Turner. Wye Mills, Md. March 10—d

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM at present in the occupancy of Samuel Plummer, and occupied for the last two or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Tomlinson Kerr and others, is about three miles from Easton and contains

250 ACRES

OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Denton, Caroline county, Md.

SMAUEL COUNCELL, Agent for Wm. Council

Feb 25 '84

FOR SALE.

Several fine young WORK HORSES, can be had by applying to the editor of this paper April 7, 1840

TUSCARORA.

TUSCARORA will stand at the subscriber's farm, "Fauley Wood," one mile from Easton, from the 1st of April to the 1st of July. Terms—Season \$5, Insurance 10—Groomer's fee 25 cents. Good pasturage will be furnished to mares from a distance at 25 cents per week. Apply to the groom, Joe Nichols or to the subscriber March 24—84

T. TILGHMAN.

SADDLE, TRUNK AND NEW HAT STORE.

Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, & Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, Harness, and Harness, suitable for Carriages, Cigs, Buggy, Wagons and Cattle—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRUPS AND BITS, Valances, Saddlebags and other Bags, Horse Brushes and Girthcombs, Traces and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips of every description. He has also a variety of WALKING CANES, of various kinds and sizes, and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call. Jan 6—ly

The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

THE Subscriber having rented the commodious and well established tavern situated (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. M. Howell) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

1. The STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

2. In CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

3. BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't.

REESE MERRETT. Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

The Thorough Bred Stallion,

JOHN HENRY.

A beautiful dark bay, black legs, mane and tail, near sixteen hands high, of fine bone & action.

Sired by the Imported horse Valentine, dam by Chance, Medley, grand sire by Giles Oscar, the same grand dam Lady Clinton, great grand dam Duffin's Indian Hen, formerly owned by Eliah Wilson, of Caroline county Md.

Will travel through Talbot, Q. Ann's and Caroline the present season at the following reduced prices viz: \$2.00 the single leap \$4.00 the springs change and \$8.00 to ensure a foal, 25 cents to the Groom in each case. Season commencing the 20th of March and ending the 20th of June.

EDWARD ROE. March 24 1840.

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the best and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES,

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, a handsome family CHARIOT, and a large number of

RIOTES, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. and a large lot of

HARNESSES, both double and single, which they will supply with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance, thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

April 30, 1839. N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

A. & E. The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge and Centinel and Times at Centerville will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

SWEET POTATO PLANTING ROTS. The subscribers have just received thousands of dried bushels of prime Sweet Potatoes, which they offer for sale at one dollar per bushel, cash.

OLDSON & HORNES. April 14—(G3w)

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECOMMENCED THE

Hat business in the Store next to William Lovejoy's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

Hats and Beaver Bonnets.

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

ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

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

New Drug Store.

THE Subscriber has opened at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, opposite the Market house, in the store room formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Jenkinson, a

Complete Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

Perfumery, Glass, Putty, Confectionary, &c.

which he offers to the public on very moderate terms. He is determined to keep up his stock of well selected articles, and every attention & care shall be bestowed in dispensing them. His brother, Solomon J. Lowe, will take exclusive charge of the Medicinal department, and Physicians and others may therefore be well assured of neatness, care and accuracy in filling their orders. His fresh stock, moderate charges, and studious attention may merit support, the subscriber feels assured of it.

SAMUEL A. LOWE. N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed to physicians generally. S. A. L. Feb 11—ly

Cash For NEGROES

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles.

My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States.

And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER. Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. U

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the BLACKSMITHING at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public, when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant, EPHRAIM MCQUAY. May 28 '84

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—millions of Dollars! Notice.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, none of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—Are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application; and the result given (will if requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

JOHN CLARK. Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets, under the Museum. Dec. 4, 1839.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing GERMAN EMIGRANTS can be supplied through the agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so by calling on the subscriber personally, or by letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of Thomas Hopkins, stating the number, age &c. and term of service, will be accommodated. The terms for negotiating will be moderate. JOSEPH STEINGASSER. Wye Mills, March 10—(G10)

A FRESH SUPPLY.

FRESH Oranges & Lemons, Hunch Raisins, Smyrna Figs & Almonds; a general variety of CANDIES, &c. given and for sale at the new Drug Store by

SAM'L A. LOWE. Also, Havana CIGARS, and an assortment of GARDEN SEED, warranted of last year's growth. March 3 '84

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces troublesome & dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. EVAN'S CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup—it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To the Agent of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup.—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute suffering, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgement public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. Pherson, residing at No. 8, Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeiters advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children's Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Sept. 10, 1839, Easton, Md.

DOCTOR EVAN'S

Camomile and Aperient Pills.

DR. EVAN'S Fever and Ague Pills.—Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup.—Dr. Good's Female Pills.—Dr. HUNT'S Botanic Pills.

Are Entered according to Act of Congress and are Vended ONLY at 100 Chatham street, New York, or by the Regular Agents—

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte, Princess Ann—John H. Stewart, Snow Hill—G. Uphler, Salisbury—Parsons Gordy, Centerville—Thomas Sutton, P. M. Denton—James Sangston & Son, Chesterdown—N. T. Hynson, C. Hall, Norfolk, Va. E. E. Portlock, Portsmouth, Va. A. Duval, Richmond, Va. Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md. Jesse Perry, Suffolk, Va. Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C. Spottswold & Robertson, Petersburg, Va. John N. Bell, Winchester, Va. William Dorey, Martinsburg, Va. Edward McDowell, Fredericksburg, Va.

These pills are of two kinds, viz. No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for the following diseases: Suppression, irregularity or retention of the menses, fluor albus, chlorosis, or green sickness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, nervous affection, hysterics, prostration, or falling of the womb, and piles. These pills are particularly adapted to the male as well as the female sex for the cure of the following diseases: Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious diseases & all other diseases of the stomach, liver, spleen, nervous system, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, or flatulency, headache, nightmare, rheumatism, asthma, the douloureux, and those who are victims of the following diseases: Gout, also, pains in the side, chest, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitations, anxiety, bad dreams and spasms.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered for the cure of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla whether as a sudorific or alterative.

Directions for Use—No. 1 must be taken from three to six or more, and is used time sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired object is effected.

Take No. 2 according to the directions of the box. In all cases both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time in the following manner: Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number, if they do not open the bowels; also take three of the pills No. 2 half an hour before each meal three times daily.

Sold at 100 Chatham street, New York. Also, for sale by THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Talbot co. Md.

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known standpinning the Carwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Dr. Solomon M. Jenkinson, offers his services to the Public. His name being very limited, upon delivery the work will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. servant, RICHARD P. SNEED. Easton, Feb 11, 1840—ly

THE CAMOMILE PILLS.

—HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, splitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully treated at Dr. EVAN'S Office, 100 Chatham street, New York.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S MEDICINES.

These medicines are composed of vegetable substances, and exert a specific action upon the heart, an impulse of strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These medicines after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing, and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

In all cases of hypochondriacal, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, general debility, biliousness, flatulency, or hysterical affections, headache, hiccups, sea sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, the douloureux, and those who are victims of the following diseases: Gout, also, pains in the side, chest, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitations, anxiety, bad dreams and spasms.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen

EASTON MARYLAND, THE WHIG & ADVOCATE

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 23

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, (PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger ones in the same proportion.

All communications to insure attention, should be postpaid.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The Convention of the United States, having unanimously resolved to recommend the present Chief Magistrate as a candidate for re-election, deem it proper and respectful to the people clearly and distinctly to state the principles on which the Administration of the Government, under his direction, has been conducted, and the manner in which they have been maintained, so furnishing the clearest evidence of what will be his future course, if sustained by the suffrages of those who believe them the only sure foundation of their freedom, prosperity and happiness.

These principles have never changed, and can never change. They are coeval with the Democratic party. They constitute its existence and identity; and no citizen, however eminent or illustrious should be considered worthy of its support, whose invariable attachment has not been manifested by a life of devotedness, through every vicissitude of hope and discouragement, victory and defeat. To this test every candidate for the support of the Democracy should be brought, and by this he should be judged.

The most weighty and prominent of these great fundamental principles are: That the will of the people is the only legitimate source of power. That all power, thus derived, is a trust to be exercised only for the public good. That agents so entrusted with its exercise are responsible to the people for the faithful performance of their duties. That this responsibility should be as direct and immediate as possible. That the due execution of this trust can only be secured by a general diffusion of the right of suffrage, through the medium of which alone the people can retain a proper control over their agents, and by a free exercise, unawed by power, unobscured by corruption, by a sacred regard to the rights of the individual, and a strict construction of the Constitution, which, while it secures the rights of the majority, equally defines and protects those of the minority, and by a constant adherence to the principles laid down in Madison's Report on the Alien and Sedition Laws—principles which constitute the only safeguards of personal rights, the only bulwarks of the citadel of freedom.

In our foreign intercourse, it has ever been the policy of the Democratic party to deal justly and liberal with all, to form political alliances with none, to watch with jealous vigilance over the national rights and honor, cherishing at the same time, and acting on the conviction, that they can and may be so effectually guarded as by invariably doing justice to others, and as invariably demanding it for ourselves, always preferring the decision of controversy by reason and temperate discussion, and never to shrink from an appeal to the last resort of nations, when it becomes indispensable by the fault of our adversary.

The Democratic party has always cherished the maxim, and acted upon the principle, that no more money shall be collected from the people than is strictly required by the wants of the Government, and a restriction of these to a simple, economical administration of its affairs—the only policy consistent with the purity of our Republican system.

The Democratic party has always, from first to last, arrayed itself in a firm and indelible opposition to a national debt, incurred for any but the purpose of the immediate defence of the honor and interest of the country, as furnishing the ready means for extravagant profligacy, forming the basis of a great paper credit system, and imposing burdens on posterity, as a penalty for the profligacy of their ancestors. In opposition, "unqualified and uncompromising," to the establishment of a National Bank, as alike unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous to public liberty; and as the antagonist of this gigantic instrument of corruption, whose power to confer benefits bears no proportion to its means of inflicting injuries, it advocates a separation of the fiscal concerns of Government from the fluctuations of the banking system, as equally indispensable to the independence of the Government, the safety of the public funds and the maintenance of a sound and stable currency.

The Democratic party is in favor of a faithful adherence to the principles adopted and carried into successful operation by the illustrious Jackson, in regard to unconstitutional objects of internal improvement by the instrumentality of the General Government.

The Democratic party has, through all the vicissitudes of alternate victory and defeat of depression and exaltation, cherished a deep abiding, and undying attachment to our glorious Union. It has on all occasions, exhibited a determination to maintain, with inviolable faith, those great compromises of interests on which it is founded, and by a stern adherence to which the proud edifice can alone withstand those influences which have heretofore proved fatal to confederated States.

Such are the great fundamental principles which constitute the political creed of the Democratic party. Has the eminent citizen we now present a solemn time for the suffrages of the people, faithfully adhered to them in his political career, and in his past administration of the Government? Has he fulfilled the anticipations of his supporters, and redeemed the sanctity of his pledges? The most conclusive reply to these questions, is a reference to the course of his administration.

In the midst of all the clamors and calumnies of the last three years, an opposition, more violent, more inquisitive, and indelible than any faction, or combination of factions, to which active and salutary over-gave birth, has never

been able to fasten upon him a solitary act, or a single sentiment incompatible with his previous declarations, or in violation of the principles of the Democratic party, by which he was elected. So close has been his adherence to the doctrine of a great expounder of the venerable Jefferson, and so invariably has he carried them out in practice, that every act of his Administration has only added new virulence and to the attacks of that party whose opposition he always been most bitter when those doctrines were most decisively carried out in practice.

We appeal to the messages of Mr. Van Buren as undeniable proof of his devotion to these principles, and to the acts of his Administration as a faithful demonstration of the sincerity with which he avowed them. We appeal to the daily and hourly aggravation of the opposition he has encountered from that party which has always been opposed to those principles, as the clearest testimony of his having manfully and fearlessly taken the old Republican track under circumstances the most discouraging and embarrassing, and pursued it with an intrepid perseverance, through sunshine and through storm, though sometimes appearing to stand almost alone and unsupported, except by the consciousness of the truth and rightness of his cause, and the unshaken fidelity of his devotion.

If the policy of the Democratic party is not yet consummated, it has not been owing to any want of effort on his part, but to the pecuniary opposition of a combination of enemies, having no one interest or principle in common, but a hatred of the Democracy, and a hankering for the restoration of that ascendancy which they lost by abuse and perversion. If other evidence were required to prove that he had struck the true chord of Democracy, it is abundantly to be found in the character and materials of the opposition which his administration has called forth, and which is identical in its sources, its means, and its ends, with that which assailed Mr. Jackson throughout his illustrious career, which sullied General Jackson in public life, and still violates the sanctity of his retirement with unmitigated reproaches and unrelenting persecutions. A brief summary of the acts of his administration will furnish the best illustration of his devotion to these great principles, which we have previously enunciated as the basis of Democracy.

Notwithstanding the eminent skill with which our foreign affairs were managed by General Jackson throughout his administration, great embarrassments and difficulties were encountered by his successor. Having succeeded in obtaining indemnity from European powers for the long arrears of injuries we had suffered during the revolutionary conflicts that succeeded the American Revolution, he turned, towards the close of his second term, his attention to the just demands of our citizens against the Republics of this continent. Beginning with Mexico, he pressed upon her, with his wonted energy and firmness, the prompt arrangement of our claims, daily increasing in numbers, and some of them involving their own lives in those first and early movements in their complete emancipation and independence. Although partially supported by Congress, they did not see fit to sustain him in this recommendation, made, at a critical moment, to enforce, by competent means, an immediate settlement upon the dilatory rulers who governed Mexico a rapid succession. The discussions between the two countries became more recriminatory and acrimonious; and at last, at the moment of his departure from the head of the Government, the recognition of the independence of Texas, added to the previous interruption of diplomatic intercourse, had produced a feeling on the part of the Government and people of Mexico so embittered, as seeming to render hostilities almost inevitable. In the midst of these difficulties, attended, as they were, by the wide spread domestic currency, which a disordered currency had produced, the disturbances in Canada occurred to awaken the attention of our people, and try the firmness of the Executive. A civil war raged in a neighboring country; the population on each side of the boundary was dangerously excited; angry collisions, constantly anticipated and more than once occurring were readily imputed to a want of good faith, or settled purposes of hostility; and a tardy union of prudence and firmness forbearance and resolutions, was required to prevent those consequences which, in every aspect, threatened a fierce and prolonged war.

While yet this storm of passion on the Northern frontier remained unsubsided, the occurrences on the boundary of Maine suddenly arose, and seemed to render the policy of the Administration still more difficult, and to destroy every hope of preserving unbroken tranquility. Let the history of the dangers thus springing up from the moment Mr. Van Buren entered upon the Executive office, the measures which, for three years, he has adopted in regard to them—the able, corresponding, and in which he has maintained, with unflinching firmness, the rights and honor of the United States—let these speak the merit of his administration of our foreign affairs. The wearied patience of the honest claimants against Mexico is at length rewarded, by the appointment of a just tribunal for the settlement of their claims, and a stipulated mode of paying them. The Canadian border is once more the scene of active and peaceful industry; passion has been subdued by reason and reflection; and every thing assures us, that however strong our sympathies may be with the progress of social and political improvement, they will not be indulged at the expense of international rights. Maine, whose long suffering patience properly demanded the prompt decision of the pending question, reposes with confidence in the General Administration to obtain that end, and feels satisfied that it will sustain, with unchanging resolution, her territorial claims.

Who of the opponents of Mr. Van Buren will venture to assert that, in producing these remarkable results, he has for one moment forgotten the rights or interests of his country; that its good faith has been in the slightest particular impaired; or that a breath of suspicion has obscured its honor? In all his proceedings, and the varying aspects of these threatening incidents, there has been, throughout every section of our common country, a uniformity and consistency of sentiment, certainly without a parallel in the history of our political parties. Under no administration; that of Washington himself not excepted—has there been so general an approbation expressed, both at home

and abroad, of the manner in which our foreign relations have been conducted. The legislative leaders of our political opponents have given their sanction to the most imposing of all forms, to the wisdom, patriotism and honor by which it has been distinguished. Almost without discussion or dissent from any quarter, the Legislature entrusted to his discretion the power of peace and war; the purse and the sword were deliberately placed in his hands by those who have been, and yet occasionally are, accusing him of a desire unconstitutionally to snatch them from Legislative control. In the recklessness and injustice of their party struggles, they assail the character and impeach the motives of Mr. Van Buren; in the hour of peril, when the truth must control, they evince an unbounded confidence equally in his wisdom and his integrity. How that confidence has been justified let the event decide. Not a farthing of the appropriated treasure has been expended—not an atom of the power so lavishly granted has been wielded; without resort to either, all the brilliant results to which we have alluded have been successfully attained.

Nor let us forget that while these great and absorbing questions of foreign policy were depending all the other duties connected with our foreign intercourse were successfully performed. Indemnities have been obtained by Mr. Van Buren from Mexico, Texas, Great Britain and Holland; advantageous commercial treaties have been completed with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and with Holland, Greece, and Sardinia; and have been agreed upon with Ecuador and Belgium; and our national character, and the principles of maritime law, which we have always maintained, have been recognized and respected by France, in her recent contest with Mexico, and in that which she yet maintains with the Argentine Republic.

At the commencement of his administration in 1837, Mr. Van Buren found the country excited by the redundancy of paper money, which had produced a mania of speculation and overtrading, and a consequent delusive show of prosperity, which had no other basis than a system of credit without bounds or limitation. The United States Bank had, during the years 1834 & '35, thrown wide open the floodgates of expansion, and either allured or coerced the State banks to follow its example. Under the pretence of administering to the immediate prosperity of the country, it scattered the seeds of future embarrassment and ruin. The country suddenly became bloated with

all men not infected with the madness of the times predicted that this unnatural growth was but the forerunner of incurable weakness and premature decay.

The fulfilment followed close on the heels of the prediction. That invariable and imperative law of nature, which decrees that all violent excitements, all over-wrought efforts, whether of body or mind shall be speedily followed by sudden prostration, produced its inevitable consequences. Within less than three months from the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and before he had advised or carried into operation a single measure that could, in the slightest degree, operate to produce the catastrophe, more than seven hundred banks, as if by one impulse, violated their charters by suspending specie payments, and by that means locked up in their vaults, and withheld from public use in a legal currency, more than twenty seven millions of accumulated revenue, the property of the people.

The Administration, under the direction of Mr. Van Buren, and in strict obedience to the laws of the land, refused to recognize the notes of these suspended institutions as legal currency, though he was menaced, in various quarters where the Federal Opposition prevailed, with coercion, violence, and bloodshed, unless he violated his oath, and followed the lead of the banks in setting the law at defiance. Fortunately for the cause of morality and justice, the permanent interests of the people and the sanctity of the laws, Mr. Van Buren resisted these threats and disregarded these clamors, although State after State whirled around on its orbit, and deserted for the moment, the banner of Democracy. He reposed on "the sober second thought of the people," and the event justified his reliance on their intelligence and integrity.

He remained at the helm, steadily steering his course by the polar star of public faith and national honor. The result was such as ought to fill with honest exultation the bosoms of all who value these as the brightest jewels in the diadem of the sovereign people. The sacred standard of value, which is only of secondary importance to the standard of morality, and constitutes one of the great conservators of human integrity, was preserved inviolate by the Government, while every where else trodden under foot. The credit of the United States escaped the general wreck of public confidence; and the interest and principal of every debt were paid in the constitutional currency, contemplated by the fathers of the Revolution.

This state of things has ever since continued. In the midst of vast purchases of national territory, removal of whole Indian nations, an expensive war, and projects equally expensive, devised by Federal policy, to create a necessity for new loans, or indirect taxes, and at the same time, afford a pretext for a charge of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren, the specie standard has still waved over his head throughout

all these vicissitudes. Not a single addition has been made to the burdens of the people, and not a single instance of a failure to meet every demand, public or private, has occurred. The faith of the Government has been preserved inviolate in the midst of accumulated difficulties, and still stands over the reiterated efforts of every party, which is every day assailing it with unrelenting calumnies and factious opposition.

That party, while maintaining its ascendancy in Congress, opposed every measure calculated to aid the Administration in securing the public funds, by creating new depositories, and enforcing new penalties against public defaulters. It obstinately resisted legislation on the subject endeavoring to perplex and harass the officer who presided over the fiscal affairs of the country with vexatious resolutions, *ex parte* inquiries, and groundless charges, and baseless denunciations, which had no other object but to aggravate present evils, produce additional confusion, and mitigate the pains of defeated malignity.

The firm adherence of Mr. Van Buren to the obligations of integrity and the behests of the law, had forced the great mass of the bank to resume specie payments. But experience had failed to make the most of them, nor had it corrected their innate, incurable propensity to sacrifice future security to present gain. They played over the same game; the same predictions of its ultimate consequences were renewed, and the same catastrophe followed. Less than two years after the first suspension, a second occurred. In both the Bank of the U. States lost the way—first by its influence, and secondly by its example. A few honorable exceptions mitigated the evil in some degree, but the measure and its consequences were the same in both cases, and the people were now suffering similar evils with those that resulted from the first suspension.

The course of Mr. Van Buren has been the same throughout all these vicissitudes. The faith of the Government is still maintained inviolate. He has preserved nearly the whole of the funds of the Union from being absorbed in irredeemable paper; and, though every additional precaution to ensure their safety, and every facility for their transmission, has been uniformly and successfully opposed by the Opposition, the public creditors have been every where paid in specie or its equivalent. The firmness of Mr. Van Buren, and the calm, temperate wisdom of his measures, have thus far overcome every obstacle, and triumphed over the efforts of an opposition, more active, more unscrupulous as to means and ends, than any preceding Democratic Administration ever had to encounter.

These results, it should be recollected, were produced not only without the slightest addition to the public burdens, but during a period in which the people have been relieved from more than one hundred and seventy millions of indirect taxes, which would have been required under the high tariff of 1828. This reduction is still in progress, while, at the same time, Mr. Van Buren's sedulously employed in bringing about a corresponding decrease of the public expenditures. Thus in 1837 they fell below those of 1837, the appropriations for which latter year were made before he entered upon office; in 1838, between six and seven millions were subtracted from the expenditures of the preceding year; and in 1840 the estimates exhibit a reduction of between five and six millions. This simple array of facts is the best commentary on the charge of extravagance brought by the Opposition against the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and a just, reflecting, intelligent people may now decide for themselves whether they shall outweigh unfounded statements, unprincipled calumnies, and empty declamation.

A similar success has attended the Administration, in all branches of the public service. From the reports submitted to Congress, it appears that, in the course of the last three years, great vigor and activity have been imparted to the War Department. The securities for an efficient and economical administration of the army have been increased. The Engineer corps has been rendered much more efficient; the Ordnance has made great progress; and a reasonable expectation is entertained, that the results of the very extensive experiments instituted to determine the best description of cannon, and the most destructive projectiles, will shortly enable the department to adopt permanent and perfect models for the artillery.

A corps of Topographical Engineers has been organized, composed of experienced and able officers, who have been actively and usefully occupied. Extensive regions of country have, for the first time, been explored, our Northern and Northern frontiers explored, and our knowledge of the vast regions of our Western country greatly enlarged. Measures, in a high degree advantageous to our trade in that quarter, have been pursued without neglecting any of the improvements in charge of the department.

The army has been engaged in laborious and constant service. Not the least of these has been the removal of the Indian tribes, who had parried with their lands in the East, and were bound by treaty stipulations to remove West of the Mississippi, to the number of thirty-six thousand

souls. It is remarkable that, in this grand moral spectacle, not one trace is to be found of injustice or cruelty; nor, except in that of the Seminoles, who were waging war with our people when Mr. Van Buren entered upon the Government, is there one act of severity that could have been avoided, or one drop of blood, unnecessarily shed. A proper consideration for their situation, commiseration for their misfortunes, and regard for the character of the country, have guided in the execution of the laws and Indian treaties, by which their title to nearly nineteen millions of acres of land has been extinguished. Their removal, as in the case of the Cherokees, while it has opened a vast extent of country to the enterprise and industry for our fellow citizens, places the red men beyond the reach of those influences which were gradually destroying them; it establishes them in a home where they may become peace and happy. At the same time the most liberal encouragement has been given to the benevolence of every religious sect to spread among them the light of the Gospel, and to establish schools in every part of their territory, objects which have been accomplished with the most beneficial effects. Although it is believed that these measures will tend to civilize the Indians on our borders, no precautions have been neglected to provide for the defence of this important and extensive frontier. Such a system has been projected, and is being rapidly carried into execution, as will effectually protect our fellow-citizens in that quarter from all danger from that source.

For the peculiar circumstances growing out of the insurrection in Canada; the difficult and delicate task was imposed on the War Department of preserving the peace and maintaining the good faith of the country amidst all the excitement which existed on the Northern frontier. Fortunately for the country, the exertions of Government were successful, and our neutral obligations were maintained inviolate; at a time, too, when the exigencies of the service required the presence of the greater portion of our little army in the South, and on the Western frontier.

The expenditures of this Department during the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, were beyond his control. Measures had been projected, & were partly executed; and the obligations incurred by the Department, involving heavy expenditures, had to be complied with, or the faith of the Government violated. Each succeeding year has, however, brought with it a considerable reduction of expenditures. Not

during the execution of the Cherokee and other Indian treaties, the expenses of 1838 were reduced one million of dollars; those of 1839 nearly four millions; and a further reduction in 1840 of at least three million is confidently anticipated.

Nor have the interests of the navy been neglected or forgotten. Sensible that it is equally indispensable to the protection of commerce, and the honor of the country; that it constitutes the right arm of the nation in all offensive operations; that it is one of the main instruments for exacting satisfaction for insults and retribution for wrongs; and that under no circumstances is it likely to be perverted to the establishment of despotic power, Mr. Van Buren has equally given it his fostering care, and sedulous attention.

Under his administration a constant gradual increase of the materials for the construction and armament of ships and the improvement of navy yards, to the amount of several millions in value, has occurred; the number of ships has been increased; some of those on the stocks have been brought nearer to completion; the most persevering efforts are making to revive and invigorate the discipline of the navy, and to remedy, as far as possible, that scarcity of seamen, which has become so apparent, by carrying into effect a system of apprenticeship, which, it is expected, will by degrees supply every deficiency. All this has been done without increasing the appropriations for the support of the naval service, notwithstanding the addition of the Exploring Expedition, whose officers and crews are paid and subsisted from the funds of the navy. On the contrary, a gradual reduction has taken place since the year 1837, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, while the accumulation of materials has increased and the number of vessels in commission, either as receiving ships or on foreign service, is not diminished. So effectually is the commerce of the country protected in every quarter where protection is required, that we have lately seen the British admiral, with his five hundred ships, publicly reproached with the example of the United States in this particular.

Let us now contrast the picture just presented, with the opposition which the Administration so conducted has encountered. The identity of the modern Whigs and ancient Federalists is evident and undeniable. It may be distinctly traced through all their changes of name and seen through all their disguises. The same want of confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people, and in those institutions which guarantee their equal rights, and the same disregard to their feelings and their interests are always apparent, except at those periods when, despairing of success by open hostility, they attempt deception by an affected devotion to the Democracy as sudden as is short lived. The moment the crisis is past, whether it terminate in success or in disappointment, the mask is unwillingly assumed

ed, and so impatiently is it thrown off. If there be any essential difference between the ancient Federalists and modern Whigs, it is to be found in the absence of some of those traits in the latter, which, at the commencement of the division of parties, contributed in some degree to give character to the former. At the time those divisions were organized, and during the whole period in which the Federalists maintained their ascendancy, their course was marked by a degree of decorum which gave a certain respectability to the principle they avowed. So long as a majority of the people supported their pretensions, they treated them with apparent respect, while undermining their rights by insidious legislation, in conformity to their avowed principles. But the moment the tendency of their measures was discovered and denounced by Mr. Jefferson, and they felt themselves sinking from their power, their deportment underwent so sudden and so thorough a change as to bring out, in strong relief, their doubts of the capacity of the people for self government.

The Federal Administration began its war against popular rights by enacting laws calculated to repress and punish the free exercise of the privilege of speech, and the just complaints of the people—measures which were followed up by standing armies, to overawe them in the exercise of their suffrages. These, and other manifestations of their designs, roused the people to defence; they rose in their irrepressible might, and the edifice of Federal power fell prostrate before them.

From this period, systematic political contests have been carried on between the two great parties of the country, the marked characteristics in each, and all having been, confidence in the history and intelligence of the people, and their capacity for self government, on the one, and distrust on the other side, for an extension of the elective franchise to every citizen of the country, on the one side, and for its abridgment, by property qualifications, and other restrictions, on the other; a struggle for popular equality, on the one side, and for peculiar and monopolizing rights, corporate and private, on the other. In short, a contention for popular sovereignty, on the one side, and for a Government controlled by favored interests and privileged classes on the other. These contests have all been brought to the polls of election, and by almost a necessary consequence, have met nearly an entire uniformity of decision there—the prevalence of the popular over the aristocratic principles.

The Presidential election, at the period

aristocratic principles was not to be concluded by the fair and distinct decision of the people, without a struggle behind the polls of election, to reverse their vote; and to gain, by indication, or fraud, or bribery, or force, what it had failed to secure in the open field of popular discussion. Hence the fearful and trying controversy for the President between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, in the House of Representatives in 1801. The intention of the people, as expressed by the popular vote, was not a matter of doubt or question; but when it was found that power was dearer than principle to one of the candidates upon the Democratic ticket, the rule, "divide and conquer," became that for the action of the Federal party, in their effort to overthrow the election, and make that man President of the Republic, whom, from a mistaken confidence, the people had intended to make Vice President.

In 1820, Gen. Harrison received 4,348 votes in the whole State of Ohio, for the office of Governor, there were polled, in all, thirty-eight thousand six hundred and ten! So says the official return of that year.

In 1831, Gen. Harrison, D. T. Disney, Dr. Duncan, J. Burgoyne and D. Hawes, were candidates to represent Hamilton county in the Legislature of Ohio. The official vote shows Gen. Harrison to have been the hindmost candidate!

Gen. Harrison when a member of the United States Senate voted against the reduction of duties on tea and coffee. (See Senate Journal Feb. 1837.) How friendly to the poor? The Senate nevertheless passed the bill.

First bad and then worse.—In the Senate of Ohio, he voted to sell white men for fines and costs. Not content with that he next voted to prohibit the women using tea and coffee.

A statement is made in a Richmond paper, that 400,000 arms have been distributed by the General Government to the respective States; that there are now in the arsenal 600,000 muskets ready for use, and of heavy cannon 3,000 pieces. Supplies of balls and all kinds of projectiles are abundant. There is a sufficient store of materials to manufacture 50,000 pistols and swords per month. The amount of gunpowder on hand is stated at 12,000 barrels, with materials for about 4,000 barrels more.

If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, there is no need to take counsel of fear. We have only to assert our rights without shrinking, and we can maintain them; and if it was only one rock on the shore instead of a territory larger than Massachusetts, it ought not to be yielded wrongfully to cunning, or force.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN

Sixteen Days Later from England.

By the arrival at New York of the steam ship British Queen, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st of May, files of English papers up to that date have been received. The Queen arrived about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, making the voyage from pilot to pilot in thirteen and a half days.

From the New York journals before us we make up the following interesting detail of intelligence:

Arrest of Lewis in Paris.—Galignani's (Paris) Messenger contains the following paragraph, announcing the arrest of Hosea Lewis, late cashier of the Schuylkill Bank at Philadelphia:

"The Prefect of Police having been officially informed on Monday last, that a person named Hosea John Lewis, the cashier of the banking house of Messrs. Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, had absconded from the United States with more than four million of francs, and was supposed to have proceeded to Paris, gave such instructions for tracing him that he was arrested on Tuesday, at No. 3, in the Rue Feydeau, where he had just arrived from Bordeaux, and was living in a small apartment, with every appearance of parsimony, in order, as it is conjectured, to avoid suspicion. The greater part of the stolen property, and a large quantity of account books and papers were found in his possession. The prisoner was immediately taken to the depot of the prefecture, and information was sent to the American embassy."

ADJUSTMENT OF THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The New York Journal of Commerce, second edition of Saturday, says:

"It is with heart-felt satisfaction we find that the delicate and difficult question of our Northeastern boundary is, in all probability, adjusted. It appears that the award of the King of the Netherlands, which made the river St. Johns the boundary between the two countries, is to be the basis of the new arrangement, and that as an indemnity to Maine for any supposed rights she may possess to land north of the St. Johns, the British Government is to pay her £200,000, or about a million dollars. Most sincerely do we rejoice in this compromise: not so much because it is, or is not, a good bargain in itself, as because it removes a bone of contention which has long excited, and the right to which each party has claimed with so much confidence, that it was impossible to say when or how the affair could be amicably adjusted. It would ill become us to object to the arrangement said to have been agreed on, since a reference to our files will show that it is exactly the arrangement that we recommended, save that we did not specify the amount which England ought to pay to Maine by way of compensating her claims to the lands relinquished."

Doubtless despatches have come forward by the British Queen, which will apprise our Government of the precise posture of the negotiation, but we trust it will be found not far different from what is indicated above.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

The bill to establish the Independent Treasury System, has at last been taken up in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, and we suppose we may now expect to see an enormous amount of venom poured forth by the Whigs against the measure. By protracting as far as possible the transaction of business by their long and vindictive speeches, the Whigs have prevented any action upon the subject in that body; and while they knew that it was owing to the retarding of business by their own conduct that it was not sooner taken up, they pretended to imagine that the friends of the Administration were unwilling to meet the question, and were disposed to abandon the measure. But when it was proposed to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up the bill, they opposed the proposition, and succeeded in staying it off for days, by continuing the discussion upon Mr. Bell's bill to disfranchise a portion of American citizens, which they were well aware would not be adopted. But as that matter has now been disposed of as every one knew it would be this grand measure of the Administration has been reached, and the Whigs have found that there has been no flinching among its friends in meeting the question. A desperate effort will no doubt be made by the Whigs to defeat the measure, but although they will in all probability delay to a very considerable extent the progress of business, by speaking upon every other subject than the question before them, the bill unquestionably will be adopted by a very considerable majority, and this question which has so long occupied a large portion of the public mind, will be put at rest. An entire separation of the Government from all connection with the Banks will be effected, the funds of the Government will be placed in the hands of its sworn and bonded agents for safe keeping, and means will be provided for punishing in a summary and effectual manner all public defaulters, and no more leg treasurers will be heard of except such as are connected with such institutions as the famous Bank of Maryland, whose leg treasurers are enabled to erect splendid palaces on "the tears of the widow and the orphan."—Balt. Rep.

WILLIAM M. PRICE.

The New York Era of Wednesday says: "Yesterday the U. S. District Attorney, the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, intimated to William M. Price, Esq. that he had received instructions from the Treasury Department at Washington to proceed against him for defalcation while he was U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Price immediately surrendered himself up to the U. S. Marshal, and tendered the required bail two satisfactory sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars each."

For the Whig.

IS GEN. HARRISON AN ABOLITIONIST?

We hear it frequently remarked by those who oppose us, when we charge Gen. Wm. H. Harrison with being an Abolitionist, that the charge is false and destitute of foundation even in suspicion. Why and how they will make themselves so ridiculous in the estimation of thinking men as to make such positive declarations we know not, but as it is not incumbent on them to prove a negative we deem it our duty to show the affirmative of the position we take that "Gen. Harrison the Whig Candidate for President is an Abolitionist," and if we do not reduce it to a moral certainty substantiated by evidence which ought at any time to regulate the judgment of a rational being, we confess that moral reasoning is no longer worthy of our consideration but should be entirely discarded from the world. In the first place we have the declaration from his own pen, in a letter to Gamaliel Bailey, editor of the Philanthropist, published on the 14th February last in Cincinnati, to this effect: "At the age of eighteen I became a member of an Abolition Society established at Richmond; and the obligations I then came under, I have faithfully performed." Now this very same paper the "Philanthropist" is devoted to the interests of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; and denies that the General ever labored to introduce slavery in the territory while Governor of Indiana. It is not to be presumed that the "Philanthropist," than which no abolition print in the country is more violent in its denunciations against slavery, would have labored hard as it did in an elaborate article to prove that Gen. Harrison did not favor slavery or connive at its introduction in Indiana, if it was not well assured of the fact of his being an abolitionist; nor would it so warmly espouse his cause if any loop whereon to hang a doubt existed. When we take into consideration the impossibility of diverting such a paper into any other channel with either principles or men than that of abolition; the conclusion is certain that he is regarded by Abolitionists as an Abolitionist. Hence from these considerations alone if there were no others at all, we should feel ourselves bound as Southerners and who hold sacred the dear Union of these United States to reject him no matter what other qualifications the great Harrisonburg humbug Convention might dub him with as constituting requirements for that high office. But we have other proofs still. There is a gentleman now in Maryland who knows himself that Gen. Harrison contributes annually THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS towards the support of an ABOLITION SOCIETY in Ohio. Again; the CHAIRMAN of one of the TIPECAANOE CLUBS in Baltimore, declared to the writer of this article previous to the Harrisonburg Convention that he could vote for no pro-slavery man whatever, and should reject Mr. Clay if nominated on account of his pro-slavery speech in Congress. Now he is one of the most active politicians in the city of Baltimore. The inference is readily drawn that he regards Gen. Harrison as an Abolitionist and is assured of the fact because he would accept no pro-slavery man, and has espoused the "log cabin candidate," the conclusion follows of course as a correct deduction. Again, to come more closely to show that the abolitionists throughout the country hold him as their candidate—1st. The Emancipator published in N. York when Gen. Harrison was nominated declared it to be "a victory of Anti-Slavery over Slavery" and "that they were fairly in the field now and could test their strength" the jubilee in anticipation, shouted the ruin of the father of the American system, and "the certain overthrow of the enemies of God and Man." 2d. The Anti-Slavery Convention of the State of New York assembled in Albany in October last, passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will neither vote for, nor support the election of any man for President or Vice President of the U. S. or for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or for any legislative office, who is not in favor of the immediate ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Resolved, That every abolitionist who has a right to vote, be earnestly entreated to lose no opportunity to carry his abolition principles to the polls, and thereby cause our petitions to be heard through the medium of the ballot box.

Resolved, That it be recommended to abolitionists to adopt such course in their respective sections of country, in regard to this matter (the subject of nominating district anti-slavery candidates for the offices in the gift of the people being under consideration) as will in their judgment, best subserve the cause of immediate abolition.

Now it will be recollected that these resolutions were passed upon the very threshold of the Harrisonburg Convention and seem intended to give a tone to the feeling which was expected to and did pervade that meeting. Their object being accomplished, so far as clandestine operation could do it, in the Convention at another anti-slavery meeting in the western part of N. York; the head quarters of the Abolitionists, held not long since, they unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ABOLITIONISTS cannot consistently with their PRINCIPLES, vote for Martin Van Buren as President of the United States; but that they should, as we hope they will, give their united support to the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON; and this meeting will heartily concur in any and every effort of the friends of the cause, that will promote the furtherance of their object.

Now who but a dolt will for a moment doubt the position unambiguously occupied by Gen. Harrison. Had we the time to amplify we would show by these considerations here presented, the truth of the assertion we again repeat "That Gen. Harrison is an abolitionist." But it would be an insult to reason, so readily does she recognise the truth of the conclusion without any com-

ment at all. Who then will vote for Harrison, a man whose principles are carried into effect, would preserve the broken fragments of a once glorious Union. None! none! Freedom of the Union as far as your side will contribute to so happy and glorious a subject."

From the Dayton (Ohio) Whig.

THE WAR-WORN SOLDIER OF '76, AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

The fires of patriotic burn brightly in the bosoms of the few grey haired veterans of '76, who yet linger upon the scene consecrated by their hands and the blood of their brethren, to the genius of Freedom. The same holy ardor which then impelled them to grasp their rusty firelocks, and fearlessly face the serried columns and trained bayonets of British mercenaries, now brings them as firmly and undauntedly as ever, to the rescue of their beloved country in the hour of her danger.

The following extract from the Statesman will explain itself.

"According to previous notice, the largest meeting ever held in Madison township, Clark county, convened at the large and spacious brick Reformed Methodist meeting house, near Rev. Edward Rowland, for the purpose of forming a Van Buren Club for Madison township. The committee presented the names of the following persons as suitable officers for the Club:

For President, George Hemminger (age 108) an old revolutionary soldier.

For Vice Presidents:

Stephen Willson, (age 81) ex-soldier.

John Briggs, (age 70) ex-soldier.

Michael Kinney, (age 99) ex-soldier.

What a sublime spectacle must it be, to behold those ancient men, the relics of another age, presiding over the deliberations of a third generation for the preservation of liberties of which they saw the birth, and for the perpetuation of which, they are tottering upon the brink of the grave, while their united ages make 307 years! When such men are found taking an active part in the cause of the people, how incumbent it is upon those of younger days to be found not wanting in zeal and exertion. The sittings on the frosty headed warriors, and they live to hear the gratifying words of triumph swell upon the breeze of next November—shouts as welcome to our ears, as the thunders which, of old, proclaimed the humiliation of the British Lion.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM CONSERVATIVE.

The name CONSERVATIVE is distinguished in a party in the States, is also of an origin as January, 1830. The word was occasionally used in its literal sense, by the elder writers, particularly by Sir Thomas Brown, but had become obsolete when it was revived in an article in the Quarterly (British Tory) Review, supposed to have been written by Mr. Croker.

"We despise and abominate the details of partisan warfare, but we do not therefore always have been, decidedly, and conscientiously attached to what is called the 'TORY,' and which might with more propriety be called the 'Conservative' party; a party which, we believe to comprise by far the largest, wealthiest, and most intelligent and respectable portion of the population of this country; and without whose support, any administration that came forward, will be found deficient both in talent and stability."—Vol. xxi, p. 276.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

The following are a few specimens of the Whig Banking system. Mr. Lucks, in one of his speeches denominated the banks, in which he wished to keep the people's money, the "half way house." We are inclined to believe that there is no "half way" in the business. If we may judge by the Richmond affair and others of similar character, (not forgetting the Bank of Maryland) we should say they go the "entire creature."

A BANK MAKING TRAGEDY.

A letter from Green Bay, published in the Miners' Free Press, states that Stringham, the cashier, accompanied by Welles, the teller, and Meeks, one of the directors, recently absconded with the assets of the Wisconsin bank.

MORE OF IT.

In the absence of the President, the directors of the Union Bank of Mississippi, in positive violation of law, proceeded to discount the notes of each other for large amounts. One, it is said, was to get \$30,000—another \$1,000—another \$14,000! and so to the end of the chapter.

MORE YET.

The committee of investigation appointed to examine into the State Bank of Indiana, state that "the loans of the Bank to individuals and firms are about \$3,935,293. Of these borrowers, 600 are stockholders and directors, who are recommended with more than one-third of the whole, \$1,410,193—the same 600 stockholders and directors are liable as endorsers to the additional sum of \$1,244,960—making in all nearly three-fourths of the whole circulation of all the Branches that are loaned to the directors and half of the stockholders."

ST. LOUIS AND HARD TIMES.

We took a ride yesterday, says the editor of the Argus, about the city and counting over hundred and twelve buildings which had been completed since the first of January, and now in progress of erection. The number of new houses, hotels, and Court House, and other buildings, which cannot be under \$500,000. At this rate St. Louis will invest in buildings this season near \$1,200,000, and still more, and very likely we might say almost ruinous to the tenants.

A bet of \$25,000 is offered in the Richmond Enquirer, that Virginia will cast her electoral vote for Mr. Van Buren.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER,	Senatorial
HENRY G. S. KEY,	1st District
CATHLET HUMPHREYS,	2d "
EDWARD LOYD,	3d "
OTTO SCOTT,	4th "
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,	5th "
JAMES MURRAY,	6th "
WM. P. MAULSBY,	7th "
CHARLES MAGILL,	8th "
WALTER MITCHELL,	9th "

An account of the dreadful calamity which recently befel Natchez will be found in our columns to-day.

The Fair for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this town, passed off in a very pleasant and no doubt profitable manner last week. The "fair ones" of Talbot, as well as many from the adjoining counties, formed a galaxy of beauty, sufficiently irresistible to subdue the stoutest heart of the veriest bachelor in Christendom. Much taste was displayed in the arrangement of the rooms, and the articles offered for sale exhibited many beautiful specimens of taste and elegance highly creditable to the "fair fingers" that produced them.

The Concert was well attended, and gave, we believe, very general satisfaction.

The Corner Stone of the new Episcopal Church, to be built in this town, was laid on Thursday last, in the presence of a large concourse of the citizens of this and the adjacent counties. The ceremonies were appropriate and imposing.

The address of the Democratic National Convention to the people of the United States, is commenced in to-day's paper, and will be concluded in our next. It should be carefully read by every one desirous of knowing the distinction between the two great political parties of the day, so far at least as the Whigs have dared to avow themselves on any of the leading measures which agitate the country. One fact must impress itself upon the reader, which is this—while the Whig party have preserved the most profound silence in reference to the measures they will carry out in the event of success, and have actually forbidden their candidate answering any question propounded to him, the Democratic party, having confidence in the integrity and good sense of the people, lay before them a full expose of the measures they support and the principles for which they are contending.

We have received a spirited little sheet published at Dayton Ohio, entitled the Democratic Club. It goes strong against "Tip, Tyler and the Tariff."

JOHN M. NILES of Connecticut has been appointed Postmaster General in the place of the Hon. Amos Kendall whose resignation we noticed last week. Mr. Niles, was formerly in the United States Senate, a gentleman of business habits and will no doubt discharge the laborious duties of the Department with great fidelity.

There is to be a Democratic Convention held at Frederick city Md. on the 5th of June, to which every Democrat throughout the State and the Union, is invited to attend. The most extensive preparations are being made, and we have no doubt those who attend from a distance will be amply repaid for their visit.

The appointment of Churchill C. Cambreleng of New York, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, has been confirmed by the Senate. Also, the appointment of Aaron Vail, to be charge des Affairs to the Court of Spain.

By last accounts from Washington the Independent Treasury Bill was under discussion, and would pass as soon as the Whig orators, at the rate of eight dollars per day, were done speculating upon it for home consumption.

The South.—In our last we published an account of a great meeting in Charleston, at which the States Rights party resolved to support Mr. Van Buren and the leading measures of his administration. It is impossible for the South to support General Harrison, as every political principle which has heretofore marked his career stands out in deadly hostility to her best interests. We are therefore, not taken by surprise, when we hear of large meetings of the people convening for the purpose of giving in their adhesion to the Democratic doctrines, so firmly maintained by the President and his friends. The withdrawal of Judge Colquitt, the Hon. Mark Cooper, and other southern members of Congress from the whig ranks, as also the recent meetings held in various sections of the South, at which gentlemen heretofore prominent in the whig cause have openly declared their intention to act in future with the Democratic party, are but the inevitable results of the nomination of Harrison, and forerunners of the fate which awaits him south of Mason and Dixon's line in November next.

We have now the gratification to add the movement of the States' Right party in Georgia. Before doing so, however, we will mention, that neither South Carolina nor Georgia gave their electoral votes for Mr. Van Buren at the last presidential election, but at the approaching election their votes may be safely set down for him. The recent demonstrations in favor of Mr. Van Buren, particularly in those two states, cannot be mistaken by the most casual observer of the "signs of the times."

The meeting of the States' Rights party which recently assembled at Columbus (Georgia) for the purpose of discussing the respective merits of Van Buren and Harrison, was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen. Seaborn Jones, Esq. who was a popular leader in the Whig party, supported in a very eloquent manner and at great length the claims of Mr. Van Buren, while Major John H. Howard, another influential member of the opposition, offered a series of resolutions, which were ably advocated and adopted with great unanimity.

The "Constitutionalist" says, "when such men stand on the rampart of republicanism, to repel the assaults of modern whiggism and old federalism, instead of feeling apprehensive for the result of the contest, every southern man—every friend to his country, must anticipate the most signal victory, and the downfall of an opposition which is composed of the most heterogeneous and opposite elements."

CONGRESS.—Last week Mr. Bell's gag bill, misnamed a "bill to secure the freedom of elections," was disposed of says the Globe, by a call of the previous question, which brought the proposition to a decision in a way best calculated to excite sympathy for the unhappy author of it. The bill was summarily disposed of under the question—"Shall the bill be rejected?" And without further reading, in this ignominious way, the bill was rejected by a vote of 108 to 53, several of the Federal members voting against it, and many of them absconding.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Lorenzo Dow, alias Pablo, having been convicted (in two trials) of the murder of Capt. Wm. B. Langdon of the Brig Francis of Boston, was sentenced last week in Baltimore before the U. S. Circuit Court. The sentence was delivered by Chief Justice Taney, and was that of death. The American says, the prisoner is to be hung upon the walls of the jail, but the appointed day we did not learn; he is a Malay, and his appearance very intellectual and insane.

The Deer Creek Iron works in Harford county, were destroyed by fire on the 11th inst.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—LATEST FROM NORTH BEND!—Recent intelligence from the West informs us that Old Tip has uncaged himself and fled. The greatest consternation exists among his guardians, who it appears were more intent upon drinking "hard cider" than attending to their charge. His favoring a vote, while Governor of Indiana, for selling white men, and punishing them with thirty stripes upon the back, should they become refractory slaves, is said to be the cause of his flight. Particulars next week.

The aggregate of the Militia of the United States for the year 1840 is estimated at 1,396,508.

It appears somewhat doubtful whether a Harrison electoral ticket will be formed in Georgia. Let them try, it says the Jeffersonian, if they want to be beat bad.

The Hon. F. W. Pickens is confined at his residence in South Carolina by severe indisposition. He has written to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, advising the appointment of a chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations to fill his place.

Talbot County Court commenced its session on Monday the 18th inst.

Present all the Judges—Tuesday 19th, present as yesterday. The case, State vs. Deans for riot, were argued by the State Attorney—Lockerman and Martin for Defendant—Verdict, guilty; fine \$5, each.

The case of Harrison vs. Commissioners of St. Michaels—appeal &c. was argued by Martin for Appellant, and Hambleton for Appellee; verdict for Appellee.

Stevens vs. Kinnamond—Appeal &c. was argued by B. Kerr for appellant; Lockerman and Thomas for appellee; verdict for appellee.

Wednesday the 20th—Present as yesterday.

State vs. Arringdale for Forgery &c.; verdict not guilty.

Price vs. Bullock—Replevin, was argued by Messrs. Price & Lockerman for plaintiff and Messrs. Hambleton and Thomas for defendant—verdict for plaintiff.

Bullock vs. Price—Replevin, was argued by Thomas and Hambleton for plaintiff—Price and Lockerman for defendant; verdict for defendant.

Benson & Catts vs. Gwinn was argued by Hambleton and Pearce for plaintiff and Thomas, Martin and Spencer for defendant. Verdict for defendant—motion for a new trial.

Thursday the 21st—Present as before.

State vs. Cole (negro)—Presentment for stealing corn, was argued by the State's Attorney, Martin for defendant; verdict, guilty.

Friday the 22d—Present as before.

Jefferson vs. Lambdin—Appeal &c. was argued by Hambleton for appellant & Lockerman for appellee—Verdict for appellant.

Craft vs. Cwoy was argued by Hambleton for plaintiff and Thomas for defendant; verdict for plaintiff; damages \$20.

State vs. Keys (negro), for stealing shoes &c. was argued by the State's Attorney and Lockerman for defendant—verdict, guilty; sentenced two years penitentiary.

States vs. Banks (negro) for stealing corn &c. was argued by the State's Attorney & Martin for defendant—verdict, guilty; sentenced two years to the penitentiary.

State vs. Burgess (negro), for receiving stolen corn, was argued by the State's Attorney and Martin for defendant—Verdict, guilty—two years to penitentiary.

State vs. Highman (negro), for stealing calico dress, was argued by the State's Attorney and Thomas for defendant—Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Hopkins (negro), for Felony &c. was argued by the State's Attorney and Martin for defendant—verdict guilty—three years to penitentiary.

Saturday the 23d—Present as before.

Nichols adm'r. &c. vs. Dudley was argued by B. Kerr for plaintiff and Hambleton for defendant; verdict for plaintiff.

State vs. Young (negro), for an assault and battery with intent to kill, was argued by the State's Attorney and Thomas and Carmichael for defendant—verdict not guilty.

The Case of Dawson adm'r Johnson vs. the Heirs of Wm. Hayward deceased—being a motion by defendants to quash a vendition exponas, was argued by Kerr and Carmichael Jr. for plaintiff; Lockerman and Thomas for defendants. Judgment pro forma overruling the Court.

Court adjourned till 9th June.

ABOLITION PROCESSION.

When we heard a short time since that there had been a black parade through the streets of Washington in honor of "Gen. Harrison and Hard Cider" we could scarcely accredit the report. But all doubt was removed a few days since by a letter which was read to us by a gentleman of this county, which corroborates the particulars given in the subjoined extract, for which we are indebted to the Hagerstown Mail. Speculation upon this subject would be unnecessary. It is enough to know that the streets of the American Capital have been desecrated by a political carousal, at which the good sense of every patriotic citizen must revolt. Let us remember the ideas of November, or if forgetful of them, we may like Censar, make resistance when resistance will not avail us.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to his friend in this county: WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1840.

Dear Sir:—About 4 o'clock this afternoon, Saturday, there was a procession of about 100 negroes and about 50 carts, with themselves and horses trimmed up in great style, with two great large coal negroes in front with scarlet acting as leaders, and the front had two sailors, one coal black, with a cart of cider, each had a tin-cup, and was continually drinking and crying out, "HURRA FOR HARRISON CIDER AND HARRISON!" On the front of the cart they had a sign-board across with the words "HARRISON CIDER" written on it. They came from Georgetown and marched the whole length of the Avenue to the Capitol, and on their return, when between 13th and 14th st. they were attacked with stones by between one and two hundred boys, big and little who had assembled for the purpose—and such a scampering, cutting and slashing, you never did see; the boys however got possession of one cart and horse, broke the cart to pieces and let the horse go, the carters they chased about a quarter of a mile. They also had a banner painted in great style with a long Galin and the words "Hard Cider" on it; was quite amusing to see how the Yankees abolitionists and certainly they will now go down for Harrison. The Virginia, Maryland, and Southern members of Congress, and a large number of strangers on their way to the Baltimore Convention, were greatly incensed at the black parade. From this you may perceive how things are going.

I wish you to show this to a staunch Democratic editor of your place, who I hope will publish it, and if any proof is wanting, I will guarantee him there will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as the parade was open to the whole city. I can, and will if required, get one hundred of our first citizens to justify the above statements.

Respectfully, &c.

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Dr. Hunt's Pills.

IN the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable distinction of universal approval. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that is the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, it not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing, that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they know them to be efficacious. He knows that to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and in fact overcome it, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their scientific and medicinal virtues.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills after much anxious toil and research having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, super in the use of innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would and the mind to become so composed and tranquil that old age when it arrives will appear as a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passages of the bowels, so that by the break or slight evacuations which may be daily regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluctuating, Spasmodic, Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Excessive Hysterical Spasms, Hysterical Convulsions, Hysterical Catarrhs, Sea Sickness, Night Sweats, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, The Douleur, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case he relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hütcheler's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the students or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory, and on the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious PILLS, acknowledged by medical men to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the clearing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree; female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; fluor albus, fever and ague; incipient consumption or decline whether of the liver or lungs; head ache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; inebriation; or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula, salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humours, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night; and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera morbus or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency of the heart and bowels; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

For Sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest, and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully treated at Dr. EVANS' Medical Office, 100 Chatham street, New York.

TO FARMERS.
The subscriber is now manufacturing Wright's Patent Trussing Machines with chain saw power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will do all the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work, their price, simplicity and other advantages, the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the farmers of Dorchester. There is one now put up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county. The public's ob't. serv't.

JAS. A. RIDGWAY.
Royal Oak, March 17th

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Rec'd for sale at this office.

FOR SALE.
Several fine young WORK HORSES, can be had by applying to the editor of this paper April 7, 1840

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM at present in the occupancy of Samuel Plummer, and occupied for the last two or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Tomlinson Kerr and others, is about three miles from Easton and contains

250 ACRES
OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Denton, Caroline county, Md.

SMUEL COUNCELL,
Agent for Wm. Council.
Feb 25 If

"The art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical School."

BARON VON HUTCHELER'S HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills after much anxious toil and research having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, super in the use of innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would and the mind to become so composed and tranquil that old age when it arrives will appear as a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passages of the bowels, so that by the break or slight evacuations which may be daily regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluctuating, Spasmodic, Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Excessive Hysterical Spasms, Hysterical Convulsions, Hysterical Catarrhs, Sea Sickness, Night Sweats, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, The Douleur, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case he relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hütcheler's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the students or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory, and on the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

COACH, GIG, AND

Harness Making.
THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the most and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They deliver themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES,
made in the latest style and fashion among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS,
both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled carriages, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
(G)
April 30, 1839.

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of work making if early application is made.

A. & P.
The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge, and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, and Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carts; also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRRUPS AND BITS, Valises, Saddlebags and cloths Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Traces and leather chaps, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips
of every description. He has also a variety of WALKING CANES, of various kinds and sizes, and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms by CASH, and especially hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.

may 19-ly

The Union Tavern,
IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell), and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

OF THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

OF HIS CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

OF BOARDING will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't.
RESE MERRETT.
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

The Thorough Bred Stallion, JOHN HENRY.

A beautiful dark bay, black legs mane and tail, near sixteen hands high, of fine bone & action. Sired by the imported horse Valentino, dam by Colonel Medley, grand dam by Ogle O'Leary, the same grand dam of Lady Clifton, great grand dam of the Indian, formerly owned by Elisha Williams, of Caroline county Md.

Will travel through Talbot, Q. Ann's and Caroline the present season at the following reduced prices viz: \$2.00 the single trip, \$2.00 the springs and home, and \$5.00 to secure a full season at 25 cents per week. Apply to the groom, Joe Nichols or to the subscriber, commencing the 20th of March and ending the 30th of June.

EDWARD ROE.
March 24, 1840.

DOCTOR ALBERT WHITELEY

HAVING located in Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md. offers his professional services to the public. He will at all times be found ready to discharge his professional calls with promptness.

April 10-1m

New Drug Store.
THE Subscriber has opened at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, opposite the Market house, in the store room formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Jenkins, a Fresh and Complete Assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Perfumery, Glass, Putty, Confectionary, &c.

which he offers to the public on very moderate terms. He is determined to keep up his stock of well selected articles, and every attention & care shall be bestowed in dispensing them. His brother, Solomon J. Lowe, will take exclusive charge of the Medical department, and Physicians and others may therefore be well assured of neatness, care and accuracy in filling their orders. His fresh stock, moderate charges, and studious attention may merit support, the subscriber feels well assured of it.

SAMUEL A. LOWE.
N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed to physicians generally.
Feb 11-ly

NEW HAT STORE
The subscriber has re-commenced the Hat business in the Store next to William Lowrey's and second door from the Bank he has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

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

ENNAUS ROSZELL.
Boston, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be continued by Mr. Thos. Beaton.

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, and I am always buying according to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty-five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise, and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATER.
Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1840.

Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to what reports he is still carrying on the BLACKSMITHING at his old stand, at Hook Lane, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up, merely to injure his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM MCQUAY.
may 28 If

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

Dollars—millions of Dollars!
NORFOLK—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, come one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—may be respectively requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be promptly received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application; and the result given (if it is requested) immediately after the drawing.

Plum address.

JOHN CLARK.
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Dec. 4, 1839.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing GERMAN EMIGRANTS can be supplied through the agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so by calling on the subscriber personally, or by letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of Thomas Hopkins, stating the number, age, &c. and time of service, will be accommodated. The terms of negotiating will be moderate.

JOSEPH STEINGASSER.
Wye Mills, March 10—(Gd)

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S

SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.
THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces troublesome & dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. EVAN'S CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly stricken with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.
When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup—it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of having the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
To the Agent of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred. The babe is now thriving, healthy, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgement public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. P. (Pierces), residing at No. 8 Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition being momentarily tormented with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came for her own record, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeiters advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething Pain, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Sept. 10, 1839. Easton, Md.

DOCTOR EVAN'S Camomile and Aperient Pills.
DR. EVAN'S Fever and Ague Pills—Dr. EVAN'S Soothing Syrup—Dr. GOOD'S Female Pills—Dr. HUNT'S Botanic Pills, Are Entered according to Act of Congress, and are Vended ONLY at 100 Chatham street, New York, or by the Regular Agents—T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Cambridge—E. P. LeCompte, Princess Ann—John H. Stewart, Snow Hill—G. Upshur, Salisbury—Parsons Gordy, Centerville—Thomas Sutton, P. M. Denton—James Sangston & Son, Chesterland—N. T. Hynson, C. Hall, Norfolk, Va. E. E. Portlock, Portsmouth, Va. A. Duval, Richmond, Va. Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md. Jesse Perry, Suffolk, Va. Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C. Spottiswood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va. John N. Bell, Winchester, Va. William Dancy, Martinsburg, Va. Edward McDowell, Fredericksburg, Va.

Blacksmithing.
The subscriber having commenced the above business at all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Cartwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. servant,
RICHARD P. SNEED.
Easton, Feb 11, 1840—If

THE CAMOMILE PILLS.

—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, pain in the chest & side, ulcers, female weakness, and mercurial diseases, are successfully treated at Dr. EVAN'S Office, 100 Chatham-street, New-York.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S MEDICINES, are composed of vegetable substances, which exert specific action upon the heart, an impulse or strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These medicines after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supercede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will appear as a blessing, and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passages of the bowels, so that by the break or slight evacuations which may be daily regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

In all cases of hypochondriacal, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, in digestion, loss of appetite, nervous debility, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis, green sickness, flatulency or hysterical flatulency, headache, hiccup, sea-sickness, night-sweats, gouts, rheumatism, asthma, the Douleur, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of Dr. William Evans' Pills.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillsiness, tremors, watchings, agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case he relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicines.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the students or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of Dr. Evans' Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and on the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these medicines.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

DOCTOR GOOD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are strongly recommended to the notice of the ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of exercise, or general Debility of the System. They are highly efficacious in curing the Menstrual Disorders, and irregularity of the Menstrue; at the same time they strengthen, cleanse, and give tone to the stomach and bowels, and produce a new and healthy action throughout the system generally. They create appetite, correct the humors, and remove all morbid accumulations, and are eminently useful in those flatulent Complaints which distress females much at the term of life. They obviate constiveness, and counteract all hysterical nervous affections, and secure a permanent relief in those cases of Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, they invariably restore the pallid and delicate female to health and vigor.

These Pills have been used by the most distinguished of the most eminent physicians in the U. States, and many mothers can likewise testify to their extraordinary efficacy. 70 married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of conjugal affection have been disappointed, these Pills have truly esteemed a blissful boon. They soon restore all functional debility; and if taken (according to directions) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to let at night, and which renders the bed uncomfortable, and pains in the back, side or loins; they generally counteract the nausea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in Chlorosis, or green sickness; in a few days, and if continued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure. No other pills, or suppositories, are so efficacious in removing the morbid action, as these Pills. These pills invigorate the whole system, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, create appetite, and remove all morbid accumulations. Dried females can testify of their efficacy, and many physicians (in this city, as also throughout the United States) can bear testimony to their merits and extraordinary virtues. They are invaluable to the debilitated and relaxed female, who from repeated and difficult labors are afflicted with weakness and infirmities, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Good's Celebrated Female Pills. These pills are of two kinds, viz. No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for the following diseases: Suppression, irregularity or retention of the Menstrue, biliousness, chlorosis, or green sickness, constiveness, gravel, constiveness of urine, nervous affection, hysterical prostrations or falling of the womb, and piles. These pills are particularly adapted to the male as well as the female for the cure of the following diseases: Nervous debility, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, bilious diseases & all cases of hypochondriacal low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, or flatulency, headache, night-sweats, rheumatism, asthma, the Douleur, Cramp, Gout, also, pains in the side, chest, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, alternate flushes of heat and chillsiness, tremors, watchings, agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case he relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicines.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla whether as a sudorific or alterative.

Directions for Use.—Pills No. 1 must be taken from three to six, or more at bed time sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired effect is effected.

Take No. 2 according to the directions of the box. In all cases both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time in the following manner: Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number, if they do not open the bowels; also take three of the pills No. 2 half an hour before each meal three times daily.

Sold at 100 Chatham street, New York.

Also, for sale by Thos. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Talbot co. Md.

JUST OPENING AT THE NEW DRUG STORE,
IN EASTON MD.

Wain's