





From the Baltimore Republic.  
**A BRIEF VIEW OF THE ORIGIN OF BANKING, ITS INTRODUCTION INTO THIS COUNTRY, AND THE SUBJECTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.**

No. 1.  
That provision and labour should become dear by the increase of trade and money, is in many respects, an inconvenience; but an inconvenience that is unavoidable, and the effect of that public wealth and prosperity which are the end of all our wishes. It is compensated by the advantages which we reap from the possession of those Precious Metals, and the weight they give the nation in all foreign wars and negotiations, but there appears no reason for increasing that inconvenience by a counter-tendency money, which foreigners will not accept of in any payment, and which any disorder in the States will reduce to nothing.

The present state of the currency of the United States and the great embarrassment experienced by all engaged in business, has created a desire on the part of the people to discover the causes thereof; the ascertainment of which will necessarily bring them in contact with the existing Banking system of the country. They will have to encounter much difficulty before they can come at its knowledge of this important subject, in all its important ramifications. With a view of overcoming, as far as possible, the difficulties of the subject, I have hastily thrown together a few thoughts which I trust will be considered by those who may have occasion to pursue them, as possessing clearness without prolixity, and truth without unnecessary decoration. There have been many works written and many published upon this subject by able men; but the most if not the best of them, with the exception of Google, are so minute in their investigations that ordinary minds, which are unaccustomed to laborious investigation are incapable, or, at least unwilling to undergo the fatigue essential to a complete mastery of the subject; I have therefore thought that it would be an acceptable offering to my fellow-citizens, if some one would tender them a regular but concise narrative of the growth of the Banking system from the very moment of its inception to its present state of ruin. This task I have allotted to myself in the performance of which, I shall claim it as a right and exercise upon what I consider the most prominent of the causes that have produced the present lamentable state of things throughout the country; and shall further endeavor to show that the sentiment contained in the extract I have selected, to be perfectly true, and worthy the approbation of the people of every country. I am aware that such a position as I propose to make, will not be to those immediately connected with the subject, as it is a knowledge however shall be of use to them.

The interest of the country from boldly proclaiming what he honestly and religiously believes to be true. The love which we should bear to our country, demands that every man in it should speak out what he deems to be true. The public good requires that in the hour of peril and distress, all men should be united in a common service. It is the duty of every citizen to exert his influence to the best of his power for the welfare, liberties and interests of his fellow countrymen.

Many men have made it part of their duty to endeavor to convince the people, that it is utterly impossible to entertain for one minute the idea of Banking without associating with it the ideas of necessity and of disincorporation. This anxiousness on their part, springs from desires corrupt in their nature, and intended to hoodwink and blindfold the people generally, whilst a few are permitted, without contributing one iota to the wealth of the country, to amass immense fortunes at their expense. This will be satisfactory proven in the course of this essay. For the present, let us examine the origin of Banks, the cause or causes which brought them into existence, and the purposes which they were originally intended to serve;—their powers as used formerly,—their total disregard of all proper checks and responsibilities; and, in conclusion of this part of the subject, the consequences that will ever follow from certain causes, which this system, in a very eminent degree, possesses the power to originate.

The first bank was established by the Lombard Jews in Italy, 808, the name of Banco, a bench, having been expected in the market place as the place of exchange of money in such manner as the wants of the people having business there seemed to require, or rather willing to encourage. It was the fears of the Jews that induced that sagacious and singular class of people to devise this plan to defeat the schemes that had been set upon foot to deprive them of their wealth, consisting in a great measure of precious metals, stones, &c. It occurred to them, that if they could use money whereby they would be enabled to use profitably their immense wealth without exposing it to the reach of cupidity or intolerance, and when necessary, to elude the investigations of those who, from improper inclinations, were anxious to deprive them of all their acquisitions. This system was decided upon, being, in their opinion, well calculated to accomplish their wishes. About three hundred years after the establishment of the Bank of the Jews of a bank established on the part of Venice was established; about two hundred years after the creation of this Bank, the Bank of Genoa was established; that of Amsterdam in the year 1609, of Hamburg 1610; of Rotterdam 1636; of England 1693; of Scotland 1695; of East Indies 1707; of America 1791.

At the time the Jews commenced this business, the whole christian world was involved in perplexity; and had, therefore, little inclination to go into an elaborate examination of the merits or demerits of this plan of business. They had been inspired by the declarations and enthusiasm of a madman of that day, known in history by the name of Peter the Hermit, who had taken it into his head that it was absolutely necessary, for the cause of christianity, that the infidels should be driven out of Jerusalem, the cross upon which Jesus Christ was crucified, removed to some place where it would be more highly esteemed by its possessors than it had been by the owners of the soil who had the disposition of it. It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that the success which attended the efforts of this man in this absurd, and as the sequel proved, unprofitable undertaking, was such as to enlist the aid of all the crowned heads of Europe, with the exception of William Rufus, the then King of England, in his cause. Such was the desire among the nobles and the people generally, to engage in this, to them holy war, that thousands were daily abandoning their

to offer themselves as willing to engage in the cause of christianity. The immense number of persons thus withdrawn from employment, necessarily produced scarcity among the people of the money essential to the procurement of food. The different Kings, mortgaged or sold their kingdoms and estates to enable them to procure for the men who enlisted under their different banners the munitions of war. This great and unparalleled state of confusion gave the founders of the Banking System full opportunity to put off their "representations" of coin. The state of the times, and the wants of those engaged in the crusade, gave them a credit, which they otherwise would never have been able to obtain. The length of time that transpired before the total abandonment of the foolish project of subjugating the infidels, was sufficient to accustom the people to the existence of such an institution; and it continued down to the present above mentioned, before it increased in power or number. At the period of some three hundred years after the invention of this plan of hypotheication, the Bank Venice was incorporated but comparatively speaking invested with but very limited powers. It was not permitted either to discount or loan money, being only intended and used as a place of deposit, such as the Banks of Hamburg, Amsterdam, and others, at this day. This institution was found to be a safe repository for the funds of the people, and other nations established at the periods above given, similar institutions were founded (save the Bank of England of which I shall speak presently) were permitted to loan or discount money.

I thus have seen that the system originated out of the fears of a few, and was tolerated by the ignorance and duplicity of the many. However objectional this plan of exchange may have been in its primitive days it was far less so, than the many improvements that have been made upon it in later days, by those who distinguished themselves as public spirited men. The Banks formerly (as has been stated) were merely places of deposit. The money deposited in them could not be taken out by the depositor. The way that he used it for his advantage was as follows:—suppose a merchant having one thousand dollars, deposited it in the Bank, and suppose he owed one thousand dollars, or any other sum less than that amount to some person with whom he may have had dealings, he paid him by merely transferring to the credit of his creditors, on the Books of the Bank, the one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as was sufficient to pay the debt. This is the manner in which ancient banking was conducted, in itself a thousand times preferable to the present mode because, as conducted formerly, there was no such thing as a loss for the amount paid in the Bank, remained there, whilst at the present day the depositors may lose their all through the inexperience, temerity or villainy of those who have charge of such institutions. No great revolutions could take place under the old system, such as happen periodically under the new. In many instances the particular individual system was superior to the present; but with all its comparative superiority, it was radically wrong.

The readers of the History of England are aware of the cause of the establishment of the Bank of England, which was exercised such of influence over the Government and the people since its incorporation. The facts connected with its creation are briefly as follows: King William the Third, of England, who had come from Holland, had begun a war with the French, and required money to carry it on; in the fifth year of his reign, inviting the people to come forward and loan the government sufficient to effect the object desired, which, in his estimation, was £1,500,000, the interest to be secured, and annually paid by the taxes which were laid upon the people, for which the King in this transaction were to be incorporated with Banking privileges. In this manner arose the much talked of Bank of England—the offspring of the cunning and artful William, who knowing the repugnance of the English people to taxation, determined not to subject himself to the danger of sharing the fate of his predecessors, James the second and Charles the first. The capital of the Bank increased with the debt of the nation, and the taxes laid on the people; so that it recollected that it had its birth in times of taxation and oppression. Its capital at this day must amount to several hundred millions of pounds sterling, as the debt of the nation, (which in fact is its only capital,) has, owing to the long wars in which the nation has engaged since the Bank's incorporation increased to a sum, that baffles all hope of ever being able to pay more than its bare interest, although Pitt, the minister took it "Sink in Fund," the object of which was to annually place aside so much of the revenue of the country as would accomplish the payment of the given amount of the debt. In despite of this scheme the national debt has gone on increasing, as have the taxes and the oppression of the people, as the following selections from the different tables furnished by the public functionaries of England will show. The statement comes down to 1800 with claims to the part of the writer, judging from the statements which he has frequently seen, but not now within his reach.

In 1701. The commencement of Queen Anne's reign it was	£10,394,702
In 1704 " do of George I <sup>st</sup>	14,155,393
In 1727 " do of George I <sup>st</sup>	52,092,335
In 1760 " do of George I <sup>st</sup>	149,832,844
In 1784 after the America war	25,313,044
In 1801 after the Anti-Jacobin war it was	670,931,447
In 1807 " "	811,808,082

At this time it cannot be less than nine hundred million pound sterling. At first sight it may appear that this statement, enormous as it is, has but little to do with the banking system, but on consideration it will appear to be very closely connected with it. The Bank as we have shown derived its character from the King under circumstances peculiar to its nature and application, with no doubt, the intention of making the loan made to the nation as profitable to them as possible, without in any manner injuring the people or rendering them less able to resist the aggressions of those invested with power. They, who oppose such institutions are willing, to say the least, to suppose acted from pure motives. The consequences that have resulted from this Bank's creation have been most disastrous to the body of the people of that naturally great country. The government has ever been willing to engage in wars, with which, had they not supposed they would derive the necessary aid from the Bank, to conduct them, it would have dreamed of being interested in. The ministers knew well enough, that as long as paper could be manufactured, and printing presses used to furnish bank notes, the business of the nation could be conducted, whether in war or peace, as there would be no difficulty in making a law making the notes of the Bank a legal tender, as was done, they therefore felt no hesitation in engaging in whatever seemed to trouble the

the people an immense debt, the interest of which has to be annually drawn from the labor of the producing classes. The consequences of this heavy tariff or duty levied upon industry, is, to make the country to bound from one end to the other with the most abject want and squalid misery; there being a pauper for every seventh person in the kingdom. The Bank is capable of continuing this horrid state of things, not only by creating at the evidences, apparently of prosperity, when in reality they are the progress of coming distress; but having a part of the funds of almost every man in the country, they hold a rod over their head which deters them from prosecuting any scheme either of state reform or domestic happiness. Each man who holds a dollar's worth of the funds of the Bank to preserve his family and self from want, is compelled to sing the praises of the bank, and the necessity of a national debt that eat out the very vitals of the great body of the people. Every effort that is made to address the grievances of the oppressed is opposed from interested motives by those who are the creditors of the nation, believing as they do, that if the government should ever undergo any change, they would lose what it is indebted to them, and therefore they are by the laws of prudence authorized to watch with a jealous eye, not the liberties of the people, but the dollars and cents which are due to them. In this manner the country is traduced against the bank, and the necessity of its power to better its condition. Having thus adverted to the history of the Banks of other countries, and shown their origin,—the effects they are able to produce, I now proceed to examine the introduction of such institutions into this country.

A very short time prior to the adoption of the constitution of the United States there was no such thing in this country as a Bank;—our patriotic and honest fathers requiring no illusion to cheat them into the belief that mockery constituted reality. They willingly embarked in the struggle against the master country, without stopping to create a batch of banks to afford them the means of defraying its expenses. They were men of practically good sense, and wanted but little reason to convince them there could be no such thing as a representative of that which has no existence; as is now the case with bank notes representing capital which has never been paid in. It is true, that the continental Congress issued a very limited number of notes, then known by the name of "Continental money," but this was done merely to enable the managers of that great and grand undertaking, to meet the engagements of the different states, until the means of the confederates were congregated at some point slightly located for the purposes of the common welfare. The gold that was brought over by the French allies, and the British army, with that derived from the Havana trade was sufficient to serve the wants of the country exclusive of that which had been drawn into it by the demand for its use, growing out of the fact that at that time there was no such thing as banking was known in the country, and consequently no such thing as bank notes in use.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States there were but three banks in the United States with capital amounting all to \$4,500,000.—The Bank of North America was chartered by the old Congress in 1781, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and afterwards by the Legislature of New York and Pennsylvania; the other two were chartered in 1784 by New York and Massachusetts. These three banks constituted the whole banking system of this country. The short space of fifty-three years it would have increased to four hundred million, and that eight hundred and twenty-three banks would be established. There were men, however, who from the knowledge of the history of banking, but particularly that of the British bank, were aware that man's cupidity would one day or other induce him to depart from proper principles to realize suddenly a fortune;—those of them who were at the convention that formed the Constitution wisely inserted (but as to its influence it might just as well have been left out; for it has been disregarded by the legislatures of the different States) the provision "no State shall emit bills of credit; making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." The Convention of the Constitution is the power to be found in the authorities Congress to create a paper currency. It is well known that the old Congress of 1776 issued continental money, the opposition to which, was so great, that when the articles of confederation were adopted it became necessary to obtain the assent of nine of the States before Congress could be empowered to emit bills of credit, i. e. establish banks. This provision was deemed insufficient by those who were members of the convention who were the founders of the Bank of the United States. They considered it necessary to prohibit the States from the exercise of the power as I shall show from the best authority;—and it is a matter of history about which there can be no doubt, that the convention positively refused to grant the power necessary to establish a National Bank.

(No. 1 to be concluded in our next.)  
**THE DAILY MISREPRESENTATION**

This morning's Intelligence, willing to flatter Mr. Tallmadge, who had taken to party aunder; (a flattery which Mr. T. will duly appreciate and despise,) says that the Senator of New York, "in one of the most effective speeches, perhaps, ever delivered in the Senate, tore to shreds, and scattered to the winds the absurd theory of a currency purely metallic;" and then the editor adds: "Considering this a mere family quarrel, which we had no right to interfere with, we did not intend to introduce it to our readers." &c. But the honest editor does not introduce it, and interfere with a comment for the sole purpose of making it a family quarrel. An editorialist subaltern imagines that his good word thrown to one Senator, and ill word to another, will set them on each other in strife, about a signed issue! He gives the signal with as much confidence as if he were trumpet at a tournament, and the sound of his brass would send the champions whom he selects full tilt at each other for the gratification of their common enemies.

Our principal object, however, is to notice the ever-recurring assertion, that one portion of the democratic party is in favor of "a currency exclusively metallic," while another is fixed in opposition to "restoring the constitutional currency of gold and silver," because they concur with the opposition in considering it a "humbug." The differing opinions thus attributed to distinguished men of the democratic party by the opposition press are nothing but extravagant perverted views of the actual views of the individuals to whom they are imputed. Neither President Jackson, President Van Buren, Colonel Benton, or any other holding a position to give weight to his views, as representing those of the democracy, ever proposed "a currency exclusively metallic." On the other hand, we do not understand Senator Tallmadge as holding that "the constitutional currency of gold and silver" ought to be repudiated as a "humbug." Gen. Jackson

apparently, proposed only to supersede paper by gold and silver in what may be characterized as the domestic dealings of the country, as contradistinguished from greater mercantile or commercial transactions. Their common object has been to fill the channels of circulation through the Union, heretofore clogged with paper of all denominations, from one to twenty dollars, with gold and silver. Mr. Tallmadge says, in the paper copied in the Intelligence: "In such measures of reform I will go as far as who goes farthest. Preserve and regulate, but not destroy, is my motto. Enlarge your specie bases, introduce, as far as practicable, a gold currency, by the prohibition of small notes; provide means for coining at the mint; take all proper measures to prevent excessive issues of bank paper, and the unnecessary increase of bank incorporations; repeal your restraining laws, so as to permit the free employment and investment of foreign capital."

Certainly these were the objects for which General Jackson labored—the objects which every member of the democratic party now seek to accomplish. However they may differ about the theory of banks—a subject which they all agree belongs exclusively to the legislation of the States—the principle is universal with them, that gold and silver is the only legal tender—the only standard of value recognized by the Constitution—and ought to be the common basis from which to base currency, for the minor business of the whole community. This is held to be essential by every democrat, as a check upon the over-issues of banks already created, and to the increase of such establishments; in a word, as such a check in the bosom of the community, to hold to safe moorings the mercantile credit system, with its paper sails. Every man must be sensible, from the present state of things, that if specie had filled all the channels of the currency previously occupied by bank notes, the smaller denominations, the note circulation could not have been so expanded as to compel a stoppage of payments from that cause; and that if the banks had failed from any other cause, the losses would have fallen altogether on that class to which alone they are a convenience and a source of profit.

It is a mere misrepresentation of the opposition to sow division, which presents different portions of the democratic party as holding a different principle in regard to the constitutional currency. They recognize no other money than specie. Their common purpose is to restore it to its appropriate function as a standard of value for every thing—bank notes not excepted—to legalize the tender of nothing else, and to provide, as far as practicable, legislation, against a condition of things which shall compel the community to submit to an inconvertible paper medium as a substitute. To effect this desirable end, we have no doubt that every republican in Congress, however disposed to indulge the trailing classes with a medium suited to their purposes—with bank facilities—will unite cordially in rendering the Government and the great body of the people independent of them as possible.

**GENERAL HAMILTON'S LETTER TO MR. BIDDLE.**—We have read his publication, published in yesterday's Mercury, with unmingled gratification. It is a manly and statesmanlike view of the nature and causes of the present commercial embarrassments, arrived at by a candid and judicious examination, and accompanied with a suggestion of remedies, to be founded on a compromise between the advocates of a metallic currency and the supporters of the United States Bank, to be carried into effect by an amendment of the United States Constitution. In this matter, General Hamilton is right. He has scored the example, already set in so many high quarters, of recklessly seizing on the present crisis in the monetary system, to make war upon the administration of the country—he has played the patriot, not the politician, and turned with disgust from the miserable expedient of using a wanton and cruel mockery, the bankruptcy and removal of the Depository, and the pulling down one administration to build up another, careless of the cost and the evils it may bring on the people. We concur with Gen. H. that they must indeed be narrow minded and shallow reasoners who can attribute the terrible commercial convulsion which now makes the social fabric, not only in America, but in Europe also, totter on its basis, to causes of such local character and limited operation as the veto of the United States Bank. The right of the people peacefully to assemble to consult on matters affecting the general welfare, is one of the most sacred and estimable privileges secured to them by the constitution. The meeting of yesterday in this city, will be followed by similar assemblages, throughout the Union—the voice of the people heard from every section of the country. The mechanic, the farmer, the honest yeomanry of the land, will with their characteristic manliness and intelligence ask how long is the present state of things to continue? They will show that the present combination, which has flooded the Union with irresponsible and worthless paper, has been the cause of millions of specie being sent out of the country, and demand an early and effectual resumption of specie payments.

**THE PEOPLE.**  
The most preposterous outcry by which the whigs hope to gain their ends, is, "that the people are in favor of the United States Bank." We hear this bold assertion made upon almost every occasion. It can only be made with a view of making the people believe that they never have believed, and we hope never will, that it is best to yield up the government of their country into the hands of a moneyed corporation. But a few months since, the People of the United States elected to the Presidency a man who had openly and boldly avowed his opinions against the constitutionality and expediency of rechartering any national bank. It is therefore an insult to the intelligence of that people to say that they are now in favor of an institution whose corrupt power they then feared and condemned. Have the people changed so soon, and that without any adequate grounds? Let the elections which have already transpired, answer, as far as they can, and we are willing to wait for the August elections, to complete the response.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Gazette.*

**SENATOR WALKER'S OPINION.**  
The opposition lately claimed Senator Walker, on the ground that he had disapproved of the specie circular. The following short extract which we take from the Ethics Journal, shows how little foundation there is for any such imputation on the Senator's consistency:—"We have seen a letter from a gentleman of this village, now in Mississippi, dated May 13th, 1837, in which the writer states, that the evening previous he had a conversation with Mr. Walker, whose views wholly coincided with the administration, and that he declared that it would be the height of folly to rescind the Treasury Circular, &c."

**Sublime.**—The Boston Post in reply to the question, if Mr. Pierpont's Church had been struck by lightning, a third time, during a recent thunder storm says:—"No, but it came from the South Sea."

**BACKING OUT.**—It is stated, that while Mr. Webster was in Cincinnati, a proposition was made to him, that either General Robert T. Lytle, or another individual, who was named, would meet him in a public discussion on the subject of money matters, and that he declined the offer. There are some others who talk loudly on the subject, and are very industrious in endeavouring to impress their notions on the minds of the public, who would be very unwilling to engage in a public discussion of the subject. The reason is very obvious. They are conscious that they would be unable to maintain their ground.—*Balt. Rep.*

**BELLE-AIR, Md. June 24.**  
The Democratic Convention which assembled to day, have nominated John T. H. Worthington as a Candidate for Congress. The meeting convention, was very full, and the members assembled in the true Republican spirit to abide the determination of the majority; all seemed convinced of the necessity of uniting the Democrats of the district on some one Candidate. The choice has fallen upon an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman.—[Rep.]

The testimony of Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, a decided Whig, and a prominent member of the nullification party: "England, with her Government Banks and without a removal of the deposits of her Treasury, or a Treasury Circular, is suffering from identical evils resulting from identical causes—overtrading, extravagant speculation, and paper money

Our Revolutionary Heroes pass silently to the grave, with scarce a passing notice. Among the obituary was a notice of Mr. Morehouse, an upright honest man, aged 90, at Dunbury, Conn., who was with Sumner, in Canada, and also in several successive campaigns. Hezekiah Betts, another died at the same place a few days before—he was on service and present at Andre's execution.—*N. Y. Star.*

**SPECIE PAYING BANKS.**—There are 27 banks in the country paying their notes on presentation. Maine, Georgia and Ohio take the lead in this noble work.

**UNITED STATES SENATOR.**  
By the Tuscaloosa "Flag of the Union" of June 19, we are informed that his Excellency CLEMENT C. CLAY, has been elected a member of the United States Senate for the State of Alabama, to serve six years from the 4th of March last, vice Hon. John McKinley, resigned.

General Jackson arrived in Nashville on the 16th on a visit to his friends. He was in excellent health.

**JOHN SMITH, THE MORRIS PROPERTY.**  
The trial of this individual on a charge of inducing two of his followers to destroy the life of a Mr. Sewell, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

The Hon. Louis McLane, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company, arrived in Baltimore on Monday evening, and on Wednesday morning entered upon the duties of his office.

**AFFECTION.**  
An Illinois editor says he lately met a man who was carrying a hand in a sling, and who he inquired of, said he had just lost a finger, that he had no feeling in it since.

The number of Presbyterian churches in the United States is estimated at 8000, valued with the property attached at three millions of dollars.

**GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.**

The great meeting in the Park on Monday, at New York, is said to have numbered from 12 to 15,000 persons. The New York Sun says:—

"The meeting was of an important and interesting character. It was the first public indication of impatience which has emanated from the citizens of a free country, who have been long but quietly suffering a most unjustifiable and oppressive violation of their legal rights—a violation, which to the eternal disgrace of our law-makers, received the sanction of the legislative assembly of this State. The right of the people peacefully to assemble to consult on matters affecting the general welfare, is one of the most sacred and estimable privileges secured to them by the constitution. The meeting of yesterday in this city, will be followed by similar assemblages, throughout the Union—the voice of the people heard from every section of the country. The mechanic, the farmer, the honest yeomanry of the land, will with their characteristic manliness and intelligence ask how long is the present state of things to continue? They will show that the present combination, which has flooded the Union with irresponsible and worthless paper, has been the cause of millions of specie being sent out of the country, and demand an early and effectual resumption of specie payments."

The repeal of the Treasury Circular is still urged in a strain of vehement clamor, as a sure corrective of the present embarrassments. The process of reasoning by which this conclusion is reached has never yet been distinct by untold. Suppose the Circular is repealed, will that carry gold in a stream so powerful to the Atlantic cities as to enable us to pay our British debts? The Western merchants are heavily indebted, it is true, to those of the Atlantic cities. But is there any evidence that the Depository banks in the West have by their over issues placed themselves at the mercy of those who have remittances to make in the West, and who have not wherewithal to make them? If these banks have not over issued, the specie which they possess will remain in specie, if their issues have been excessive. The repeal of the Treasury Circular will have no effect in disturbing the present passive state of the specie in the Western Depository banks, and give it such a momentum to make it flow back to the Atlantic cities if those banks have kept within the limits of the law. What is now to hinder the return of their notes on the fact, whether the issues of the Depository banks in that region of the country, are disproportionate to their stock of specie, so as to subject them to runs.—*Charleston Patriot.*

**Locusts.**—There was an ancient superstition that upon the wings of this devouring insect was written, in Chinese language, the words: "I am the scourge of God."

**EASTON, MD.**  
TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1837.  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE  
FOR CONGRESS—FOR THIS DISTRICT,  
**JOHN, EVANS, Esq.**  
Of Cecil County.  
Day of Election—WEDNESDAY, 26th of July.

**GENL. FOREMAN.**—As we apprehend, Gen. Thomas M. Foreman, who was nominated by the Convention held in Centerville on the 20th ult. declines serving on account of his advanced age.

**WE** invite the reader's particular attention to the part of the first No. of a series of essays on the origin of Banking, which will be found in our columns this morning. Its careful perusal will richly repay him for the trouble.

**DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.**

We are informed that at the adjourned meeting of the Democratic Republican Convention, which assembled in Centerville on Saturday last, JOHN EVANS, Esq. of Cecil County was unanimously nominated a Candidate for this Congressional District.

In Mr. Evans the Democracy of the district will find an unwavering and consistent politician, and a gentleman of most urbane manners. He brings with him great personal popularity, and it only remains for the other Counties of the District to give a corresponding support with that of Cecil and all will be well. We should not slumber on our arms when an uncompromising enemy is secretly striving to invade the strong hold of those principles which it has so long been the honest pride of the Republicans to maintain. We should be "up and doing."

Though Mr. Evans is neither a General, a Colonel, nor a Lawyer—nor does he come before the people with his claims based upon military renown or legal learning—yet we think he has quite a sufficiency of "fact" to out-general his opponent in the coming contest. He is a plain and honest FARMER—one of the "bone and sinew" of the country—and enjoys the respect and confidence, to an eminent degree, of all who know him.

Mr. Evans was nominated two years ago for the same station, but circumstances then prevented his acceptance. We copy the subjoined article from the Whig of August 1835, which will supercede the necessity of a single word more from us, further than to say, Mr. E. enjoys the same high confidence now that he did at that time.

**THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.**—As the individual who has been selected as the Democratic Candidate for Congress, is but little known to the voters of this section of the Congressional District, we copy the following article from the Cecil Gazette to show the feelings with which the nomination has been received in that county, the strong hold of the party in the District.

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**

"It is with very great pleasure we inform our readers that the Democratic Republican Convention held at Centerville on Monday nominated JOHN EVANS, Esq. of this county as their candidate to Congress. Hereafter we have foreborne expressing our private preferences relative to the selection of a candidate, but now we must acknowledge our wishes have been gratified to the fullest extent, and that Mr. Evans has always been the man of our choice. We would inform our political friends in those parts of the district where they are not so well acquainted with Mr. Evans' political principles, and are not so much aware of his strength, that his nomination is universally conceded the most judicious for our party that could have been made; his principles are truly republican, and in those principles he is fixed and determined, and he will obtain the most strenuous support of the republican party of his country, and we are fully calculate on the support of the republican party of the entire district. Mr. Evans is a gentleman of acknowledged talents; he is distinguished for his intelligence, his foresight, and his firmness; a man every way without reproach, he possesses those qualities of head and heart that have caused him to be respected and to be beloved by all by whom he is known—more particularly remarkable for his mature judgment. Should he be elected he will prove himself a most invaluable representative to the people. Every one way able to watch and protect our popular rights, he will not sedulously guard them against abuse, and to no man can our rights be entrusted with more perfect security. Mr. Evans has served several times in our State Legislature, and there he was always distinguished for his strict attention to business, for the correct judgment with which he weighed each measure that was presented for consideration; and for the consistency with which he watched the interest of his constituents; and it is thus as a public servant he has gained the fullest confidence of his county. And as a private citizen he stands in a most enviable situation. He is universally esteemed and beloved by all classes of society. We cannot speak too highly of him in his private relations of life; his popularity in his own neighborhood places his merits in this relation beyond all praise.

We are glad, indeed, we are able to place the name of Mr. Evans on our Congressional ticket, from this county he will obtain a majority heretofore unexampled; and if our political friends elsewhere respond to us with that cordiality of feeling we expect from them, an extend to our candidate that support they have in their power, we shall rout our adversaries without difficulty, and secure the election of the republican candidate by a most happy majority."



Our friends in Cecil need not fear, that the lower counties of the District will fall in doing their duty. Although Mr. Evans is personally a stranger to most of us, politically he is our brother. In the great struggle in which we are engaged we know no man apart from principles; all our inquiry is, is he "capable?" "is he honest?" "is he of sound Democratic Republican faith?" on these points we are already fully assured.

#### "GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

The Cecil Gazette of the 24th ult. says: The Kent Gazette contains a speech delivered in Congress at the last session, by Mr. PEARCE, our representative, in which the friends of reform in our State generally, and the Hon. FRANKLIN P. PEARCE, particularly, are pretty roughly handled. We would inquire of the people of this State, whether, if nominated, he intends to base his claims for support upon the principles therein avowed?—Should the people refuse to grant our reasonable request, we shall be compelled to ask the favor of Mr. P. himself. We want to know exactly how we stand, and there are no times to cavil about ceremony.

Communicated for the Whig.

CAROLINE COUNTY, June 26.

To the Editor of the Whig.—Sir, if you think the following worth notice you will give it an insertion. your's &c.

#### STRANGE PHENOMENON.

For some time past a Robin Redbreast has frequented the farm of Mr. John Underwood in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline County, which has attracted no little attention from the fact of his crowing like a cock. He will sing awhile like any other bird of that species, when stopping suddenly, will give out the shrill notes of the Chaniclee, to the utter astonishment of the whole neighborhood. Many gentlemen have seen the bird and have heard it crow, and will vouch for the fact. Several gentlemen of the first respectability being at the house of Mr. U. last week and being informed of this curious bird and his curious performances were disposed to treat it with ridicule, but in a few minutes the bird made his appearance and settled their incredulity by crowing several times while so near that they could see him. These facts I obtained from one of the gentlemen in question, yesterday morning, and who are ready to confirm this statement.

#### UNITED STATES BANK AND THE NAVY PENSION FUND.

The Opposition are pluming themselves on a wonderful story about a loan from the United States Bank to the Government. According to them that great institution, though it cannot redeem its own notes, is lending money to the Treasury of the United States, which has a surplus in it of many millions. This is another of the snare's nests which these political philosophers so often discover. The truth of the matter, however, is as follows:—It seems that the Navy Pension Fund was invested by law in the stock of the old Bank of the United States. When the charter of that institution expired, instead of what it owed being paid off, the United States and all their share were left for a year and a half, and not a cent are they to get till September next, when they are promised a payment of two millions, on account of the eight millions due. Part of the money belongs to the Navy Pension Fund. In the mean time, therefore, the Pensioners have been kept waiting, because the Bank has no paid over what belongs to them. Now it seems that the Secretary of the Navy has been successful enough to get about four or five hundred thousand dollars, out of the eight millions belonging to the United States, and three months in advance, in order to discharge the pensioners due to our naval veterans. This is the wonderful loan of the Bank. As the Opposition are content with a narrow basis for a very broad structure, this explanation will not deprive them of a theme for glorification; but it may serve to convince the Democracy of the country, that the administration of their choice has not been compelled, either by the stopping of the Opposition, or by the stopping of the Executive branch of the Government, to establish the Navy Pension Fund. It is believed that the Secretary of the Navy has no occasion for the assistance of Mr. Biddle or any of his satellites—much as such pains have been taken to manufacture reports on the subject. By the way, the most amusing instance of this kind we have recently met, of this species of fabrication, is that put in circulation, by Mr. Biddle undoubtedly, that the Secretary of the Treasury had lately applied to him for a loan of \$400,000, which had been granted! This ridiculous statement is given by a variety of sources, and is so well known, compared with their boasted intelligence, that it is almost too good to be true. The Treasury Department, we presume, has done no such thing.

We can imagine that sensible of the universal clamor which had been raised among certain dependent classes, against the bank, for withholding the Navy Pension and Private Pension Fund, in consequence of which many thousands of families were in a state of destitution, Mr. Biddle may at last have consented to pay a small portion of a debt long since due for the purpose of stopping the clamor, and among the general outcry prevailing at this time. The modesty of calling this operation a loan to the Government, when it is, in fact, only the payment of a debt long due to a trust fund, in an account of its regard to the public interest, and not from want of ample means to pay it.—Globe.

The following extract from Mr. Rives' speech on the currency, delivered in the Senate of the 10th of January last, seems to us to be characterized by correct opinions:—  
"My object, then, would be, not the destruction of the banking system; and the total suppression of bank paper, but an efficient regulation of it, and its restriction to safe and proper limits—not the exclusive use of specie as a circulating medium, but such a substantial enlargement and general diffusion of it in the actual currency of common life, the universal medium of ordinary transactions—in short, the money of the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and the tradesman; while the merchant, who is left in the enjoyment of the facilities of a sound and restricted paper currency for his larger operations. Such a reformation in the currency as this, would in my opinion, be productive of the most beneficial results."

would give security to the industrious classes of society for the products of their labor, against the casualties incident to the paper system. The laborer, in returning to the bosom of his family from his weekly toil, would no longer find his slumbers broken by the apprehension that the hard earnings of the week, perhaps the accumulation of long years of honest industry, might be dissipated in a moment by the explosion of a bank, or the bursting of some paper bubble. It would give security to a great extent, to the whole body of the community, against those disastrous fluctuations in the value of property and contracts, which arise from the ebb and flow of an unrestricted paper currency. It would give security to the banks themselves, by providing them in the daily internal circulation of the country, an abundant and accessible fund for recruiting their resources, whenever they should be exposed to an extraordinary pressure.

#### BEAUTIES OF THE LAW.

Among the causes in the court of common pleas at Salem, Massachusetts, the present term, is one for the value of about three dollars, in which seventy witnesses are summoned.

**EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.**  
The performances of the Cadets at the late examination are said to have been very respectable, though not quite so good as in former years.

Scully has finished a most beautiful ball length portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, intended for the Court House at Staunton, Virginia.

We saw in a recent Baltimore paper, the announcement of the departure of the Hon. John Buchanan, for Europe. This gentleman is one of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, to negotiate the celebrated Eight Million Loan, for this service he is to receive \$8,000. He is also Chief Judge of the Courts of Frederick, Washington, and Allegany Counties, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with a salary of \$25,000. We have been requested to inquire whether the Judge continues to receive his salary, while absent, or whether he has resigned? If he has not resigned, who performs the duties of his Circuit in the Court of Appeals, and on his Circuit. Will any one answer?  
Frederick Citizen.

**A NOBLE SENTIMENT.**—"I look," said Doctor Channing, "with scorn upon the selfish greatness of this world, and with pity on the most gifted and prosperous in the struggle for office and power, but I look with reverence on the obscurest man, who suffers for the right—who is true to a good, but persecuted cause."

#### PRICE CURRENT.

July 3, 1837.

**GRAIN.**—There have been no imports of foreign grain this week. Sales of good to very prime red German have been made at \$1.80 a \$1.70. A lot of very superior German white, about 7000 bushels, was sold this week at \$1.80, and about 5000 bushels, a part of the same cargo, but not in such good condition, at \$1.75.

**CORN.**—On Tuesday sales of yellow were made at 95 cents, and white at 95 cents, but since then the receipts have been very large, and prices fell to 84 a 95 cents for yellow, and 90 a 91 cents for white, which are the prevailing rates to day.

**WHEAT.**—The last sale of Maryland was at 87 1/2 cents.

**OATS.**—Are rather more abundant. Sales yesterday and to-day at 50 a 51 cents.

#### STEAM MILL AT EASTON POINT.

The proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure of informing the public and the friends of the establishment, that they have attached to the Mill a CORN CRUSHING MACHINE, (those persons therefore who may wish to have their Corn Crushed in the Fall (or plaster of Paris ground,) we assure it can be done in the best manner, with great dispatch and little cost to the Customers, compared with the great advantage derived from longish stock in that manner. They also take the liberty of informing the public that their machinery for cleaning and manufacturing wheat into flour, is in complete order. Any individual sending one hundred or more bushels of wheat to the mill, can have it ground and put up in the best order for market without any other charge than the ordinary toll for grinding.

#### BOOKS.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a variety of School and other Books, such as Histories, Geographies, Atlases, Grammars, E. Readers, Introductions, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Arithmetics, Bonycastle's Memorabilia, Slates and Slate Pencils, Plain & Ruled cap Paper, Plain and copy post letter Paper, and a variety of other Books too tedious to mention. All of the above will be sold low for cash. Trustees of primary Schools would do well to give him a call and ascertain his prices, and they cannot help from purchasing of him as he will furnish them very low by the dozen. Books of any description that I have not on hand will be furnished by giving me four days notice.

—Cash given for Regs.

CHS. ROBINSON.

July 4

#### NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale the land which he at present occupies together with the tenements thereon, situated at the Hole in the Wall; it consists of 60 or 70 acres of good improved land upon which are four dwellings, and necessary outbuildings, including a store house.

Also, the adjoining land, consisting of 125 acres more or less, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, and has on it a comfortable dwelling and the requisite outbuildings.

If the above property is not sold on or before the first of September next it will be offered for rent on reasonable terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH P. HARRIS.

#### Farmer's Bank of Maryland. BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, July 4 1837.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors, for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

July 4 (G.)

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, 1st July 1837.

A. Atkinson Isaac	Kelly Zueberlin
B. Leonard	L. Leonard
Bromwell Jeremiah	Leaverton Daniel
Benny Margaret	Maloney James
Benny Ellen	Mackey Elizabeth
Barrett James	Mullikin Philip
Barton Elizabeth	Murphy Margaret C.
Rev. Mr. Billup	Miller Levin
Bayard John	Mathews Ann
Borden Charles	Newman Wm. 59
Brown C.	Parrott Capt. G. W.
Cox Edward	Price James
Cheam Daniel	Roe Edward
Clark Miss C.	Roe Catharine
Clark William	Rice Elizabeth
Denny John	Rogers John
Dimond Elizabeth	Rubenson Mary E.
Ennell Henry	Rubin Robert W.
Emory John G.	S. Stewart James
F. Pickett Deenan	Spencer Elijah
Faulkner J. M.	Spencer Thomas J.
Fountain & Minor	Smith James L.
H. Harsh George	Scull Admira
Mr. Harris	Spy James
Hobbs Charles	Stuart Lydia
Hopkins Edward S.	T. T. T.
Hall David	Miss Teackle
Hussey William	Valliam Theodore
Jackson Charlotte	White Caroline
Kirby Frisby	Walk William B.
Kennard Betsy	Persons calling for letters will please to say advertised if on this list.

July 4 Sw

#### AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Otwell the residence of Col. N. Goldsborough, on Thursday the 28th day of June inst at 11 o'clock A. M.

A practical attendance of the members is requested.

By order, T. TILGHMAN, Secy.

June 27

#### WANTED.

TWO Negro Boys between the ages of 10 and 12 years, also a woman competent to sew and make a nurse. A guarantee will be given that they shall not be taken out of the State. A negro man is also wanted, for all which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to JAMES C. WHEELER, Easton Point.

June 27

#### WOOD.

Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber for wood delivered by his agent, the late Wm. Grayson, in the years of 1834-5, are requested to make payment for the same. All accounts, that remain unsettled on the first of August, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

T. TILGHMAN.

1st June 1837 Sw

#### NOTICE.

The Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture to order at short notice, wheat cradles of the natural growth of the wood well seasoned and warranted to save well. Persons wishing cradles will please to call as early as convenient.

He is also prepared to furnish at short notice, Flour, Bran, and other articles, which will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in this State or elsewhere.

June 6 1837 (Gowd)

#### TO HIRE.

A YOUNG WOMAN (a slave,) who can be recommended as a house servant. She will be hired by the month or for the remainder of the year; and may be had immediately. A home in the country will be preferred.

N. B. A servant who has been accustomed to COOKING, WASHING &c. is wanted for the remainder of the year. Apply to the Editor.

May 30 Sw

#### NEW FIRM.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his customers generally, that he has taken his son, Alexander and William into partnership with him, so that business will in future be carried on at the old stand under the name and firm of Samuel Mackey and sons; who solicit a share of the public patronage.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the undersigned on book account for six months or more are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

June 8, 1837. Sw

#### UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

A session of the Board of Trustees of the University of Maryland, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, for the purpose of filling the following vacancies in the Department of Physics:

The Chair of Surgery.

do Chemistry.

do Theory and Practice of Medicine.

do Midwifery and diseases of Women and children.

do Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

By order of the Board.

JOS. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Editors in this city and elsewhere who are requested to forward the names of the above to the Secretary of the University of Maryland.

June 27 1837

#### Cattle Show.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, That there be a Cattle Show, and Fair at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November 1837, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Cattle, Stocks, Implements and Domestic manufactures.

By order of the Board T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

Editors throughout the State, (friendly to the progress of Agriculture) are requested to publish the above notice.

June 30

#### New and Fashionable HAT STORE.

J. D. DUNCAN & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by J. B. Furbanks on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the Shoe Store of Messrs. Bateman & Co. where they are prepared to manufacture

#### FUR AND SILK

#### HATS, &c.

#### WHITE AND BLACK RUS.

#### SIA DITTO

of the best quality and most approved fashions. They solicit a share of public patronage, and from their experience in the business state themselves that they can give general satisfaction, and furnish work not inferior to that done in the cities and equal to any on the peninsula. J. D. Duncan (lately in the employ of Mr. E. Russell) having executed work in the best establishments in the city of Baltimore, will give his personal attention to the manufacture of Hats for the establishment which he guarantees for durability and neatness of manufacture.

June 20th

#### For Sale.

THE Dwelling and Store opposite the Court House in Easton at present occupied by Wm. C. Ridgway, is now offered for sale; if not sold before the 11th of July, it then will be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. There is a ground rent on the lot of \$250. The terms are one third cash, one third in three months and the balance in six months. For further particulars apply to JAS. C. WHEELER, Easton Point, June 20 1837. Sw

#### WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail

of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of May 1837, by Wm. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore; a negro woman, as a runaway, named REBECCA DORSEY; says she is free and was raised by Isaac Bowen, near Plum Point, dark complexion about 17 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high. Had on when committed an old straw bonnet, a light purple calico dress, white linen petticoat, and cotton under dress, striped linen frock and fine shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described negro girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden.

Baltimore City & County Jail.

May 30 Sw

#### WHEAT CRADLES

#### John B. Firbanks

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture to order at short notice, wheat cradles of the natural growth of the wood well seasoned and warranted to save well. Persons wishing cradles will please to call as early as convenient.

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N. B. Those persons indebted to the undersigned on book account for six months or more are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

June 8, 1837. Sw

#### THOMAS W. VEAZY, Governor of Maryland.

#### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An act to amend the constitution of the State, and to regulate the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that it be and it is the duty of the Governor, to call an election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that it be and it is the duty of the Governor, to call an election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that it be 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## PROSPECTUS

### OF THE

### United States Magazine

### AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon the questions of power and policy which so often distract, and upon which, unfortunately, are so frequently misapprehended, it is the utmost importance that the public should be fully and righteously informed; it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance. In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and executor of those cardinal doctrines of political truth which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chieftly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing enemies are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach. The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, interfering with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiased by partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Inter alia improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes, movements, &c.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unapproached before, and of very great importance in all classes, not only as affording a current and continued view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace, but also for record and reference through future years, the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party,

it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the able object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the Democratic party, as from others, the price of subscription is fixed as the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers. LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN. Washington, D.C. April, 1837.

### Easton and Baltimore Packet,

### SCHOONER

### EMILY JANE

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freighters intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Saml. H. Boney will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

Passage and fare \$2.00. The Subscriber expects in a very short time to supercede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connection with the present one.

The Public's Ob't Serv't. JOSHUA E. LEONARD (G)

### JOHN HENRY.

April 4, 1837.

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## Reform in the Medical World!

The subject is taken from a New Orleans paper.

MR. PRINTER—I send to you an extract of a letter from Doctor Green, on the subject of restoring health;—and among the many sicknesses that cause death—I know none that causes more, than the sickness called "CATCHING COLD"—therefore be pleased to publish his method of curing it.

S. C. DESASS.

Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N. Orleans.

December the 10th, 1836.

### DOCTOR GREEN'S

Method of curing the sickness—generally called

"CATCHING COLD"—

CURE—Keep the feet warm: Perspiring

water—and don't take any Physic.

NATURE—instructs for being thus timely

aided—will soon restore health.

NATURE

the PHYSICIAN

of all

PHYSICIANS

Must promptly be obeyed—and her voice

cheerfully listened to—if you want to be well.

D. L. GREEN—to S. C. DESASS.

THE EDITOR will consider it as not in

applicable to state, that from the above medical

man the Remedy for the restoration of

Hearing and Eye-Sight, is to be had—and

which—(without using any medicine) proves

successful, when the affliction is caused by nervous

weakness—as the remedy gives health

and strength to the whole nervous system—

but when the affliction is owing to other

causes—then medicine must be used.

N. B.—We are given to understand by our

neighbor, M. Desass, who was restored to

his hearing, that he sent per mail, free of

postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family

for the customary fee of 5 dollars, being

sent on to Reading and Bethlehem, Pa. where

the Doctor resides; and for any other sickness

help is sent, at the same time, without charge.

The fee pays for all—postage and all.

April 11. if.

Regularly published in Philadelphia

weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the

times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper,

entirely unconnected with party politics

and so arisanism, and zealously devoted to the

causes of literature, science and general intelligence,

as calculated to entertain and instruct every

branch of the domestic circle. Its

general contents are—Tales and Essays on

Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—

Sketches of History and Biography—Contribu-

tions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—

Notices of improvements in the

Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—

Articles on Music, the Drama and other

amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents,

&c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the

current News of the day, both foreign and do-

mestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having ac-

quired considerable experience in the newspaper

business, after a connection of several

years standing with one of the most popular

newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that

they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects

deserving of liberal patronage. They have

already secured for its columns, the aid of several

literary gentlemen of this city, and have

engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the

latest intelligence from Washington and Har-

burg, during the sessions of the state Legis-

lature and of Congress. They design also, in

the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal pre-

miums for literary articles, in order to secure

for their readers productions from some of the

best writers in the country. The works of

popular authors will occasionally be published

at length in the Chronicle, and no pains nor

expense will be spared to render the paper in-

teresting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have

already, or are about to furnish original arti-

cles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the follow-

ing.

D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq.

Col. T. L. McKenry, W. G. Clark, Esq.

John J. Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James M. Henry,

J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq.

## MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

19th day of May, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Caleb Shepherd admin-

istrator of Captain William Roe, late of

Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that

he give the notice required by law for credi-

tors to exhibit their claims against the said

deceased's estate, and that he cause the same

to be published once in each week for the space

of three successive weeks, in one of the news-

papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing

is truly copied from the minutes

of proceedings of Talbot county

Orphans' Court, I have hereunto

set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed,

this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord

eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That the subscriber of Talbot county, has ob-

tained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot

county Maryland letters of administration on

the personal Estate of William Roegate of

Talbot county deceased. All persons having

claims against the said deceased's estate are

herby warned to exhibit the same with the

proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber or

leave them at the Registers office with Mr. J.

B. Price on or before the 23rd day of Novem-

ber next, otherwise they may be excluded by

law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May,

eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

CALEB SHEPHERD Adm'r.

of William Roe, deceased.

May 23 3t

## The Steamboat

REQUIRING some adjustment and paint-

ing her running will be suspended, after

her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next

the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of

April, when she will resume her regular

routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 23

## MARYLAND.

REQUIRING some adjustment and paint-

ing her running will be suspended, after

her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next

the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of

April, when she will resume her regular



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1837

VOL. III. No. 28

## NEW SERIES.

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

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cent.  
per annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.  
All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

## POETRY.

### THE LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

The romantic story of Kate Killarney is too well known to need repetition. It is said she cherished a visionary passion for O'Donoghue, an enchanted chieftain, who haunts those beautiful lakes, and to have died a victim of "folly, of love, and of madness."

Why doth the maiden turn away  
From voice so sweet, and words so dear?  
Why doth the maiden turn away  
When love and flattery woo her ear?  
And rarely that enchanted strain  
Whisper in woman's ear in vain,  
Why doth the maiden leave the hall?  
No face is fair as her's is fair,  
No step has such a fairy fall,  
No azure eyes like her's are there.  
The maiden seeks her lonely bower,  
Although her father's guests are met;  
She knows it is the midnight hour,  
She knows the first pale star is set,  
And now the silver moonbeams awake  
The spirit of the haunted lake.  
The waves take rain-bow hues, and now  
The shining train are gliding by,  
The chieftain lifts his glorious bow,  
The maiden meets his lingering eye.  
The glittering shapes melt into night;  
Another look, their chief is gone,  
And chill and gray comes morning's light,  
And clear and cold the lake flows on;  
Close, close the casement, not for sleep,  
Over such visions eyes but weep.  
How many share such destiny,  
How many, lured by fancy's beam,  
Ask the impossible to be,  
And pine, the victims of a dream.

### HAPPINESS—A PICTURE

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER  
A green vale, and an humble cot  
Embowered in vines and spreading trees;  
Before the door a verdant plot,  
And flowers whose perfume loads the breeze;  
Upon the grass, those flowers among,  
Glad as the winds that thither stray  
A group of children, fair and young,  
Their cheeks are flushed with play.  
Midway the two small rooms between,  
(For only two hath cot like this,)  
Spectator of the joyous scene,  
And sharer of the heart-felt bliss,  
A white-haired grandam, on her knees  
Her knitted lace neglected now;  
She fairly strains her eyes to see,  
Her specs pushed to her brow!  
A smile upon her withered cheeks,  
On each a glistening tear-drop lies;  
Her lips apart—she thoughtless speaks,  
And harder strains her filmy eyes.  
An anguish'd cry!—she quickly sprung,  
The sufferer's head was on her breast;  
A bee's tiny foot had stung,  
On clover-blossom prest.

### AN AMERICAN REBECCA.

The noble courage displayed by Scott's Rebecca, in his novel of Ivanhoe, when she stood upon the tower from which she declared she would precipitate herself if followed by the villain who desired to rob her of her honor, has been more than shaded by the sacrifice of a young girl, near Hartford, Conn.

The facts are given us by a gentleman, and are as follows:—The son of a respectable paper maker one day, a few weeks ago, finding the young girl alluded to, at the dinner hour in the upper room of the paper mill entered, and endeavored to accomplish his Tarquinian purpose, when the girl sprung from his grasp, and approached the edge of the scuttle which opened into two chambers beneath, a distance of thirty feet. The cowardly miscreant was about advancing to secure the heroine again, when she exclaimed:—"Dare, sir, to advance one step toward me, and my death be on your head. I free myself by jumping down these stairs." The villain approached but a step, the girl dashed herself forward, falling through the two stories and breaking her ribs in the most horrible manner. Such devotion should be immortalized—such an instance of self-sacrifice should be hailed with the highest admiration. It is perhaps needless to add that the young man paid dearly for his attempt, to the amount of \$3000.—World.

The editor of the Boston Eglantine advertises for a convenient room in the almshouse for himself and publisher, till the subscribers get ready to "look over."

The best way to deal with most slanderers is not to notice them; nine times out of ten they will die quicker than you can kill them.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### LOVE, REVENGE, AND LOYALTY

Napoleon's brothers were fond of the wife of a captain of the Imperial guard, when the husband unexpectedly came in and surprised the guilty pair. His jealousy overcoming his prudence, he drew his sword when the thoughtless waiting maid, who had given him admission and followed close to his heels, placed herself between the irritated husband and his victim, and not knowing how to parry the mortal blow, exclaimed, "Stay, this is the Emperor's brother!"

The announcement, confirmed by perceiving the physiognomy of—, who turned round, appalled the captain. He hesitated; his wife screamed out, people came in, and—seized and shut himself up in another room. The new Vulcan rushed towards the door, and roared out to the embryo god of war—"You shall not quit this place until you have pledged your word of honor that you will give me satisfaction for this injury. The Prince gallantly accepted the challenge, and it was settled that the meeting should take place next morning.

The report of this adventure was in an hour afterwards, transmitted to the private cabinet of the Minister of the Police. His Excellency ordered his carriage, and proceeded immediately to the Tuileries, and having obtained admittance to his Majesty, requested his commands as to what steps should be taken.

"Why," said Napoleon, "whoever has drawn the wine must drink it. To insult a captain of my old guard—a surly fellow, too—I know the whole story. He is a very brave man."

"But, sire, a brother of the Emperor cannot accept a challenge."

"Very true; but by all that is bad, why did he not address himself to the wife of one of our Generals?—Ninety out of a hundred would have said to him,—Many thanks to you, Prince, when will your Imperial highness condescend to return? But an obscure captain does not understand matters in the same way as a courtier. Men of their class are supporters to the throne, but not the Prince's friends. . . . Let the injured husband be ordered to attend me."

Then, as if regretting that he had indulged in so severe a sarcasm, he said hold of the ministers buttonhole, and said to him in a bantering tone of voice, "When I spoke of those who would ask no better than to re-enact the part of Siseac Bureau, of happy memory, I was wrong in only alluding to military men, I ought to have included my civil household; even the Council of State, and Ministers to boot."

The Minister of Police proceeded to execute his order. The captain presented himself with a pale and dejected countenance, bearing how ever the impress of inflexible severity.

"Captain," said Napoleon, "I sent for you on a matter of great importance. I want you to understand that blood only can wipe away so deep an injury; but you would have to slay the brother of Napoleon—of your sovereign! This would not be allowed; neither would you go through the jugglery of cork balls. In short, you have been made to suffer what you formerly inflicted on some one else."

"But, sire," said the captain, "I have understood me? I forbid the duel, and I in person demand the pardon of my brother; if this does not satisfy you—sire, you will have to deal with me. Let us draw and settle the matter between us."

The officer burst into tears like a child, and fell at the feet of the Emperor, who hastened to raise him from the ground.

"Ah, sire," said he, "though you do not repair my injured honor, you distinguish me above all earthly mortals. I release your brother from his pledge; the Minister of War will please accept my resignation."

"Assuredly not, captain; he should do no such thing; heroes such as you should only die in the field of battle."

Immediately after this conversation the captain departed to join his regiment. No mark of favor was granted him at the moment, but care was taken to promote him as soon as his right of seniority gave him a title to advancement. The Emperor was so solicitous on this subject, that the captain was in 1814 a Colonel, and a commander of the Legion of Honor.

Napoleon then sent for his brother, whom he reprimanded, and at last said to him with a smile, "Men in your position should only court a woman with the previous consent of her husband."—Cambaceres.

### BEAUTY.

The following is an extract from Dr. Huxley's address before the Boston Phrenological Society, and contains a beautiful idea, on a beautiful subject, beautifully expressed.

"Most heartily do I agree with the sage who said, with a sigh—Well, philosophers may argue and plain men may fret, but beauty will find its way to the human heart." And it should be so, for so hath the Creator wisely and kindly ordained it. He hath vouchsafed to man the faculty of perceiving beauty. He hath made the perception a source of delight to him, and he hath filled the earth, the sea, and the skies, with bright and beautiful objects, which he may contemplate and admire. Else, why is the earth, and every thing upon it, so varied of form, so full of beauty of outline? Why are not the hills, the rocks, the trees, all square? Why runneth not the river canal-like to the ocean? Why is not the grass black? Why cometh the green bud, the white blossom, the golden fruit, and the yellow leaf? Why is not firmament of a leaden changeless hue? Why hang not the clouds like sponges in the sky? Why the bright tints of morning, the splendor of noon, the gorgeous hues of sunset? Why, in a word, does the great firmament, like an ever-turning kaleidoscope, at every revolving hour present to man a new and beautiful picture in the skies? I care not what I shall be answered that these and all other beauties, whether of sight and sound, are the results of arrangements for other ends; but, for it is enough for me that a benevolent God hath so constituted us, as to enable us to derive pleasure and benefit from them; and, by so doing, he hath made it incumbent upon us to draw from so abundant a source."

## REFORM.

There are many persons, who insist that no reform is necessary in the Judiciary of our State. But a short time has elapsed, since we exhibited a tabular statement showing that the Judiciary of our State, was more expensive in proportion to our population and territory, than that of any other State in the Union. This alone would be a sufficient cause, for reorganizing that branch of our Government, but there is to be added to this another cause. It appears that under the present system the Judges of Courts can vacate their seats for a time at pleasure, even in the midst of a Session of the Court, and without regard to the inconvenience or injury sustained, by persons having business in Court, the speedy completion of which depends upon the presence of a judge. They can also, it appears, hold two offices under the State Government and draw the salaries attached to each, when it is morally impossible, they can perform the duties of more than one.

We will illustrate this, by citing instances that have come to our knowledge, premising that in mentioning names, we do it not for the purpose of attacking individuals, or from disrespect to the gentlemen, whose public we have a right to scan, but simply to prove the correctness of our allegations against a system that we honestly believe needs reform.

The Hon. John Buchanan, as we have in another article stated, draws from the public annually \$2,500, as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of one of the Judicial Districts of the State. This we imagine would in any State of the Union be considered liberal salary, even if all the time of the person employed was occupied with his public duties. And it would naturally be expected that upon all occasions when the duties of the station required his presence, he would be found at his post. One of the duties of the Chief Judge of the highest tribunal in Maryland, is to preside over that Court. It is now in session, but the Chief Judge is absent, in virtue of another appointment by the Executive of State under which he is to receive \$5000 while his salary as Chief Judge is continued without diminution. Is not this making the office of a Judge a sinecure temporarily at least, if not permanently? And is it not in direct violation of the spirit of our institutions which prohibits sinecures, and strives to prevent two offices being held by one person, lest in performing the duties of one, he should neglect those of the other, to the great loss and detriment of that public who employ and pay him? The answer to the questions are simple, and the subject can be comprehended by every mind.

We have another instance to cite, which occurred during the session of our Court, to show that under the present Judicial system, it is not incumbent on the Judges to attend to their duties when matters of private concern demand their attention, or at least is not so considered. The Hon. Thomas B. C. Anan, one of the associate Judges, some three or four years prior to the adjournment of the Court at this place, vacated his seat for the purpose of acting as an arbitrator, in some case in Harford County, in consequence of which, we have been informed on good authority, several Chancery cases were compelled to be laid over to the next session of the Court. The Chief Judge being absent also, there was but one Judge on the bench,—the Hon. Abraham Shriver, who we believe is always at his post. It was contemplated no doubt by the framers of our Constitution, when establishing the present Judicial system, that justice should be administered without delay. But it will be discovered that in the case above cited, several persons were sent from Court, to wait the laws delay for five months. Is there not something wrong in this matter? And will the people not attend to it? We feel assured they will.—Frederick Citizen.

### EFFECTS OF HALEY'S COMET.

This comet, although only of late celebrity, may be traced with every degree of probability to a period of 130 years before Christ, as being the first time it was observed. In 1220 its appearance was attended with the most extraordinary circumstances; during that year the heat was intense, with great inundations. In the spring of the following year the Mediterranean was frozen, and goods were conveyed across in carts. This comet so organized, the atmosphere, that a year or two afterwards there was thunder and lightning for 16 successive days. At its next return, in 1306, the Baltic Sea was frozen over for 14 weeks between the Danish and Swedish Islands. In 1445, its next appearance, there was great rain, inundation, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburg to Denmark during the following winter. Its next appearance was near the year 1531. Rome, Antwerp, and Lisbon suffered from inundations; and a flood is recorded to have taken place in England, extended from Somersetshire to Norfolk. The summer was intensely hot; yet on the 12th of June there was frost, and the succeeding winter intensely cold. We now approach the last appearance of the comet, and let philosophers judge if it has its effects on the atmosphere, the unusual cold temperature of the summer, and the exceedingly wet and stormy autumn, which has rendered the result of the latter harvest extremely doubtful, and has so organized the atmosphere that the approaching winter, I have no doubt, will be intensely cold.

Correspondent of the Caledonian Mercury 1836.

We get fond of the very defects of the woman we love, as we do of chocolate and tobacco, though horribly unpalatable at first.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—It may not be within the knowledge of all our readers, that Louis Philippe, the citizen King of the French nation, was at one time a schoolmaster in Haddonfield, in this country.

A Roarer.—One of our up river friends, who sat down to supper at a tavern in Easton, a few evenings since, used up the following at a single sitting:

16 cups of coffee, 3 pip loaves of bread, a tolerable sized fried shad, the largest portion of a four pound steak, a saucer of beets, two large pickles, together with butter, salt, &c., and all for 25 cents! Really the way he kept it up was nobody's business but the land lord's! P. S.—No physician sent for during the night.—Easton Argus.

## ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

"Among those the most remarkable, was a venerable old man, whose bonnet figure, thin white hair, high wrinkled forehead, and weathered complexion bespoke the extremity of age, yet his manners were firm, and he never forgot for a moment, the calm propriety of his demeanour. By his side stood a woman now no longer young, but retaining much of the former days. She stood erect, and supported without effort the arm of the old man, who leaned heavily upon hers. The other rested upon the neck of a fair young girl—a mere child—not apparently more than ten years old, whose fair swollen eyes were fixed on her mother's face, with sad and touching melancholy of childish grief. They spoke not much together, once, as the wagon stopped near where I stood, I heard the old man murmur words of patience and encouragement to his companion; as he spoke she turned her eyes towards the child—the gaze on that young face, and all a mother's love beamed in her eyes—the trial was almost too great—her lip quivered—her face grew more deadly pale, but in a moment, by strong efforts, she banished from her look every appearance of weakness. She raised her eyes to heaven,—her lips moved and then as if her prayer had been answered she turned a bright and smiling look on her little innocent, smoothed back the curling hair that clustered around that lovely forehead, and the mother impromptu one long fond kiss on the brow of her child.

The wagon passed on, and I inquired the name of the victim whose appearance had so interested me. It was Malesherbes—the honest and able minister—the undaunted advocate—the kind and true friend of Louis Capet—accompanied by his daughter the marchioness Rocambo, and her child, about to die upon the scaffold! But the child?—Surely they would not murder the child? And why not? The old man's crime was his innocence and purity of character,—how then could the child escape? The wagon was drawn before the guillotine, and all was soon ready for the first execution. Malesherbes stood nearest the steps, and was about to descend, when a savage voice cried out, "the child first!" The old man would have remonstrated, but his child checked him—"is but for a moment,"—she raised the child in her arms, and herself handed it to the executioner. The little creature, frightened by the savage looks of the man, cried out, "don't leave me—come with me—don't leave me!" "I will not leave you, my child—I will be with you in a moment." The child was pacified, and the mother turned to ward the aged parent and braid her face in his neck; he bent forward, until his white hair flowed over his shoulders. Thus they saw nothing—yet they were so near that they must have heard the jerk of the string that loosed the ponderous axe—and its clatter as it fell. A strong shudder shook the form of the mother; but when the executioner called out, "Now for the woman," she raised her placid face from her father's neck, kissed his cheek and said a brief moment, farewell my father! She stepped with a light firm tread from the wagon, mounted the scaffold, and in a moment she was with her child.

Malesherbes came next; he had summoned all his energies for the last scene in his life's drama, and played it nobly. Never in the proudest days of his power had the minister looked or moved with a loftier dignity. With a wave of the hand he repulsed the rude advance of one of the guards, who would have assisted his descent from the wagon. Self-sustained in body as in mind, he advanced slowly to the scaffold—even the fiends allowed the old man to place himself unassisted on the platform. They would have bound him, but he gave a forbidding look—it was enough; the executioner retired—the plank was pushed forward—and for a moment, the old man must have seen in the basket below, the heads of his children. The additional pang, if it was one, was short—the executioner jerked the string, and all was over.

ON THE QUALITY AND GROWTH OF WHEAT.  
Colonel Le Comteur, of the 1st Regiment Royal Jersey Militia, has recently published a little work that proves the writer to have made, and to be making, a most exemplary use of the happy interruption of war, and to be promoting like an excellent citizen, the arts of peace and the means of internal support and strength. The work is "on the varieties, properties, and classification of wheat," and the details are the results of the writer's own experiments on his own property.

Colonel Le Comteur mentions that among these varieties there are some that will thrive better than others in the particular soils and situations adapted to each, all over the kingdom; that one ear of a superior variety, sowed grain by grain and suffered to tiller apart, produced 34 lbs. of wheat; whereas another ear, of an inferior sort treated in the same manner, produced only 1 lb. 10 oz.—a proof of the paramount importance of selecting the most productive and farinaceous sorts for seeds, the profit of sowing one, and the loss resulting from the other, being manifest.

The writer remarks that his attention was directed to this important subject by professor La Gasca Curator of the Royal Gardens at Madrid; that five years since he accidentally saw about 80 distinct sorts of wheat, growing in a nursery garden in Jersey, some 7 feet high, some only 4, the ears of some being three, others 6 inches long; and that the professors explained their nature to him. He requested the professor to visit his crops, considering them to be as pure and unmixed as those of his neighbours. To the writer's dismay the professor drew from three fields twenty three sorts—some white wheat, some red, some liver coloured, some spring wheat, some dead ripe, the corn shattering out, some ripe some half, some in milky state, and some green. He thereupon became convinced that "no crop in that state could either produce the greatest weight of corn, give the largest quantity of flour, or make the best or lightest bread, such as would be produced from a field in an equal and perfect state of ripeness. He then selected the best and most productive sorts of wheat, and secured fourteen sorts which he afterwards cultivated with great

care and success showing the great profit resulting from this care and selection, and arguing on the immense consequence to the country, if attention to this subject could be made a national object. The moles by which Colonel Le Comteur proceeded and succeeded occupy the remaining portions of the volume.

A tear is an oath in the sight of heaven, to repent and reform.

Physicians are the nut-crackers used by angels to get our souls out of the shell which surrounds them.

In Ohio there is every prospect of a plentiful harvest.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.—The Emperor of China has issued a decree, forbidding any of his subjects to part with any specie in payment to a Barbarian for opium or other goods.

SOLITUDE SWEETENED.—One of our exchange papers announces the marriage of Mr. James Sweet to Miss Julia Ann Solitude.

MEASURES NOT MEN.—Married, at Washington, Mr. Joseph Peck to Miss Amelia Bushel.

The Providence Journal supposes that a part of the next generation will be half Jews and half bushes.

The money market in New York is becoming easier, capitalists finding it difficult to find employment for their means in the discount of business paper, the quantity of which has diminished.

The amount of specie sent to Europe by the 1st of July packets is said not to be as large as usual.

A public meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster, who are in favor of electing him to the office of President of the United States, is to be held in New York on Wednesday, for the purpose of recommending his nomination.

The Hon SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD, of New Jersey, was unanimously elected President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, to supply the place of Mr. McLane.

By baby by.—"I guess you mean to bring up that young one to be pretty sharp at a bargain" said a fellow to a woman who was rocking and singing with all her might to a "little responsibility."

"Why," said she: "Cause you keep howling 'by low baby, by low baby,' into his ears, all the time."

A man will sometimes put his wife into a passion to make her appear more interesting, and smile at her tears, because they render her more beautiful.

MR. INGERSOLL'S SPEECH.

We give the following extract from an address made by Mr. INGERSOLL, at a meeting of the people in the Third Congressional District, in which he is the prime mover in the anti-slavery cause.

The most absorbing topic of the day is that one thing needed—money. There have been times to try men's souls, as we learn, but these are the times to try men's breeches pockets.

The first thing I have to say of such a crisis, is to be of good cheer, not to be discouraged. The banks have shut up as much of our money as they could get hold of, and will not let us touch or see it. By so doing, they spread panic throughout the country, so that all the rest of the money (except that cloaked by the banks) is tied away in the woolen stockings of all the old women of both sexes; and there eighty millions of good hard money vanish. Then the banks and their partisans say, "there you see what your Jackson experiment has come to; all the specie has gone; your Benton lambing is all over; there is no hard money to be seen." To be sure there is none because, by locking up some, and securing away the rest, they have driven it all from circulation. "You are all ruined," say they; "Jackson and democracy have ruined us. My friends some of us here to night, such as General Duncan and others, have seen worse ruin than this, and yet the country survived it! The last bank suspension was in time of war, with the enemy at our doors. We were ruined then, just as now, and a great deal worse. Madison, since defied by some of those who, I am assured, will vote for Mr. Naylor, was then denounced by them as a tyrant, monster, to let Bonaparte. All this is now said by those of Jackson, and a great deal more; yet that ruin came to great glory and prosperity. So will this ruin. I am no prophet, but venture to predict that two years hence those hard, dull times, will be looked upon as the happiest day in our lives; they are the overcast day of bright and better days. We must not be discouraged. These ruins are not so bad as the run-makers describe them. There is a great deal of ruin in some things, but as was said, they don't stay ruined. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies; the medicine is bitter, but health will come of it; we shall be well again, and much better for getting rid of these four humors.

Mr. Pelz spoke of our foreign debt, and stated it largely, but not so large as he might. The banks have involved us, besides the commercial debt of sixty millions he mentioned, in a stationary stock debt of not less than one hundred millions of dollars more to European creditors, mostly English. And who is to pay these enormous debts? Not those who contracted them. No. Not the merchants, bankers, speculators, and others of that terrible ten thousand who are to march from Wall street, all armed in buckram from Manchester, in Manchester buckram, under the command of a personage whose name reminds one of the Spectre circular, and detrone our little Van at Washington. Oh no. These are not the paymasters. These are the fighting men, the bloody fist stockings; the topings of bank hours; the dragons of discounts, the legion that always spend half a crown out of sixpence a day, and borrow the sixpence! These heroic patriots will pay nothing. They are above that. Their debts are to be paid by the work, the sweat, the sinewy arms, and the daily toil of the people, who never keep accounts at banks, never get discounts, never speculate in labor, but labor, yes, my friends, mother earth and

father labor, American agriculture and American manufactures must pay these graceless foreign debts of the extravagant and dissipated children of what is called commerce, but is in fact warring. The soil and the wages of day labor, the working men must pay for the idle men. I disclaim all unworthy and odious contrasts between any other classes. The speculators are not the rich, far from it. They are poor in every thing like property, industry and patriotism. They run the community in debt, over head and ears in debt, and then threaten Government, that if it does not release them they will demolish it.

It was a glorious sound of the voice of the majesty of the people, when, without distinction of party, not politicians, working men, men with brawny arms and warm hearts—when such a voice issued from twenty thousand freemen at the meeting in Independence Square, declaring to all mobs of gentlemen that there are ten or ten thousand of the common people ready at a moment's warning—ten or ten thousand to one of the speculating gentry, always ready to maintain the peace, to uphold the laws, and to even their money will pay these debts. They must be worked out by time, frugality and hard work.

What is the matter with the banks? What is our present position? They have the *manuscript*; stimulated too high, until they now lie sprawling on their backs, crying for mercy. And what should the people do? If you saw a man lying sick of intoxication, you would not cut his throat, trample on him, crush him to death as he lay. That would be wrong. But on the other hand, are we to be frightened by his cries? To be afraid to touch him? No! Let us handle the crisis without fear. We did not make it. It made itself. It has made itself most fortunately to our hands. The usurpers are down; they have fallen by their own excesses; by nothing of ours. There they lie, and we have, most providentially, an opportunity of righting ourselves, without destroying them. But shall we not deal with them, as Friends say, for their buckled? Shall we not lecture them? Shall we not put them under proper restraints for the future? Prevent their renewing their mischievous propensities. To be sure, take advantage of this fortunate disaster, (if I may so express it,) to work intolerable evils. (If we take up a drunkard in the streets, we do not license and encourage him to resume his career of dissipation, but do what we can to make him a temperate and useful citizen. The banks are no ground into our system that it is impossible, perhaps, without great public suffering, to root them out all at once. But we must, and we should set their house in order, and ours too.

And how is this to be done? By another national discount bank? Such may be the decree of Wall street and Walnut street. But the people are against it. The President is pledged against it. It is impracticable, and it ought to be; for it would only make all worse. For one, I desired its removal. But it is deluged—by suicide, as I think, and there is an end of it. The State banks would be worse still, much worse. We must find remedies without any banks. We have had enough, and too much of that dose, and can bear no more of it. The States and their Union must be divorced from banks of discount and circulation altogether. They have had their day, as Acres in the play said of damns they have had their day. Hard money days are coming. There are now eighty millions of it in the country; nearly three times as much as there was when the late Bank of the United States was most flourishing and powerful. All that is wanting to float these stranded eighty millions, is to launch them once more, to launch them on the clear waves of public confidence, not on the shallow and turbid pools, the stagnant, striking and poisonous waters of credit, the bubbles of muddy discount, the fluctuating jets of artificial and insufficient ponds. Not the Federal Government gathers forty millions a year into its treasury. By the simplest process, the simpler the better, without any bank, discount or treasury bank, Congress can distribute the public dues, in coin or its unquestionable equivalents, without difficulty. We have been welded to banks, and like many husbands, henpecked by these audacious spouses. We must be divorced from them. Indeed we are; for they are, if not quite dead, at any rate so crippled by their own folly, by a lie of assumption, intoxication and extravagance, that we are free to do as we think proper without them. They will never be able to give us trouble again, if we take advantage of this lucky crisis to—what put them to death? No, but put them where they ought to be, in their proper places. Do not let us hurt them. There they lie—there let them lie till they rise by their own means. No violent or harsh treatment on the one hand; no fears of these domestic tyrants on the other. Our course is plain: be just and fear nothing. I cannot close without calling attention to the glorious, popular, majestic meeting in Independence Square; especially their resolution encouraging the new President to persevere in the hard money policy, with the assurance that the people will support him. Ay, will they, it follows in that path, the noble footsteps of that illustrious pioneer, the President who went before him, and always carried the people with him. He said to me once, in the former crisis, that the towns might be against him; but the first cross road he came to, Mr. Ingersoll, said the old soldier, "soon as you get among the yeomanry, my support be theirs, and it goes all through the country." Let Mr. Van Buren be encouraged with the same voice of popular, of hard working support, and set on it, with it, and for it, and all will soon be well.



A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE ORIGIN OF BANKING, ITS INTRODUCTION INTO THIS COUNTRY, AND THE SUBJECTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

No. 1. (CONTINUED.)

In the forty-fourth number of the *Federalist*, Mr. Madison (no better judge of the matter) holds the following explicit language, expressly negative of the power of the States to issue a "paper currency." "The extension of the prohibition to bills of credit must give pleasure to every citizen in proportion to his love of justice, and his knowledge of the true springs of public prosperity. The loss which America has sustained since the peace, from the pestilential effects of paper money on the necessary confidence between man and man; on the necessary confidence in the public councils; on the industry and morals of the people; and on the character of republican government, constitutes an enormous debt against the States chargeable with this unadvised measure, which must long remain unsatisfied; or, rather, an accumulation of guilt which can be expiated no otherwise than by a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of justice of the power which has been the instrument of it. In addition to these persuasive considerations, it may be observed, that the reason which has induced the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulating coin, prove with equal force that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium in the place of coin. Had every State a right to regulate the value of its coin, there might be as many different currencies as States, and thus the intercourse between them would be impeded; retroactive alterations in its value might be made; and thus the citizens of other States be injured, and animosities be kindled among the States themselves. The subjects of foreign powers might suffer from the same cause, and hence the Union be distracted. And embroiled by the indiscretion of a single member. No one of these mischiefs is less incident to a power in the States to emit paper money than to coin gold and silver. The power to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, is withdrawn from the States on the same principles with that of issuing a paper currency."

The foregoing extract from the pen of one who had as much, if not more, to do with the framing of the constitution than any other man in the convention or country; whose capacity to understand was equal to any man with the exception of Jefferson, that the country has produced and whose peculiar situation to that invaluable instrument, being such as to bring him to understand the wishes of the people and their construction of it, is entitled to more confidence than any opinion that could possibly be given to the world. Mr. Madison was aware of the fact that the people were anxious that the Banking-system should not be considered as agreeable to Republican institutions, and has, therefore, called their attention to this important feature in the Constitution, urging them, in consequence thereof, to adopt it; as they would, under such an instrument be protected from the pestilential effects of paper money."

It is to be regretted that so many men find their way into the different State Legislatures who are not only by nature mentally incapacitated, but by their indolence and sloth, to make the investigations that are necessary, to come at a perfect knowledge of the important and weighty considerations that are daily presented to them, whilst assembled to legislate for the public good. Much, however, as this is to be regretted, that of those who are the most clamorous in their denunciations of the administration for what they term usury, and more distressing. Thousands of men there are, say, if you please, merchants too, who have not so much as even read the Constitution, much less consulted its commentators, or reflected upon its provisions; and yet, these very same men would denounce as Agrarians, Destructives and Jacobins, (terms, by-the-by, which they do not understand, but merely learn and chirp as parrots do,) those who would have the temerity to question the right of a State to create a Bank charter; whilst the defender of the Constitution tells them in roundly large letters, "that the power to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts is withdrawn from the States on the same principles with that of issuing a paper currency." Truly might this patriotic assertion that a prohibition against the States "issuing a paper currency" was such as to give pleasure to every citizen in proportion to his love of justice, and his knowledge of the true springs of prosperity." How maddening must it have been to him in his declining years to daily learn of the perversion of an instrument upon which the wisdom of the greatest among the greatest had been expended to make it intelligible to the most inactive reader? He saw around him the evidences of the corruption which this instrument had produced, and no doubt blushed at the rapid strides that were being made by grasping monopolists to break down the industry and morals of the people.

Having given a sketch of the history of banks, with a short, but I hope perspicuous view of the power to create them, I shall proceed to give some information as to the effect they have upon the community, the principles upon which they are founded; and in the estimation of those who have made it their study. But before this is done it would be well to say a word or two upon what is money. How it is created, the quantity that is requisite for the business of a country, the character of the bills of exchange, and what is termed balance of trade.

Money is a standard, a measure which is established by law. It measures value, and ascertains it is the means by which in many instances, contracts are fulfilled. From its antiquity we may reasonably infer that it was in the earlier ages as at present, considered an article of great importance in regulating the exchanges and transactions of civilized life. It would be foreign to my purpose to enter into an investigation of its origin, my business being only to ascertain its essential nature and distinguishing marks. Among most of nations, civilized and savage, the precious metals have been selected as the proper medium by which labor could be represented. It possesses a double importance; its intrinsic value and the use of it as a medium. Dr. Adam Smith, in his *Wealth of Nations*, vol. 1, book 1, page 44, says "In all civilized nations, money has become the universal instrument of commerce by the intervention of which, goods of all kinds are bought and sold or exchanged for one another." "Hume in his incomparable work on Money, has in vol. 1, page 239, the following: "Money is not, properly speaking, one of the subjects of commerce, but only the instrument which men have agreed upon to facilitate the exchange of one commodity for another. It is not one of the wheels of trade, it is the oil which renders the motion of the wheels more smooth and easy." The latter definition seems to be more consistent with the true use and character of money than most of others that have been assigned to the word. It is important to recollect one fact, that among all na-

tions, before the institution of banking, money did possess in itself and in the estimation of those who used it as value apart from the credit which in all commerce necessarily exists to some extent between the contracting parties; thus the Greeks used oxen, the Spartans iron, the Romans salt, the Romans copper, and in India rice shell; and among modern nations, Virginia at one time measured value by Tobacco, being the staple product of that Colony. But in most all countries of improved civilization, gold and silver have been established as the measure of value. Some countries most interested in the adoption of such a system by England, were not so very active in doing it. England for instance, prior to the year 1782, recognized the precious metals merely as articles of merchandise.

"Thus we see that the precious metals possess an intrinsic value, for whatever article has been selected as money whether, where civilization had been, or among the rude and untutored savage, it always possessed a value of itself equal to that which was assigned it. Under this view of the case we can the more readily understand what the great Ed. Burke says upon the subject of money. "Real Money," says he, "can hardly ever multiply too much in any country; because it will always, as it increases, be the certain sign of the increase of trade, of which it is the measure, and consequently of the soundness and vigor of the whole body. But this paper money may and does increase without any increase of trade; may often when trade greatly declines, for it is not the measure of the trade of its nation, but of the necessity of its government; and it is absurd and must be ruinous, that the same cause which naturally exhausts the wealth of a nation, should likewise be the only productive cause of money." This doctrine, in my opinion, good sense, is certainly not so difficult to be understood as that of one, in his own account, much inferior to the immortal author of the sublime and beautiful "The Banks of the United States are always the strongest when they hold the least specie, and the country always the richest when it has the least gold and silver."

I wish to be particular in my definition of money, or rather, I wish to be understood, as many persons have jumbled in their head notions which have existence no where else, and use terms, such as credit, Bills of Exchange, &c. without having a better idea of their meaning, than those persons who suppose Schroe Tuesday dedicated to the eating of pancakes and fillets, I therefore shall give an extract from Raym. Political Economy, vol. 1, page 234, wherein is contained the opinion of Mr. Real, which he approves, believing it to combine all that is necessary to ensure, after what has been said, a knowledge of what is to be understood, and in fact, what is money? "Money to be capable of performing the function of a measure of value must have value in itself, and inseparable from it to the full amount of that for which it passes current. Paper never measures value. It acts merely as the representative of that which measures. Its own value must be measured and defined. It depends for the definition, or measure of its own value, totally on that of which it is no more than the representative or sign. Nor can it be depended upon, when separated or disconnected from, that which it represents, to continue the same for the shortest period. It is necessary, therefore, to have money of quite a different description from paper to act in the capacity of a measure of value."

Bullion (that is the metal in an uncoined state) is coined at the expense of the Government, which renders it an unprofitable business for any one to attempt to create it; as it is not the form of, or the stamp upon a piece of coin that gives it its value, but the metal itself. Season to commence with and man of and end the 20th of June—certaining its value by weight, that having been done by the Government. From this it will appear that it is utterly beyond the power of man to constitute coin without value, and though it may be in the power of government to alter the size of coin, they cannot alter its value, inasmuch as all know that which is half the size of a dollar composed of the same kind of material, is worth but half its amount. It would be therefore useless for any arbitrary or despotic prince to attempt to alter the value of coin; for the law of universal consent and the law of nature forbid it.

LIVINGSTON.

The Baltimore Sun of the 6th inst. contained a communication abounding in good plain sense, which after all is the best kind of sense. We take from the article the following extract and wish the reader to put it by the side of the whig doctrine that, "the country is always the richest when it has the least gold and silver," and then draw his own conclusions. "The people cannot err in this matter—Bull. Citizen."

"If a five dollar note arrives in one of our large cities, from a distant state, it is called uncurrent paper, and will not be changed or received by our banks; hence this bank note, however good it may be at home, must be shaved before it can be paid into one of our banks, or divided among two or more persons. This shaving may cost the owner of the note from one to ten percent or more. We will say every cent, or only twenty-five cents for every five it is shaved. If it passes rapidly, this shaving may become necessary several times every day; but we will say only once, the day, or three hundred times a year, from which moderate calculation it would require seventy-five specie dollars to keep one paper five dollar note in circulation for a single year! But if our paper friends think the above calculation yet too high, we will have their paper shaved only once a week; then it will cost the working-man only thirteen silver dollars to keep one five dollar paper note in decent circulating order for one year, and this is only one item of the numerous evils which the paper system has entailed on the industrious community. When the laboring man receives one of these five dollar notes on Saturday evening, for his week's work, he must have it shaved at a heavy discount, before he can purchase necessities for his family; hence by the paper system, an industrious laboring man can realize about seventy-five to eighty cents per day, by working from sunrise to sunset, whilst at the same time the officers of those banks can receive from two to ten dollars, for a few hours attention in each day, and all live under the protection of the same republican government."

From the Norfolk (Mass.) Argus:

Daniel Webster, the great bank missionary to the far West, in 1832, expressed the following sentiments with respect to the paper currency. They are the words of truth and soberness—notwithstanding the Sentinel says they are "the billingsgate of Loco Focism." When policy requires, the defender of the Constitution speaks with abhorrence of the paper money system, and declares himself a "hard money man"—but when he goes on an electioneering campaign, he prostitutes his powerful talents to the will of the Shylock broker Biddle, and holds forth right eloquently on the beauties of banking, and the necessity of creating a mammoth bank, to destroy the local institutions which his paper money friends have been so industriously establishing.

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more successful than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression, on the various and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government."

The following is the opinion of General Washington:

"I never have heard, and I hope I never shall hear, any serious mention of a paper emission in this State; yet such a thing may be in agitation. Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The former is the tool of the latter and often set to work suddenly and unexpectedly."

The following is an extract from a speech of Fisher Ames, delivered in Congress in 1787. It will show the opinion of a paper currency: "In spite of national beggary paper money has still its advocates, and probably, of late, its martyrs. In spite of national dishonor, the continental impost is still imposed with success. Never did experience more completely demonstrate the inequity of the one, and the necessity of the other. But in defiance of demonstration, knaves will continue to prosecute fools, and to keep a paper money factory alive. The fear of their success has annihilated credit, as their actual success would annihilate property."

Correspondence of the Boston Morning Post.

BALTIMORE, Md. June 20th, 1837.—The whigs of this Congressional District, are now hard at work to defeat the election of the Hon. Isaac McKim, and the Hon. Benjamin C. Harward, with the hope of effecting their purposes, have nominated a Mr. Ridgely, and Mr. John P. Kennedy, candidates for Congress. Mr. Ridgely know but little about, he is, however, a General of one of the regiments of this state, and as the whigs are opposed to all "Military Chiefs," and behold in them, from Miss Rachel Harrison, of the North Bend, down to Colonel Pluck, anything but "war, pestilence and famine," they have selected Gen. Ridgely for one of their candidates, and thus manifest a disposition to be consistent.

Mr. Kennedy is a "nice young gentleman"—is the author of a tariff report, and has given to the world a novel called "Swallow-Bait." The novel was swallowed through the agency of the Harpers, but whether the free electors of Baltimore District will swallow Mr. Kennedy as a candidate for Congress, is quite another question. Mr. Ridgely is a lawyer; as Mr. McKim is a merchant, they reject Messrs. McKim and Harward, and thus again manifest their entire consistency.

Gen. Duff Green is with us, and as he has been accustomed to be a leader, he does not work very kindly in the traces, since the "old wig" of the District, headed by Col. Isaac Munroe of the Patriot, and the Sargent Post of the Chronicle, have decided that he must play second fiddle to the party. Gen. Green says, that he plays Paganini or nothing, and "flares up" at the idea of a subordinate station. He grows at Mr. Kennedy, though he does not actually bark at him, and mutters something about the "Bloody Bill," "the odious tariff," and "the compromise." If Duff is not placed in a commanding position he will bolt.

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Mr. Webster was invited to visit this city when on his way to the west; but he could not think on "Hang me," said he, "if I commit any more suicides. Two years ago, or less, I was in a lowing as he has ought to have been nominated by the party. The "big wig" can't think so, no way any how and Isaac is admonished to keep cool, or "lose his hold a little." Things look amazingly equally among the Baltimore whigs, and I suppose they will be defeated most conclusively. If defeat should attend them, they will change their names, not their principles, and hereafter be known as the scull caps of Maryland.

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P. P. PUCKER.

THE ELECTION.

In examining the returns, it is gratifying to observe that Mr. Ingersoll received one of the largest democratic votes ever polled in the district, and under the circumstances, we are justified that no other nomination could have been better sustained. The multiplied slanders poured out upon Mr. Ingersoll were of no avail. The causes of our defeat are to be looked for elsewhere. A special election gave to the Bank party the power of concentrating their vast means upon a single district. They had all the pecuniary means requisite for their purposes; their arrangements were extensive and well matured, their organization perfect, and they had recourse, without scruple, to every and any means to secure the return of Mr. Naylor. The whig importations into the district were immense; their flying squadrons, from the first District from the city, and every quarter in which recruits could be obtained for the service.

Arrests were numerous during the day, and many were exposed and driven from the ground, but even this seems to have been foreseen, and care was taken that these losses should be repaired. Indeed, when it is considered what resources the Bank Whigs have at command, it speaks volumes for the stern integrity and unerring sagacity of the democracy of the Third District, that contending against such odds, they were defeated by a majority so meagre as the loss of the whig vote, our own being but little more than two hundred, out of near 10,000 votes polled and we are sure that had it not been for a defect of organization on our part, and from over confidence in our own strength, the cause of equal rights would have been triumphant. We had an abundance of zeal, but were somewhat deficient in method. Had we been less sure of success we would have succeeded, honestly and fairly, against the machinery of wealth and aristocracy.

But, as Mr. Ingersoll well remarks in his

speech published this morning, though beaten, we are neither disheartened nor dismayed. The partial triumph of whiggery are but the precursors of their general defeat. Our opponents are, therefore, wise in making the most of a temporary success. Democracy may meet with an occasional reverse; but it rises stronger from disaster, and is certain of ultimate success.

Let, then, the ensuing Fourth of July, the glorious anniversary of our independence, be the day for rallying of freemen, and for proclaiming aloud hostility to Bank Whiggery.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

THE ELECTION.

It will soon from the returns which we publish this morning, that the election of yesterday resulted in the success of Mr. Naylor, by about three hundred. We have not time, at this late hour, to enter fully into the causes which led to this result, but it may be as well to state that owing to the fact of its being a special election, the opposition were enabled to concentrate their corrupt influence upon a single point. Large numbers of persons were introduced by our opponents from other districts, whose votes turned the scale against us. This statement receives full confirmation, when it is known that many individuals were attempting to vote illegally were driven from the polls, and that a number were actually arrested.

By such means was the victory wrested from the hands of the democratic party, for it will be seen that the vote given yesterday for Mr. Ingersoll was considerably greater, in nearly all the districts than that received by Mr. Harper in 1836, and the aggregate vote was much larger.

ELECTION RETURNS.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Thursday, June 29, 1837.

INGERSOLL.		NAYLOR.	
Spring Garden,	300	403	
1st Ward	271	398	
2d "	217	199	
3d "	276	448	
Northern Liberties.			
1st Ward	182	468	
2d "	196	288	
3d "	170	360	
4th "	127	95	
5th "	305	410	
6th "	441	207	
7th "	486	228	
Kensington:			
1st Ward,	241	127	
2d "	204	141	
3d "	290	282	
4th "	280	151	
5th "	313	114	
Rose Hill,	132	maj.	
Oxford,	198	228	
Lower Dublin,	163	176	
Byberry,	49	81	
Moreland,	50	11	
Total,	4941	5072	
Naylor's majority,		231	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Comparative Returns—1836 and 1837.

1836.		1837.	
Northern Liberties, Ingersoll,	1852	Harper,	1771
Harper,	1771	Ingersoll,	1064
Spring Garden, Ingersoll,	300	Harper,	1011
Harper,	1011	Kensington, Ingersoll,	1328
Kensington, Harper,	1095	Harper,	223
Rose Hill, Ingersoll, maj.	132	Harper, maj.	78
Harper, maj.	78	Oxford, Ingersoll,	198
Oxford, Harper,	190	Harper,	8
Lower Dublin, Byberry & Moreland, Ingersoll,	226	Harper,	203
Harper,	203		—63
Ingersoll's increase over Harper's vote,		453	

From the Connecticut Times.

"The bills of the New York Banks are selling at a discount of twelve per cent! No one of the most devoted admirers of 'the paper currency' can any longer claim that the promises of the banks have not depreciated in value, since the banks have refused to redeem them. The paper of the banks has daily decreased in value since the banks stopped paying specie, and will continue to depreciate (if the policy of the whigs be pursued) until it will be of no greater value than the continental money in 1781. The whig claim paper as good enough to pay the wages of the day laborer, and to purchase the produce of the farmer—"the specie must be exported to relieve the Bank of England." If the foreign debts of the merchants must be paid before the banks will redeem their paper, it will be but a short time before their promises will be of little value. How will the "bill holder" relish the result of Mr. Biddle's scheme for relieving specie—the presentation of a merchant's bill, similar to the following—

"Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1789.

"Capt. A. McLane Bou't of W. Nicholas, 1 pair of boots \$500 00

6 3/4 yards of calico, at \$85 752 00

6 yards of chintz, at \$150 900 00

4 1/2 yards of moreen, at \$100 450 00

4 handkerchiefs, at \$100 400 00

8 yards quality binding, at \$4 32 00

2 skeins of silk 10 00

\$3,144 00

If paid in specie, \$3,108.

"Received payment in full.

For Wm. Nichols,

"JONA. JONES.

The above is a true copy of a bill, made out to Capt. Allen McLane, the father of the late Secretary of State, for the United States, at that time of the depreciation of continental money. That an equal depreciation of bank notes will be the result of the course which is now pursued by Nicholas Biddle & Co. cannot be reasonably doubted.

ANECDOTE OF JO. DAVIES.

Colonel Jo. Davies, of Kentucky, was a man of high character, and highly popular in his native state. He was a lawyer of great acuteness, and powerful eloquence, whose character was tinged with the eccentricities of genius. He was brave and chivalric in his feelings, and having joined the American army under Harrison, he fell at the battle of Tippecanoe; he was badly wounded, and he died of his wounds. At the time of his death he was one of the most popular men in Kentucky, and his memory is yet dearly cherished in his native state. Many anecdotes are preserved of this remarkable man—we lately met the following:

There was a difficult question to decide before the court of Kentucky, involving an important question in regard to the title of an estate. The case embraced a long concatenation of facts and sundry technical niceties. When the case was called a Kentucky hunter, with his musket and bird-bag, loaded, with

provisions, all equipped complete, entered the hall, and sat down among the lawyers. There was a grin on the faces at the bar, court, jury and spectators. He, all unconscious, took out his provisions and began to eat with the most perfect composure. The plaintiff rose and made a long argument. And who answers for the defendant? The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and rising, broke forth, in a torrent of eloquence that astonished the court and jury. Away went the plaintiff, law and evidence, and so complete was the disclosure that the opposite counsel made a most pitiful reply. The jury found a verdict for the defendant without retiring from their seats, when the court adjourned and invited the stranger to their lodgings; "No, I thank you gentlemen; and unless you will take a cold cut with me, I must be gone." So saying, he shouldered his musket, and with great sang froid departed. Such a man was Col. Davies.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

We have always believed that this vegetable is one of the most valuable that our agriculturists can turn their attention to, and we have before spoken of its virtues. For pie nothing surpasses it, in wholesomeness or delicatousness. Families that use this vegetable find their children uniformly robust and healthy. No one who has a patch of garden should be without it. This excellent vegetable has been cultivated in the vicinity of large cities in most countries where it has always found a ready demand as a market vegetable, and in private gardens it is always of the first consideration.

The Gardener's Magazine, speaking of the culture says, "It may be propagated either by seeds or cuttings. The seed may be sown early in the spring, on a west border in drills, eighteen inches apart, and managed in usual way of culture; the plants will be of a sufficient size to remove to a stationary bed in the month of October, which is the best time for planting rhubarb. The method I have generally followed and found to answer best in making new plantations, is by dividing the old roots and crowns in such a manner that each seed has one or more eyes."

There are several Banks in Montreal got up by Yankee speculators, who sell their notes in the States. It was lately proven before a magistrate that one of these had a capital of but \$100, and that was borrowed by the President on a six months endorsed note!

DEATH OF NATHANIEL MACON.—The venerable and virtuous NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina, is no more. The Warrenton Reporter of Saturday last contains the following announcement of his decease: "It is with feelings of deep regret we have to announce the death of the Hon. NATHANIEL MACON; departed this life at his residence in this county, on Thursday morning last, the 29th of June, in the 73d year of his age."

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—At an election held in Detroit, on the 13th inst. for Sheriff, the vote stood for the republican candidate, 1857, and only 304 for the whig party. The county portion of the United States will sustain the administration although the Atlantic commercial cities may all be against it.

TURNIPS should be sowed earlier this summer than they usually have been in many portions of the country.

GOOD SENSE.—There were about one hundred of the Anti Methodist ministers in attendance at the Annual Conference held in Nantucket last week. "Gentle" was the motto, and with restored to a state of purity conduct its functions; and although there were some "big wigs" and "small wigs" the result was a very good one.

ALABAMA.—Judge William H. H. Hutchings (V. B.) has been elected to the House of Representatives by a large majority over Jackson, (whig,) and fills the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. McKinley to the bench of the Supreme Court. The vote stood for Hutchings, 760—Jackson, 197; democratic majority, 563.

SPECIE MORE ABUNDANT.

THE MARKET.—Money stocks are working up. The highest price of specie is bringing it in from all directions, and the supply are getting large. There is no new features in the market for goods of any sort. Business is getting to look better.

NOTES BY THE GLOBE.—The above is from the last Journal of Commerce, and is very encouraging to the friends of a hard money currency, and to the foes of irredeemable paper.

DECISION AS TO JURISDICTION.—The Court of Appeals of this State have recently decided (says the Baltimore Gazette) that the Magistrate Courts established by a late act of Assembly in the several counties of the State, have not exclusive jurisdiction of prosecutions for assault and battery, but only concurrent jurisdiction with the County Courts.

Queer Mug.—A voter, sadly deficient in personal beauty, said to Sheridan, "Sir, I mean to withdraw my countenance from you."

"Many thanks for the favour," replied the candidate, "for it is the ugliest mug I ever saw."

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY."

We learn that information has been received at the War Department, that the States of New York and Indiana are prepared to pay in specie the interest due the 1st of July, on their State bonds, held in trust for Indians by that Department.

This measure cannot fail, under present circumstances, to reflect the highest honor on those States, and to give increased credit, both at home and abroad, to their securities.—Globe.

NEW APPOINTMENT—LAUNCH OF THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

We learn that Commodore Charles Stewart has been appointed to command of the Navy Yard at this city, in the place of Commodore James Barron, who has been relieved at his own request, and that he will assume the duties of his command this day. The ship-of-the-line Pennsylvania, has been completed and prepared for launching under the active superintendence of Commodore Barron, and it is understood will be launched on the 18th inst. at 8 o'clock.

We would advise all who wish to obtain a good view of the launch to make preparations beforehand, and engage schooners, sloops, and other small vessels for that purpose.—Those who obtain admittance to the Navy Yard will have but a poor view of the launch, besides interfering with the operations of the workmen employed.

PRICE CURRENT.

July 11, 1837.

GRAIN.	
Wheat	\$1.50 a 1.70
Corn, white	90 at 92
" Yellow,	92 a 95

WHIG & ADVOCATE: EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1837.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—FOR THIS DISTRICT.

JOHN EVANS,

Of Cecil County.

Day of Election—WEDNESDAY, 25th of July.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a notice of a public meeting to be held in Easton on this day, to which Mr. Evans is invited to attend. How could Mr. E. possibly know of this polite invitation in time to be present to participate in a public discussion before his fellow citizens? We doubt the sincerity of the desire expressed in the notice that Mr. Evans would attend, but we only hope that circumstances have arisen which may cause his attendance to-day, notwithstanding the shortness of the time between the publication of the notice and the time of meeting.

BANK NOTES VS. SPECIE.—Bank notes are at a discount of 12 per cent. 24 of October, mere, mechanics and laborers contrast the difference between such a depreciated currency and gold and silver, the constitutional currency of the country, and then choose between them.

The great ship-of-the-line, Pennsylvania, will be launched on the 18th inst. at 3 P. M.

Mr. Naylor, the Whig candidate elect from the 3d Congressional District in Pennsylvania, openly avowed his opposition to small notes, and advocated a metallic currency for all the minor transactions of business! Public opinion is rapidly driving the consistent Whig into the support of the very measures which they have so invariably opposed, as rash and ruinous. How faithfully they will redeem their promise remains to be seen. The people are on the alert and cannot be hoodwinked.

REMEMBER THE 26TH.—The 26th day of this month has been set apart by the Governor and Council for the election of Representatives to Congress. The special convocation of Congress by the President makes this step necessary, and it is expected that the people will not be unmindful of the importance of the election. The best interests of the Nation are involved in the issue, and no Republican should be found deserting his post when his country demands of him a free and unbiassed expression of his sentiments. The excitement that now exists in the country is unprecedented and unparalleled, and our opponents are taking every advantage of it to force upon the people a re-charter of a National Bank and thus throw many millions more of paper into circulation, and entirely supersede the use of gold and silver by a worthless paper currency. Republicans be not unmindful of your duty. Suffer not yourselves to be led into the support of a National Bank founded on principles like those on which the late one rested, neither by the promises nor the threats of a reckless opposition.

Some one of the available scribblers who hang about the "press over the way" has been delivered of a homily of no inconsiderable length, animadverting upon our remarks on the nomination of Mr. Pearce; but with what effect we leave the public to decide.

We did not directly charge Mr. Pearce with being hostile to a reformation in our State Constitution, nor can our remarks be tortured into any such meaning, except perhaps by the "giant intellect" whose remarkable effusions are eminently characteristic of so "high and distinguished a source as the editorial chair of that press!" The fellow's capacity is far better adapted to the practice of his profession, than arrogantly attempting to play the author and critic.

"No ultra ultra crepidam."

We are perfectly content to believe even the assertion of the most bigotted of Mr. Pearce's advocates that he is in favor of Constitutional Reform; for, be like many others, no doubt has been driven into the support of a measure which has been so loudly called for by the people, and which they peremptorily demand at the hands of their public servants before they resort to other remedies. But to attempt to push down the thro



hundred thousand dollars. Where is the use of the people sustaining the National Government in its efforts to check the vast and irresponsible paper system, when they will not adhere to the same principle in regard to State action, which alone can radically effect the object. The people must take this subject up with an unwavering determination to test it to the fullest extent, or at once drop it and give themselves up a prey to all the evils of a system of Banking which is perpetually convulsing the harmony and repose of the nation.

**CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.**  
In the first district there are several gentlemen spoken of. Mr. Donohoe declares himself a candidate, the decision of the convention to the contrary notwithstanding. The Van Burenites are holding back watching the manœuvres of their Whig friends to whom probably the turf will be left clear.

In the Second District, composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline, the Democratic Republicans will rally to the support of John Evans, Esq. of Cecil, and the Federal Bankers will support J. A. Pearce, Esq. of Kent. Mr. Pearce we presume goes for any measure that will sustain the present paper currency and defeat the substitution of gold and silver for small notes.

In the Third District the Republicans have nominated J. T. H. Worthington, who will be opposed by Elias Brown on the part of the Whigs. This District is composed of Baltimore and Harford counties.

In the Fourth District (Baltimore and Annapolis Cities including Anne Arundel county) the candidates of the Democrats are Messrs. Howard and McKim, of the Whigs, Messrs. Kennedy and Ridgely.

In the Fifth District, the Whigs have nominated Anselm Kimmel. Mr. C. Johnson formerly a representative from the same district has declared himself an independent candidate, and will also stand a poll.

In the Sixth District the Democrats have nominated the Hon. F. Thomas their late able representative, and the Whigs Joseph J. Merrick. This is the same Mr. Merrick who has been appointed by the Governor and Council to prepare a Digest of the Laws of Maryland, and for which service it is said he is to receive the handsome sum of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Light up the Chandelier!

So ends the chapter as far as our information extends.

#### THE TRUE SENTIMENT.

Let there be but one sentiment in the country, says a cotemporary—WE MUST HAVE MORE SPECIE AND LESS PAPER. Is there a man amongst us who will not cheerfully accord to this sentiment—is there a man amongst us who prefers the miserable paper trash that we are now subject to, to gold and silver? or are there any, except probably those in the immediate interest of the Banks, who would not desire gold and silver for the purposes of change in all business transactions under twenty dollars? We have too much paper; the country is literally inundated with all descriptions of it, and of a very doubtful and suspicious character. Inordinate Banking issues must be checked—paper promises must be backed by a greater specie responsibility than now exists, or the scenes which are now enacting will be renewed on every trifling occurrence which may conflict with the Banking operations of the day. Let us have more specie! Let us aid the Administration in its efforts to restore the Constitutional Currency, and banish eventually from circulation all notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. Let us also remember that the Administration of General Jackson brought into circulation sixty millions of gold and silver, whereas the whole amount anterior to this was only twenty millions. Shall we stop, or shall we go on increasing until the amount is doubled and small notes driven out of circulation? Let us go on increasing the real capital, and checking by moderate though permanent means, the paper money which is now flooding the country to the serious injury of the Mechanic and the Laborer, and indeed all those who receive their weekly wages in depreciated bank paper, which not unrequitly has to undergo the ruinous operation of shewing before it can be used by its holder. The hour of trial is upon us; let us not now be found deserting those principles which we have maturely set up and supported, until they are proven unworthy of our confidence and tested by some severer rule of action than the mere clamor of partizan editors or the reckless denunciations of aspiring Demagogues.

In closing this hurried article, we subjoin the opinion of Mr. Rives (which has heretofore appeared in the Whig) taken from his speech on the "currency" delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 16th of January last, which we hope will go far to do away the impression which our opponents are busily endeavoring to make upon the minds of the people, that the prominent men of the Democratic Republican party are for an exclusive metallic currency, and a total annihilation of the Banking system. Such is not the fact.

"My object, then, said Mr. Rives, would be, not the destruction of the banking system and the total suppression of banking paper, but an efficient regulation of it, and its restrictions to safe and proper limits—not the exclusion of specie as a circulating medium, but such a substantial enlargement and general diffusion of it, in actual circulation, as would make it the practical currency of common life."

the universal medium of ordinary transactions—in short, the money of the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer and the tradesman; while the merchant should be left in the enjoyment of the facilities of a sound and restricted paper currency for his larger operations. Such a reformation in the currency as this, would, in my opinion, be productive of the most beneficial results. It would give security to the industrious classes of society for the products of their labor, against the casualties incident to the paper system. The laborer, in returning to the bosom of his family from his weekly toil, would no longer find his slumbers broken by the apprehension that the hard earnings of the week, perhaps the accumulation of long years of honest industry might be dissipated in a moment by the explosion of a bank, or the bursting of some paper bubble. It would give security, to a great extent, to the whole body of the community, against those disastrous fluctuations in the value of property and contracts, which arise from the ebbs and flows of an unrestricted paper currency. It would give security to the banks themselves, by providing themselves, by the daily circulation of the country, an abundant and accessible fund for recruiting their resources, whenever they should be exposed to an extraordinary pressure."

The opposition are becoming quite tired of charging the present depressed state of affairs to the mal-administration of the General Government; and in most instances where men of their party have written on the subject, men whose opinions are entitled to credit and respect, we find the embarrassments that now so generally prevails the whole Union, properly charged to over-trading and extravagant speculation.

General Hamilton, the President of the state Bank of South Carolina, and a Whig, in a letter to Mr. Biddle says: "England, with her Government Bank, and without a removal of the deposits of her Treasury, or a Treasury Circular, is suffering from identical evils resulting from identical causes—over-trading, extravagant speculation, and paper money."

This is high and indisputable authority. Again; Mr. Adams in a letter to several gentlemen of the Congressional District of which he is Representative, holds this language on the subject of our present distress, and at the same time gives the "suspensionists" a regular and deliberate cut and thrust. Hear him.

"The unrestrained pursuit of inordinate wealth, and the abuse of credit, especially by the agency of Banks are the proximate causes of the catastrophe under which we are now laboring. . . . The violation of moral principle, committed by a bank in suspending specie payments, is, in my estimation, not inferior to that of fraudulent bankruptcy in an individual. The right of any Legislature to authorize such a suspension is questionable, and the repeal of laws, expressly enacted to prevent such a suspension, is a mockery of the effects of repeated complicity, and a scandal to human legislation."

We have received the first No. of a neat little "daily" published in Baltimore by C. F. Cloud. The following article which we extract from it will show its course in regard to politics.

**WHIG JUDGES.**  
"No person ought to hold at the same time more than one office of profit."—Declaration of rights.

John Buchanan, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, was appointed by Governor Veazy and Council, one of the Commissioners to effect a loan for the State of Maryland, in Europe. The Court of Appeals is in session, and the Chief Judge is on his way to England. For this voyage, in addition to his salary as Judge, he will receive \$8,000.

Thomas B. Dorsey, another Judge of the Court of Appeals, is President of the Patapsco Bank, at a salary of six hundred dollars. As President he has signed certain papers purporting to be certificates of deposits for twenty-five and fifty cents in the names of persons who never deposited a dollar in the bank, the names being taken from the Baltimore Directory. Has the Judge read an act of Assembly in which are these clauses?

"That from and after the commencement of this act, it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation in this State, to issue or pay out any note or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or other bank, corporation, or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars."

"Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the several County Courts in this State and of the City of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the grand jurors of their respective courts."

Has the Judge obeyed the last section?

**FOURTH OF JULY 1837.**  
The morning was ushered in by the discharge of cannon. At the dawn of day the "EASTON GUARD" commanded by Capt. THOMAS, a well disciplined company paraded in front of the Court House and after performing a variety of manœuvres fired thirteen volleys in honor of the day and were dismissed until 9 o'clock A. M. when they again paraded until 12 M., after which, by invitation they took refreshments at the house of one of our citizens. At three the medal, (a beautiful and appropriate one) was fired for, which created considerable excitement among the members and was won by Mr. L. Coulbourne. The company then marched to their Captain's quarters, where a very elegant collation was provided, of which, many of our citizens partook—the day was closed in the true spirit of Independence and Philanthropy.—Gazette.

Easton, July 4th, 1837.  
At a special meeting of the "Talbot Grays" held this day, Wm C. Ridgway, Esq., (by invitation attended) and was called to the Chair, and Thomas Henrix, Jr. appointed Secretary.

On motion of H. E. Bateman, preceded by

an appropriate address. It was resolved that the Company reorganize by electing, by ballot, their officers, when H. E. Bateman, was elected Captain, William Austin, 1st Lieutenant, and Samuel Ozman, 2d Lieutenant. After partaking of a slight collation the meeting then adjourned.

W. M. C. RIDGWAY, Chairman.  
Test,  
THOMAS HENRIX, Jr. Secretary.

**DIED.**  
On the 24th of June last, Mrs. Rebecca Price, consort of Mr. Henry Price, in the 37th year of her age. The deceased was for a long time a member of the Methodist Church, and met her fate in the full triumph of enjoying the reward of the righteous in the world to come.

Departed this life, on the 30th of June last, near Hillsborough, Caroline County, Mrs. Eliza Knott, consort of Mr. David Knott, and daughter of Mr. Spedden Orem, of Talbot County, aged 33 years. She was one of the most amiable of women, a sincere friend, a devoted wife, and a kind mistress.

#### GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber having removed his store to the corner opposite Mr. John Camper's store and near the Market, to which he has added a full supply of

**GROCERIES.**  
ALSO, DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, TIN WARE, WOODEN WARE, QUEENS AND GLASS, WARE, BACON AND LARD;

Also a great variety of useful and necessary articles: Silver, Britannia, and Iron Spoons, Flutes, Flagels, and Fife; Razors, shaving Glasses, Boxes and strops; Brazilians, Ivory and wood Combs; Gold Rings, silver Thimbles, Dolls, Fish, Lines and Hooks; watch Guards, and Keys &c.

ALSO  
**Fur and Grass Hats.**

Thankful for past favours the subscriber hopes to merit their continuance; and to those whose accounts are of more than six months standing he hopes they will not forget him after harvest.

July 11 3: J. H. McNEAL.

#### Negroes for Sale.

BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 22d day of July, inst. in front of the Court House door in the Town of Easton the following

#### NEGROES,

To wit, one negro man named James about sixty years of age; one negro woman named Sophia aged about 35, (and child about 18 months); one negro woman named Henry about 37 years of age; one negro girl named Charlotte about 17 years of age; and one negro boy named Henry about 10 years of age. The above named negroes are slaves for life, and will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock; and attendance given by  
SAMUEL W. SPENCER, Adm'r.  
of Lambert W. Spencer, dec'd.

July 11 10

#### A Boat for Sale.

A small new Sloop with new sails and rigging, carrying about 200 bushels; who will be sold a bargain; also two new horse carts of warranted workmanship and materials. For terms apply to

July 11 3: J. H. McNEAL.

#### WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at the Coach Painting. A smart active Boy, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years.

Apply to  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

July 11 10

#### ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a proclamation by his Excellency, Thomas W. Veazy, Governor of the State of Maryland, there will be held an Election in each of the Election districts, in Talbot County, on Wednesday, the 26th day of July, inst., for the purpose of Electing a representative to the extra session of Congress that is ordered by the President of these United States to convene on the first day of September next.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sh'ff.  
of Talbot County, Md.

July 11

#### BOOKS, BOOKS.

SCHOOL Books of every description used in the County Schools will be supplied to the Trustees at a moderate advance; also, Paper, Ink, Powder, Slates, &c. and payment taken by orders upon the County. Also a variety of new publications, Family Bibles, Testaments, Albums, &c. &c.

July 11 3: J. H. McNEAL.

#### FARM FOR RENT.

TO rent for the year 1838, that valuable farm on Wye River, at present occupied by George W. Noble.

For terms apply to  
JACOB LOCKERMAN

July 11, 1837 4

#### Juniper Shingles, Planks, &c.

100,000 JUNIPER Shingles just received from North Carolina, they will be sold lower than the same article can be had in Baltimore. Also a quantity of inch and 2 inch board.

July 11 J. H. McNEAL

#### MARYLAND.

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
4th day of July, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of John R. Caulk, administrator of James Caulk late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;  
That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county; Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of James Caulk late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 11th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

JOHN R. CAULK, Adm'r.  
of James Caulk, dec'd.

July 11 3t

#### For Sale.

THE Dwelling and Store opposite the Court House in Easton at present occupied by Wm. C. Ridgway, is now offered for sale; if not sold before the 11th of July, it then will be set up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. There is a ground rent on the lot of \$26 66cts.

The terms are one third cash, one third in three months and the balance in six months. For further particulars apply to  
JAS. C. WHEELER,  
Easton Point, June 20 1837.

#### Postponed Sale.

THE Sale of the above House and Lot is postponed until Tuesday the 18th inst.

July 11 10 J. C. WHEELER.

#### STEAM MILL.

AT  
**EASTON POINT,**

THE proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure of informing the public and the friends of the establishment, that they have attached to the Mill a

#### CORN CRUSHING MACHINE,

those persons therefore who wish to have their Corn Crushed in the Ear (or plaster of Paris ground,) we assure it can be done in the best manner, with great dispatch and little cost to the Customers, compared with the great advantage derived from feeding stock in that manner. They also take the liberty of informing the public that their machinery for cleaning and manufacturing wheat into flour, is in complete order. Any individual sending one hundred or more bushels of wheat to the mill, can have it ground and put up in the best order for market without any other charge than the ordinary toll for grinding.

July 4 3t (G)

#### BOOKS.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a variety of School and other Books, such as

Histories, Geographies, Atlases, Grammars, E. Readers, Introductions, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Arithmetics, Conscience Memorations, Slates and Slate Pencils, Plain & Ruled cap Paper, Plain and fancy post letter Paper, and a variety of other Books too tedious to mention. All of the above will be sold low for cash. Trustees of primary Schools would do well to give him a call and ascertain his prices, and they cannot help from purchasing of him as he will furnish them very low by the dozen. Books of any description that I have not on hand will be furnished by giving me four days notice.

03-Cash given for Rags.

CHS. ROBINSON.

July 4 10

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, 1st July 1837.

A.	Kelly Zacharias
Atkinson Isaac	L.
Bromwell Jeremiah	Leonard Daniel
Benny Margaret	Leverton Jesse
Barrett James	M.
Barton Elizabeth	Maloney James
Rev. Mr. Billup	Mackey Elizabeth
Baynard John	Mullikin Philip
Borden Charles	Morrison Margaret C.
Brown C.	Millis Levin
Cox Edward	Mathews Ann
Chester Daniel	Newnam Wm. 59
Clark Miss C.	Parrott Capt. G. W.
Clark William	Price James
D.	R.
Denny John	Roe Edward
Dimond Elizabeth	Rice Elizabeth
Ennell Henry	Rogers John
Emory John G.	Ruhanon Mary E.
F.	Rubin Robert W.
Fisker Denwan	S.
Faulkner J. M.	Stewart James
Fountain & Minor	Stevens Susan E.
H.	Spencer Brijiah
Harsh George	Sherwood Thomas I.
Hobbs Charles	Smith James L.
Hopkins Edward S.	Scull Admira
Hall David	Spurr James
Hussy William	Stuart Lydia
J.	T.
Jackson Charlotte	Miss Teackle
K.	V.
Kirby Frisby	Valliam Theodore
Kennard Betsy	W.
Persons calling for letters will please to	White Caroline
advertised if on this list.	Walk William B.

July 4 3w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,  
THOMAS W. VEAZY,  
Governor of Maryland.

#### APPROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session, 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the state, and otherwise, at least thirty-days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid, of the said Representatives in Congress, &c. And whereas, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State, should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazy, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July, next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the Election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THO. W. VEAZY.

By the Governor,  
THO. CULBRETH, Clerk  
of the Council.

To be published once a week until the day of election, in all the newspapers printed in the State.

#### ARRANGEMENT OF MAILS.

POST-OFFICE, EASTON, }  
June 13th 1837.

#### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

WESTERN MAIL.

Leaves Annapolis every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M.

Arrive at Easton same day by 9 P. M.

Leaves Easton Tuesday and Friday after the arrival of the Northern Mail and arrive at Cambridge same day by 5 P. M.

Leave Cambridge Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

On its arrival at Easton the mail for Annapolis closes at 9 A. M. and arrives there at 6 P. M.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Arrives at Easton Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday by 10 A. M.

Leaves Easton every public patron—Saturday at 2 P. M. and Sunday by 1 P. M. and arrives at Centerville by 7 P. M.

From Easton to Fredericka, Delaware.

Leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M. Arrives at Fredericka same day at 6 P. M.

Leave Fredericka every Monday and Friday at 4 A. M. arrive at Easton at 6 P. M.

From Easton to Laurel Delaware every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M. and arrive at Laurel at 7 P. M.

Leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock for Royal Oak and St. Michaels returns same day by 6 P. M.

The office is open on Sunday one hour after the arrival of the mail.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

#### New and Fashionable HAT STORE.

J. D. DUNCAN & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by J. B. Finkler on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the Shoe Store of Messrs. Bateman & Co. where they are prepared to manufacture

#### FUR AND SILK

#### HATS, HATS,

#### WHITE AND BLACK RUS.

#### SIA DITTO

of the best quality and most approved fashions. They solicit a share of public patronage, and from their experience in the business flatter themselves they can give general satisfaction, and furnish work not inferior to that done in the cities and equal to any on the peninsula.

J. D. Duncan (late in the employ of Mr. Ennals Roszel) having executed work in the best establishments in the city of Baltimore, will give his personal attention to the manufacture of Hats for the establishment which he guarantees for durability and neatness of manufacture.

June 20th

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the land which he at present occupies together with the tenements thereon, situated at the Hole in the Wall; it consists of 60 or 70 acres of good improved land upon which are four dwellings, and necessary outbuildings, including a store house.

Also, the adjoining land, consisting of 125 acres, more or less, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, and has on it a comfortable dwelling and the requisite out-houses.

If the above property is not sold on or before the first of September next it will be offered for rent on reasonable terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH F. HARRIS.

July 4 10

New Establishment.  
**James S. Shanahan,**  
Cabinet-Maker,

HAS taken the shop on the West side of Washington street, next door to the corner below Dover street, in the large three story brick house, and nearly opposite Mr. John Camper's Store, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

HE HAS PROVIDED HIMSELF WITH

A GOOD

#### HEARSE,

And is now ready to execute all orders w<sup>th</sup> neatness and despatch, and no pains will be spared to render general satisfaction; a hopes to share a generous patronage.

April 18 11 (G)

Easton and altimore Packet

via

Miles River Ferry.

The Coppered and Copper Fastened

#### SLOOP JANE

BENJAMIN HORNEY, Master.

WILL commence to run regularly from this place to Baltimore, on Sunday 16th leaving Miles River Ferry at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore, on Wednesday, at the same hour; and continue to do so throughout the season. Freight will be received on board, any where on the river or at the ferry. All orders handed to John Horney, who will attend in Easton every Saturday or with Mr. Peter Tarr, will be punctually attended to. Passage and fare \$2.00.

April 25 31q

#### COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



#### MAKING.



## Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheephead point," bounded on the East by the land of A. Badger Botfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay-side, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty-two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore possession will not be given until the purchase until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding Wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in Wood and Timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs.—The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation to Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
of the Branch Bank at Easton.  
Jan. 21 1837.

## Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

THE President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of Mortgage passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one-half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty-four acres and one-half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
of the Branch Bank at Easton.  
Jan. 3 1837.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

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

Jan 10 1837

(N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year are hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise.)

E. M'Q.

## WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL.

OF Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of April 1837, by Henry Cliffe, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro girl, as a runaway, named Harriet, says she belongs to Thomas Potts, Eastern shore, Md. but was sold by him to Joseph L. Campbell, of Tennessee; her age is about 16 years, and height 5 feet 1 1/2 inches; had on when committed a coarse linen frock, and coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described negro girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged as required by the Act of Assembly.

D. HERRING, Warden.  
Balt. city & Co. Jail.

May 9 3w

## The Teeth.

DRS. WARE AND GILL, (Dental Surgeons), are always prepared to insert from one to a whole set of teeth, so as to resemble nature.

Office corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, Baltimore.

Aug 27

## WANTED.

TWO Negro Boys between the age of 10 and 18 years; also, a woman competent to serve as a Nurse. A guarantee will be given that they shall not be taken out of the State. A negro man is also wanted, for all which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER,  
Easton Point.

June 27

## CLARK'S

Old Established Lucky Office  
W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets  
(UNDER THE BEER-SOLD)  
PRIZES, PRIZES,  
in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are

## Drawn Daily,

Tickets 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 when requested immediately after drawing.

Address JOHN CLARK,  
Museum Buildings, Baltimore D

## New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOVE DAY,

HAS just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House a fresh supply of

## Staple Goods,

adapted to the approaching season,  
March 21 1837

## DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S Vegetable Universal Pills.

ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, 1751.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of Mankind."

On the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the UNITED STATES, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having contented with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body; they should be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant to nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the waves have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature?—We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means. Season to season, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they adopt a right course, because the result has been sound health or in other words, every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected a temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of consumption, influenza, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of apoplexy, jaundice, fever and ague, biliousness, scurvy, typhus, yellow, and common fevers of all kinds, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, inward weakness, depression of spirits, ruptures, inflammation, sore eyes, fits, palsy, dropsy, small pox, measles, croup, coughs, whooping cough, quinsy, cholera, cholera morbus, gravel, worms, dysentery, deafness, ringing noises in the head, king's evil, scrofula, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, white swellings, ulcers, some of thirty years standing, cancers, Tumors, swelled feet and legs, piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Female Complaints of every kind, especially Obstructions, Relaxations, &c. 8900 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability. Call at Dr. B.'s store, and read the ORIGINAL letters, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character to the Constitution. They in fact prove, by the cures they make, that there is no necessity for their medicine.

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are for sale by the subscriber the only agent for this County.

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are particularly recommended to persons travelling, as they do not become impaired from keeping. Persons travelling South or West would do well to provide themselves with some of them.

The Pills require no attention, eat and drink what you please, and have no fear of catching cold; the body is better able to stand the effects of cold after a dose than before any directions.

Certificates of the many cures effected by Dr. Brandreth's Pills will be published from time to time

The Subscriber in a short space of time has sold 400 boxes which proves the efficacy of this highly celebrated medicine.

CHARLES ROBINSON.  
Easton March 21, 1837.

## COMMUNICATION.

We are indebted to Mr. John B. Peabody, of Columbus, Georgia, for the following case of Chills and Fevers.

Columbus, Geo. Feb 17, 1837.

This is to certify that I have made use of the celebrated Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, in my family, for Fever and Ague, and have been entirely convinced of their utility and virtue, and shall ever use them in preference to any other medicine, when they are to be obtained. I have also recommended them to others for different diseases—Asthma, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bile, &c. &c. and the result is entirely satisfactory—they are in my opinion, the most efficient and safe medicine now in use, so far as I am acquainted.

JOHN I. SMITH.

## MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
19th day of May, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Caleb Shepherd administrator of Captain William Roe, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county Maryland letters of administration on the personal Estate of William Roe late of Talbot county deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber or leave them at the Registers office with Mr. J. R. Price on or before the 23rd day of November next, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty seven,

CALEB SHEPHERD Adm'r.  
of William Roe, deceased.

May 23 3t

## The Steamboat

REQUIRING some adjustment and painting her running will be suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 28

## A Teacher Wanted Immediately.

THE Trustees of School District No. 2 Election District No. 3 of Talbot county wish to engage a competent Teacher to take charge of the School. It is required that he shall be qualified to instruct the pupils in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography; and produce testimonials of moral character and qualifications for the station. For such a Teacher the salary has heretofore been \$400.

DAVID ROBINSON, SAMUEL T. KEMP, } Trustees.  
SPEDDEN STAMOUR.  
Trappe, May 24, 1837. G 3t

## SATURDAY NEWS

AND LITERARY GAZETTE  
A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to literature, criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUISA A. GODEY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY, & Co. No. 16 Walnut St. Phila'd.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER'S NOVELS, comprising—

Pelham, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Disowned, Paul Clifford, Rienzi.

Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine, Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARYATT'S.

They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be finished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

## BLANKS

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## Reform in the Medical World!

The subjoined is taken from a New Orleans paper

MR. PRINTER.—I send to you an extract of a letter from Doctor Green, on the subject of restoring health;—and among the many sicknesses that cause death—I know none that causes more, than the sickness called "CATCHING COLD"—therefore be pleased to publish his method of curing it.

S. C. DESASS.  
Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N. Orleans.

December the 10th, 1836.

## DOCTOR GREEN'S

Method of curing the sickness—generally called—

"CATCHING COLD"—

CURE—Keep the feet warm: Perspiring warm; and don't take any Physic.

NATURE—in return—for being thus timely elicited—will soon restore health.

NATURE the PHYSICIAN

PHYSICIANS Must promptly be obeyed—and her voice cheerfully listened to—if you want to be well.

D. L. GREEN—to S. C. DESASS.

THE EDITOR will consider it as not applicable to state, that, from the above medical man the remedy for the restoration of Hearing and Eye-Sight, is to be had—and which—(without using any medicine) proves successful, when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness—as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system—but when the affliction is owing to other causes—then medicine must be used.

N. B.—We are given to understand by our neighbor, M. Desass, who was restored to his hearing, that help is sent per mail, free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family for the customary fee of 5 dollars, being sent on to Reading and Bethlehem, Pa. where the Doctor resides; and for any other sickness help is sent, at the same time, without charge.

The fee pays for all—postage and all.

April 11. 1t

Regularly published in Philadelphia weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street, THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and the animosity, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, after a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:

D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq. Col. T. L. McKenny, W. G. Clark, Esq. John J. Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James M'Henry, J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq. C. P. Holcomb, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq. Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Hancock, Miss E. C. Strass, J. Watson, Esq. Mrs. J. L. Dumont, Chas. S. Cope, Esq. John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq. Rev. Jos. Rustling, B. W. Richards, Esq. Dr. A. G. Drepper, G. B. Trevelyan, Esq. Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton, Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq. Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Value, Esq. Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq. Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Matton, Esq.

And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by distinguished literary gentlemen. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

It is of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication.

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR, Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3.00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, \$1.00—in advance.

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Postmasters and others remitting \$10.00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

For Order of postage, address to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and accept a free exchange for year.

JAMES LL. MARTIN, Attorney at Law,

HAS taken the office on Goldsborough St formerly occupied by Wm. Hayward.

Easton, May 9, 1837.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

United States' Magazine

AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking—The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, interfering with no one, and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinating functions; and although they be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiased by partial or minor views.

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

A condensed account of all new works of internal improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes movements, &c.

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of its important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unequalled before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party,

it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the democratic party, as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States' Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty-three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers.

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.  
Washington, D C April, 1837.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

EMILY JANE

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1837

VOL. III.—No 20

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is Printed and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

per annum, payable half yearly in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinued until all arrears are set

off, without the approbation of the publisher

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted

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

every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in

proportion.

All communications to insure attention

should be post paid

## POETRY.

### PEASANT CHILDREN.

BY THE LATE R. EDMONSTON.

Erry where, erry where,

Like the butterfly's silver wings,

That are seen by all the summer air—

We meet with these beautiful things!

And the low, sweet lips of the baby child

By a thousand hills is heard,

And the voice of the young heart's laughter will

As the voice of a singing bird!

The cradle rocks in the peasant's cot,

As it rocks in the noble's hall,

And the sweet gift in the loveliest lot

Is a gift that is given to all—

For the sunny light of childhood's eyes

Is a boon like the common air,

And like the sunshine of the skies,

It falleth every where!

They tell this old earth no more

By Angel feet is trod,

They bring not now, as they brought of yore,

The riddles of God,

Oh! each of these young human flowers

God's own high message bears,

And we are walking, all our hours,

With "Angels, unawares"

By stifling street and breezy hill

We meet their spirit mirth:

That such bright shades should linger, till

They take the stains of earth;

Oh! play not those a blessed part

To whom the boon is given

To leave their errand with the heart,

And straight return to heaven.

From the Transcript.

I. O. O. F.

Hail to thee, holy Charity,

Thy birth-place is the skies,

Thy dwelling is the tender heart,

Thy language fearful eyes,

Thine attributes beam in the smile

That like morn's sun light glows,

To smooth the furrow'd brow of care

And heal the bosom's woes.

Hail to thee, glorious Friendship, hail,

Thy birth-place is the heart,

The master-hand who wrought the link,

Wills that it should not part.

In union strong our order stands,

The haven of th' oppress;

Then Friendship hail and Charity,

Lights of the human breast.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HERCULES' FACILITY.

1. An irritable man went to visit a sick

friend, and asked him concerning his health.

The patient was so ill that he could not reply,

whereupon the other in a rage said, "I hope

that I may soon fall sick, and then I will not

answer you when you visit me."

2. A speculative gentleman, wishing to

teach his horse to do without food, starved

him to death.

"I had a great loss," said he, "for just as he

had learned to live without eating he died."

3. A curious inquirer, desirous to know how

he looked when asleep, sat with closed eyes

before a mirror.

4. A young man told his friend that he

dreamed that he had struck his foot against a

sharp nail. "Why then do you sleep without

your shoes?" was the reply.

5. A robust countryman, meeting a

physician, ran to hide himself behind a wall.

Being asked the cause, he replied, "It is my

long since I have been sick, that I am ashamed

to look a physician in the face."

6. A gentleman had a cask of Armenian

wine, from which his servant stole a large

quantity. When the master perceived the

deficiency, he diligently inspected the top of

the cask, but could find no traces of an open-

ing. "Look if there be not a hole in the bot-

tom," said the servant. "Blackhead," he re-

plied, "do you not see that the deficiency is at

the top and not at the bottom?"

7. A young man meeting an acquaintance,

said, "I heard that you were dead."—"But,"

says the other, "you see me alive."—"I do

not know how that may be," replied he; "you

are a notorious liar but my informant was a

person of credit.

8. A man, hearing that a raven would live

two hundred years, bought one to try.

9. During a storm, the passengers on board

be glad to see you come home without a head,

provided you come safe.

13. A man wrote to his friend from Greece,

begging him to purchase books. From negli-

gence or avarice, he neglected to execute the

commission; but, fearing that his correspondent

might be offended, he exclaimed when

next they met, "My dear friend, I never got

the letter that you wrote to me about the

books."

14. A wit, a barber and a baldhead

man travelled together. Lusing their way,

they were forced to sleep in the open air; and

to avert danger it was agreed to keep watch

by turns. The lot first fell on the barber,

who, for amusement, shaved the fool's head

while he slept; he then woke him, and the fool

raising his hand to scratch his head, exclaimed,

"Here's a pretty mistake! Rascal, you have

waked the baldhead instead of me."

15. A citizen, seeing some "parrots in a

tree went beneath and shook it, holding out

his hat to catch them as they fell.

16. A foolish fellow, having a house to sell,

took a brick from the wall to exhibit as a sam-

ple.

17. A man meeting his friend said, "I spoke

to you last night in a dream."—"Parson me,"

replied the other, "I did not hear you."

18. A man that had nearly been drowned

while bathing declared that he would not go

again in the water until he had learned to

swim.

19. A fellow had to cross a river, and entered

the boat on horseback; being asked the

cause, he replied, "I must ride, because I am

in a hurry."

20. A student in want of money, sold his

books and wrote home, "Father, rejoice, I de-

rive my support from literature."

From the New York Daily Express.

## AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.

Savoring of Romance, or, a True Story of a

Pole.

How many occurrences in our every-day

life, did we but think ourselves of it) which

we dismiss from our minds as soon as we have

bestowed upon them a passing notice, as com-

mon and unmemorable incidents, are full of in-

teresting matter, for contemplation and reflection!

We have just heard of one, which ac-

cording to our way of thinking, deserves to be

recorded, not only as being so characteristic of

the kind hospitality and genuine good feeling,

that have ever distinguished the place of its

occurrence, but as conveying a most striking

and useful lesson of the benign nature of the

institutions we live under in this favored coun-

try. It is the true story of

"A most poor man, made lame by Fortune's blows,

Whom the experience of to-morrow sorrow

Made pregnant to good pity."

Every one who has travelled on the main

post route from Boston to Portsmouth and

Portland, remembers the fair though somewhat

decayed town of N., so delightfully situated

on the banks of that loveliest of rivers, the

Merrimack. It has ever been a place of con-

siderable interest, and the gift of wealth and

popularity, and the gift of suffering deeply

from the effects of repeated conflagrations, one

of which is memorable all over New England,

as having laid a large portion of one of her

fairest towns in ruins, still its old character

remains unchanged. Its citizens are still dis-

tinguished for their elegant hospitality and en-

terprising public spirit, while its neat and com-

modious buildings, its clean and well-ordered

streets, and the quiet beauty of its position on

the sloping banks of the river, continue to fas-

ten it upon the recollection of the traveller, as

well as to endear it forever to the hearts of

those who draw their first breath within its

pleasant bosom.

It was to this quiet and fair spot that a poor

Polish wanderer travelling westward from

Canada, where he had landed a few months

before, had strayed, upon one fair morning a

few weeks since. Covered with rags, the pic-

ture of squalid poverty, he sat staring upon

the stone door step of one of the handsomest

dwellings in the place. His mien was that of

one who had seen better days, and the mien

was discernible in his attire alone. His

whole manner, as he sat exhausted at the

gate, seemed to say, in the language of Shak-

peare,

"Speak with me—pity me—in language of a doer—"

A beggar by me—that never begged before!

Attracted by a sight so unusual, the lady of

the mansion raised the window, and demanded

what the man wanted. His reply was couched

in broken English, but accompanied by a

manner strikingly respectful, and a voice ap-

pealing at once to the heart by its tremulous

accent, for pity and relief. He said he was in

want of food. The next enquiry of the lady

was why, being stout, abled bodied, and ap-

parently hearty and strong, he did not work

for support? To this he made answer, that

he had worked as long as he could get employ-

ment, at making stone walls for the town,

on his way to Canada, and at other simi-

lar employment, but he had been laid up

for some time, and was now unable to do any

work. He then begged to be allowed to stay

in the house for a few days, as he was very

ill, and that he would be able to go on his

journey in a few days more. The lady, who

was a Quaker, and a person of great kind-

ness, replied that she would be glad to do

anything in her power to assist him, and

that she would be glad to see him again

in a few days. He then thanked her very

much, and went on his way. The lady, who

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## THE QUESTION

It is now admitted by men of all parties, that speculation and overtrading have been the immediate causes of the embarrassment of the country. It is also, we believe, not denied by any, that the facilities given by the multiplication of banks, and the expansion of paper circulation, have been the means of producing the wild and extravagant operations which have produced the ruin and distress which are so much complained of. We have not conversed with any reasonable Whigs who are not willing to admit this much, and they endeavor to saddle the administration with the odium of the overtrading and speculation of the country, by attributing it to the loss of the United States Bank. They say that the consequence of the overthrow of that institution, was the immediate creation of a great number of speculative machines—that Democratic party assisted in the work—and that the President and party ought to bear the responsibility of the derangement resulting from it. This we believe to be a fair statement of the whole argument of the Whigs, for the purpose of fixing reproach upon the Government.

It is true that the friends of the Administration, that they did encourage the establishment of Banks, it would certainly fix no stigma upon the Executive officer of the General Government. The system was entirely opposed to all his most cherished principles, and he justly refused to countenance it. The friends of the Administration, and intelligent men, whom he called to his assistance, were harmonious with his own, and whatever may have been given by any of his friends to the States, to the multiplication of Banks must be attributed to the derisive spirit of the times, for which the United States Government is in a manner responsible. But in the face of facts, which are the best rebuke of unfounded assertions, in this State, it requires a vast degree of assurance to attribute either to the General Government, or to the party which sustained it, the unprecedented accumulation of Banks. During the session of 1835-36, when the Whigs had a large and well known majority, in both branches of the legislature, a batch of Banks was incorporated, including the Real Estate Bank, with an authorized capital certainly nearly equal, and we believe greater, than the aggregate capital of all the Banks which had been incorporated in the State prior to 1835. During the session of 1834-35 the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore was incorporated, which makes the aggregate of authorized capital in those two sessions considerably greater than all the banking capital which had ever been authorized in this State prior to that time.

How perfectly reckless then, and unfounded is the assertion, that either the Government of the United States, or the Democratic party, have had any thing to do with the derangement of the circulating Banks. If the Whigs made the refusal to charter the United States Bank, the excuse for multiplying banks, the present situation of those institutions and of the country, proves how unwise and false, and how their conduct—not to apply to the Whigs, but to the Government, has been taken by the National Administration, and the Democratic party, conclusively shows how much better would have been our condition, if the people in the States generally had been regulated by their principles. The following table or statement will show the Banks incorporated in this State during the sessions of 1834-35 and of 35-36, and it will at once be perceived, with what a reckless disregard of consequences, the legislature has been encouraging the prevailing mania for speculation.

During the session of 1834-35, the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000.  
During the session of '35-36 bills to incorporate, or augment the capital of the following Banks, were passed:—  
Franklin Bank of Baltimore, capital increased from \$600,000 to 1,200,000.  
Western Bank of Baltimore incorporated, with an authorized capital of 1,000,000.  
Commercial Bank of Baltimore incorporated, authorized capital, 3,000,000.  
Peoples Point Savings Institution, changed into Eastern Bank of Baltimore with an authorized capital of 500,000.  
Baltimore Eastern Savings Company converted into Chesapeake Bank, with an authorized capital of 100,000.  
Farmers and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, authorized capital, 2,000,000.  
Real Estate Bank of Baltimore, authorized capital, 5,000,000.  
Farmers and Millers' Bank of Hagerstown, authorized capital, 300,000.  
Hamilton Bank, incorporated capital \$150,000—(the President and Directors have the power of increasing it to 300,000)—authorized capital, 300,000.  
Real Estate Bank of Frederick, with an authorized capital of 2,000,000.

Making an aggregate of authorized capital, during the two sessions, of 18,200,000.  
Deduct the capital of the Merchants' Bank, incorporated during the session of 1834-35, 2,000,000.  
And we have a banking capital authorized in the State of Maryland single session, of 16,200,000.

We have no means of ascertaining the precise amount of banking capital in the State prior to beginning of the year 1835, but it is believed to have been several millions less than the authorized capital of '35-36. It certainly did not exceed it.

No one will deny, that our country was in a prosperous condition, at the time this enormous capital was authorized. The Whigs refer to the difference between that period and the present time, as evidence of the ruinous course of the General Government. A state of embarrassment has since taken place which has for many years been unprecedented, and just at the time when, if the Banks were good for any thing, we ought to be receiving the benefits of them. We ask every candid man, whether the banks or the National Government seems to have had most to do with the distress of the times. During the whole term of the Jackson Senate in this State, from '27 to '31, it is believed that not more than \$300,000 of banking capital was created.

We are fully aware that stock to the full amount of capital authorized by the Legislature of 1835 and '36, was not taken—but a large portion of it was, and enough to produce an entire revolution in all the fiscal concerns of the State. But if not one dollar of it had been subscribed for, and no increase of actual capital had been given us, it would not have been because our Whig law-givers were not willing to push the matter to its utmost limit. Their principles are manifested by the amount of capital which they authorized—and if we

were not over-run by so vast a banking capital, it was our good fortune, and not the result of their management.

The Whigs in Maryland, have pursued the uniform policy of their party, throughout the United States. We do not believe we are in error, in stating, that in every State, in which they obtained an ascendancy, either by accident, or the strength of their party, they multiplied banks without any regard to the wants of the people. In Pennsylvania, they managed to obtain a temporary control of the Government, by a division in the Democratic ranks, at the time, we had such an immense augmentation to our banking capital; and Banks were incorporated in that State with something near forty millions of capital. In Mr. Webster's State (Massachusetts) where his counsel has been almost of as binding authority, as the law itself, the banking system has been stretched beyond all reasonable limit. That State has not less than forty millions of banking capital, and we believe it to be considerably more. Her capital is greater in proportion to her population, than that of any other State except Louisiana—where Banks have been created for the purpose of aiding speculations in negroes, cotton and lands. In Kentucky where the word of Mr. Clay has had as much influence as that of Mr. Webster in Massachusetts, all the Banks which have been applied for several years past, have been chartered. Her capital has increased at least five fold in the last three years. We bear a great deal about the predictions of such men as Messrs. Webster and Clay. It is true they predicted the multiplication of Banks, and the ruin they would produce—and they and their friends set to work to hasten the disaster in order that they might appear wise statesmen, and good prophets. Gen Jackson also predicted. He saw the threatened mischief of the Bank making money, and he expressed his opposition to it. Gen Jackson set himself to work, for the purpose of arresting the evil; whilst Messrs. Webster and Clay, and other politicians of the same stamp, were occupied in stimulating and urging it on.

We find the Democratic party generally pursuing a policy very different from that of the Whigs. In the State of New York, when the great increase of banks was made in other States, the Legislature refused to charter the banks which were applied for—Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Benton both, when their counsel was asked by the people of Ohio to advise them against the multiplication of banks—and in Pennsylvania we see the people in the highest degree indignant at the unfeeling proceedings of the Whig Legislature, which granted the odious charters. Our embarrassments have taken place just at the time when the Whig banks are in full operation, and it affords the best commentary upon their dangerous effects. Their partisans are endeavoring to drug the people, still more, with the bank phylaxis; but they have had enough of quick doctors, and will take no more of their prescriptions. Gold and silver are the watchwords of the Republican party—the people will never be satisfied till it takes the place, for common purposes, of the rag money.

## THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The people will now be able, in some measure, to see through the subtle mysteries of banking. The present critical and embarrassing condition of the moneyed concerns of the country cannot fail to teach every man an impressive lesson—to teach him how frail, unsubstantial and illusory is the whole paper fabric, and the imperious necessity of a radical reform. The painful dilemma, in which the community is placed, will enable all, who are not blinded by prejudice or bound by the iron fetters of interest, to see the truth. The democracy will now be able to see the truth, and the country, without success, that in all incorporated companies, but especially for banking purposes, the private property of the stockholders should be held liable for the payment of the corporate debts. How stands the case? The banks have arbitrarily locked up their specie in their vaults and set their bill holders, who received their notes under an express and sacred promise of their redemption, in specie, at sight, at open defiance. They have taken the benefit of a sort of bankruptcy law of their own enactment—and what can the people do? They can present their bills to the counters of the banks, but they have been publicly notified that their demands will not be complied with; and then, to be sure, they are entitled, by law, to receive twelve per cent. until such time as they see fit to redeem them with specie. But have they any substantial security that they will ever receive the principal even, without interest? Have not the Directors or managers, of the banks, the power to pocket all the available funds and to keep in their faces of their creditors? Instances of the like fraud and swindling, (not to say piracy) may be found recorded in the history of banking, in this country.

The Directors may, if they please go on issuing their bills, so long as any body can be found to receive them—even till they depreciate to 50 or 25 cents on the dollar, and completely flood the country with worthless paper—who can prevent them? And if still disposed to practice fraud and enrich their private coffers at the expense of a debilitated and abused community, how easy a matter it would be for the Directors to convey away every dollar of the specie in their vaults to their private chests! Suddenly every thing is transformed to private property—and private property is not held by their charters, for the company debts—their creditors might laugh, or cry or whistle—what more could they do? They might levy upon the empty shell of their banking house and sell it at the post—if it had not been fraudulently conveyed away beforehand—but that would not be a feather in the balance. The managers of the banks are surrounded by wealth and splendor, and rioting in luxury and ease, while their creditors have plenty of pictures for their children to play with and abundance of debts pressing upon them, but no means to cancel them with.

That a scene of this description will be witnessed in Vermont we can hardly believe, but it may before the existing troubles are over. Ultimate bankruptcy and insolvency may be the result, but we believe and hope for better things. But the view we have taken sufficiently demonstrates the insecurity and danger of the present banking system, with private property exempt and the community exposed to the knavery and fraud of cupidity and avarice. Possessing the power, the temptation to abuse it may prove uncontrollable. No guard for the public safety should be neglected. All suitable checks which reason and experience have suggested should be provided for in their charters—it will not do to trust. Those who carry on a paper business under a license from the Legislature, for their own private emolument, should give bonds, with sufficient sureties, to save all the world harmless from their operations. They should have no advantages over individuals. The public have no voice in the transaction of the business—cannot go behind the counter nor inspect their books; why, then, should they be the sole sufferers in case of failure?

## JEFFERSON'S ADMONITIONS.

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Gideon Granger, dated August 13, 1800, declares himself "opposed to standing armies, paper systems, war, and all connection, other than commerce, with a foreign nation." In the same letter he says: "What an augmentation of the field for jobbing, speculation, plundering, office-building, and office-hunting would be produced by an assumption of all the State powers into the hands of the General Government." Apply this to propositions now made to embark the National Government in banking copartnership with States and individuals, as well foreign as American, and then mark the wisdom of the concluding words of the letter for the present times: "Our General Government may be reduced to a very simple organization, and an unexpensive one—a few plain duties, to be performed by a few servants." Let the democracy of Congress look to this Globe.

33-Said John C. Calhoun in 1816, "A Bank not to pay specie, would be an instrument of deception; it would have no character of features of a Bank. HE SHOULD REGARD IT WITH DISGUST AND ABHORRENCE." But "times change and men with them." Whatever was the Whig doctrine of 1816 on this subject, it is certain, that to the Whigs of '35 a non-specie paying bank neither excites "disgust, nor abhorrence;" but we can turn to the columns of whig papers, and particularly to our neighbor of the *Davies Journal*, and find quite labored and sophisticated arguments in defence of such institutions. It is perfectly proper, no doubt, that the authors and admirers of Banks, should take up cudgels in their defence and stand to them, in the last ditch, and "come what may."—Dayton Her.

NEW MYTHOLOGY—BACCHUS DETESTED—BIDDELE WINE. The United States Gazette says that champagne of an extraordinary fine quality has been imported from France, bearing on the front of each bottle a beautifully engraved label, with a front view of the UNITED STATES BANK at the top, and below a very handsome representation of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania. The legends are as follows: over the banking house are the words

BIDDELE WINE.  
and below that picture,  
VOX POPULI.  
That is, this Biddele wine is to obtain the voice of the people for the bank.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone.*

THE VETO AND THE SUSPENSION.—Last winter when Governor Brier voted the improvement bill, which would have scattered among the laboring community of our State about \$3,000,000 of their own money—the press of Philadelphia lauded him to the skies. The reason was, the banks had the money in their vaults and were desirous of keeping it.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone.*

As Mr. Morrill is now the recognized candidate of the Nor Whigs, and is fairly in the field, neither he nor his friends will, we hope, complain, if we now and then advert to him and his connection at this time with the State Government.

It has been published in the newspapers, and not denied, that Mr. Morrill has been appointed by the Governor and Council to prepare a Digest of the Laws of Maryland, for which service, it is also understood he is to receive the neat sum of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. If this is an error, Mr. M. can rectify it; if true, we ask, can he reconcile the duties of that office with those of a Representative in Congress? And can it be proper that he, holding to the one fee from the State Treasury with his right hand, should extend his left, and grasp for another sum from the General Government. Such a corruptor appetite for treasury moneys will not be countenanced by those who, out of their hard earnings, have to keep full the public crib, THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—and not satisfied!!! It is no wonder that he is so much in favor of rag money mania.

AN INQUIRY into the expediency of dispensing with Bank agency and Bank paper in the fiscal concerns of the United States, by William M. Gouge, Philadelphia. The title of this valuable pamphlet cannot fail, at this peculiar juncture, to arrest forcibly the public attention, especially when coupled with the expensive reputation of the former production of the same author, which we should like to see in the hands of every man in the country. "A short History of Paper money and Banking."

The ravages of "the Banks" is at an end. It expires, never to be revived, in the memorable month of May last. The state of bankruptcy to which they have reduced the Nation, as represented in the Government, can never be forgotten nor forgiven. The idea of divorcing the connection so fruitful of every species of evil—is spreading with rapidity and force, the no exertions by judicial interests can arrest. This sentiment will, we doubt not, be strongly and we trust successfully represented in the Congress that is soon to assemble, to legislate on the extraordinary position in which the fiscal affairs of the country now stand.

When we say that Mr. Gouge fully demonstrates the practicability, simplicity, security, and cheapness of the resources through the Treasury department, and an organization of Sub-treasuries at a small number of the principal commercial points of the country, we can only say, that to induce every reader, honestly disposed to seek the truth, to possess himself of this pamphlet, and peruse it with the attention which the subject at this time so powerfully claims.

We gladly copy the following, its concluding passage; and cannot doubt that the promises being admitted & proved, all will unite, with cordiality and energy, in promoting the consummation devoutly to be wished of its conclusion:—  
"Seeing then, —  
That a national Bank, powerful enough to regulate the state Banks, would, if independent of the Government, be powerful enough to crush both the Government and the people, and, if under the control of the Government, would make the President the most powerful monarch on earth:—  
That a league of State Banks, powerful enough to regulate all others, would be only another form of the same evil:—  
That the fiscal concerns of the United States can be conducted with ease and safety, without the agency of any bank, and without the use of any kind of bank paper:—  
That by the United States Government, receiving only gold and silver in payment of debts, there will be a standard by which the depreciations of bank notes, at different times and different places, can be readily determined:—  
That this policy will lead to a gradual resumption of specie payment in the midst of way in which it is possible to effect so desirable an object:—  
That after the banks shall resume specie

payments it will be a constant check "on the constant tendency of banks to lead too much and to put too many notes in circulation."

That it does not interfere in any way with State Rights, but leaves to each State the entire control of the institutions of its own creation:—  
That without it no tariff can afford adequate protection to domestic industry:—  
That without it we cannot have FAIR TRADE among ourselves, without which free trade with foreigners will avail but little:—  
And lastly, that it will ultimately diminish Executive patronage, and prevent the very possibility of the public money's being used to increase official influence:—

Saying all this, —  
Let us all, with one accord rally, not around the United States Bank, nor yet around the Democratic Banks but around the Constitution of the United States. Let us all, without distinction of party, be in this respect as one man, and let a leading principle of our policy be an entire separation, now, hereafter, and forever of the fiscal concerns of the United States, from the paper and private concerns of individual sale and of corporations.—*Metropolitan.*

The Grand Gulf (Miss.) Advertiser states that car porters are receiving four dollars a day in that place.

John Quincy Adams was seventy years of age on the 10th inst. He was born in 1767.

An American House in Paris has failed for a large amount. Many other failures have also taken place.

LABOURERS WANTED.—Five thousand labourers are advertised for at Indianapolis, to work on the public improvements of Indiana, and liberal wages offered.

The wealth of a country consists in its industry and means of promoting and stimulating individual enterprise. Speculators produce nothing—they are the drones of the bee hive, who live and fatten upon the labor of others.—*Gabriel's report.*

Among the many excellent toasts of the last fourth of July, we select the subjoined ones as worthy of record.

Paper Money.—Like the leaves of trees—always in greatest abundance when there is the least fruit.  
The Bank of England and the U. S. Bank—Twin Regulators of the Currency.—  
Chaos unprime site,  
And by decision more embroils the fray."

Wealth.—That is a bad state of society in which the surest road to eminence is one that is paved with gold. Let Ambition never be disgraced by courting the crown of Avarice.  
Defenders of the Constitution.—Patriots who fight for their own countrymen, and run a way from the enemy.  
Daniel Webster.—He has been all things to all men—after the next election he will be nothing to any man.

The President of the United States.—His principles are our principles—and in his sterling republicanism we have full confidence.  
The Vice President of the United States.—His services in field and state are too well known for him to be injured by the slander of his political opponents.

The Congress of the Union.—The eyes of the nation are on them—let them beware of corruption influence.  
Ex-President Andrew Jackson.—The Hero of the Patriot—the Statesman—the Republican—Our Principles—No National Bank, and specie currency.  
The Banking System.—A vampire that sucks the life blood from the people.

REWARDING FAVORITES  
The appointment of the Commissioners to negotiate the loan of eight millions, was great, after it was well known here, that so great was the embarrassment in the money market of Europe, there could be but a remote possibility of obtaining the loan there upon the terms prescribed by the Act under which they were authorized to effect it. From that time until the time of their departure from this country, the embarrassed condition of Europe increased instead of diminishing and our own affairs were in a situation that would have induced every prudent man if not entirely to increase the debt of the State, already so large that we are unable to meet our current expenses, and pay the interest upon the present debt by resorting to loans. Yet at that period with a Treasury exhausted, and a people complaining of the amount exacted from them in taxes, we find the Governor of the State squandering TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to reward three political favorites, who if they do not succeed draw that much from the pockets of the farmer, and the mechanic, the producing classes, and if they do, increase the already enormous debt eight millions of dollars and make it an amount upwards of fifteen millions of dollars, which will in turn be scattered among greedy parasites, and hungry partisans.

Emigration.—The editor of the *Poor's Register* (Illinois) in an account of a short travel, says—  
"Notwithstanding the derangement of the currency and the severe shock sustained by the trade and commerce of the country the current emigration to the west flows on without interruption. The only visible effect which the derangement spoken of has had upon it has been to keep at home the swarms of speculators who annually visit this region. But the hardy yeomanry, the actual settlers—continue to flow no like our noble rivers. We proceeded eastward from Wheeling, on the national road, by stages of forty miles a day, and on the first day counted 30 families moving on—the second 29—and on the third 27. A fair proportion of these were bound to our own state, and many to our Military Tract. So far from there being any diminution in the flow of emigration this year, there is reason to believe it will be greater than in any preceding one."

FRENCH INDEMNITY.—It is announced in the French papers, received by the Baltimore, at New York, that the commission created by the Proclamation of the 21st May, 1836, for the liquidation of the claims of the American creditors in pursuance of Art. 8 of the convention of the 4th July, 1831, between France and the United States has come to settlement of all the demands, which will be communicated to the parties interested without delay.

TIGHT BOOTS.—A physician of New York says that during the past week he has attended four cases of apoplexy, caused by wearing tight boots.

## WHIG & ADVOCATE: EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1837.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—FOR THIS DISTRICT, JOHN EVANS, Of Cecil County.

Day of Election—WEDNESDAY, 26th of July.

Mr. Pearce will address the people to-day at the Court House. Mr. Evans is expected to be present.

Is Mr. Pearce in favor of Banks and Banking as they now exist? Is he in favor of the suspension of specie payments? Is he opposed to gold and silver as a circulating medium? Is he in favor of the course of the Whig Legislature of '35-'36 which created an additional Banking Capital in this State of SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS? Let him answer, and the ballot boxes will respond.

We again call the attention of our readers to the testimony of Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, a decided Whig, and a prominent member of the nullification party:—"England with her government Bank, and without a removal of the deposits of her Treasury, or a Treasury Circular, is suffering from identical evils resulting from identical causes—overtrading, extravagant speculation, and paper money."

After this high and unquestionable Whig authority let the small fry politicians bicker their hooks with other game, and cease to clamor against the General Government as the source of all our present ills.

The approaching Session of Congress will give rise to numerous plans and suggestions for the management of our finances and the regulation of the currency. A National Bank with Mr. Biddle at its head will be the rallying point of the Whigs. To this the Democratic Republicans will never agree. Mr. Biddle has had his day; a great majority of the American people have solemnly pronounced against him, and should a National Bank be incorporated, it will be a free man from his management and control. However able as a financier and eminent as a politician, Mr. Biddle may be in the eyes of foreign bankers and home partisans, there has been an unequivocal expression of public opinion twice solemnly expressed by the great body of the Freemen of this country against him and his institution, and corruption has been charged home upon its management without the least shadow of reasonable refutation. Should a new Bank be chartered it must be free from the "old leaven."

THE MAN FOR THE PEOPLE.—Public sentiment is rising like a torrent against the present system. The people are rising to the rescue of their rights, which have been invaded by indiscriminate corporate powers. Let not the people cease in their efforts until they have established those rights upon the firm and immutable basis of equality. Let them not be deceived or lulled into inactivity by the fair promises of the Whigs, the avowed advocates of the wide spread paper money system which clings like a withering disease upon the happiness and tranquility of our common country. Let them support the man who has opposed from his youth up, that system of Banking which his opponents favor.

In Mr. Van Buren they will find the man "who has wholly abstained" says Professor Holland in his biography, "from becoming the owner of any stock, or taking any interest in any Company incorporated by the Legislature of New York since the period of his entrance into the Senate of that State in 1812." "He has been a firm opponent throughout his whole public life, of the extension of the Banking system in the State of New York."

Awful hard times in New Orleans.—Bank notes are at a depreciation of 25 per cent.—Peaches, at three dollars a dozen.

THE LADY'S BOOK for July has been received. It contains, as usual much original and well selected matter. The publisher of this very neatly executed periodical spares no expense to make it worthy of a liberal patronage, which he states it enjoys to an increased extent under the editorial charge of Mrs. Hale.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—The high price of peaches in New Orleans is another evidence of the importance of the E. S. Rail Road (the connecting link between the North and the South) to our farmers. Peaches can be transported thither in almost as short a time (if report be true) as the ten thousand dollars deposited in the Branch Bank at Easton were "used up" by the rail road commissioners in surveying lateral roads, &c.; and if they reach there in a healthy condition, the farmers may well exclaim, the consummation of all that has been told us of this great experiment has come to pass.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—The Democrats of Maine have nominated the Hon. Gorham Parks, of Bangor, as a candidate for Governor. He will be elected by a large majority.

The Democrats of Vermont, have nominated Mr. C. Bradley, for Governor, and John S. Pettibone, for Lieutenant Governor. This is a strong ticket, and we have much hope of its success.

The Federal press of this town not un frequently contains editorial articles abounding in scurrilous abuse. Such indeed is the distinguishing characteristic of its morbid effusions, especially where personal character exists for it to prey upon. The dolt who conducts it, it is too well known, has not the capacity for editing it; and therefore is greatly deficient in that spirit of manliness which even the most reckless sometimes evince. So situated, he calls to his menial service the aid of some upstart politician who prostitutes his abilities to the dirty work of his master. We will never, therefore, suffer ourselves to be at all disconcerted by the coarse ribaldry of the editorial scribbles for the Gazette, believing that abuse from such a source can never operate to our injury; nor have we any inclination to measure lances with those who are enticed behind another's name, preferring to leave them to the study of Billingsgate to epithets, for which to their honor be it said, they display a most profound and natural talent.

We could possibly place our finger upon the writer of some of those *chaste* editorials which adorn and dignify the columns of the Gazette, but respect for ourself and for the feelings of others, forbid us exercising the right until self-censorship imperatively compels the measure. But by way of returning good counsel for the Gazette's advice, we would urge the junio who manage and control the Federal organ "over the way" to look more to the edification of its readers and less to assaulting us with its studied abuse. It would then probably be entitled to claim general respect from a community who are not yet entirely destitute of discernment. But we are counselling the winds, for "A change in Peter's life ye must not hope; To try to wash an ass's face, Is really labor to misplace; And really loss of time as well as space." We would inform the editor of the Gazette, however, that the second line in the above quotation is not Latin; it is—"vernacular;"—we thank thee Jew for teaching us that word.

We have not received the second No. of the interesting essays on the "Origin of Banking," the first of which we have already published in two parts, copied from the Baltimore Republican. We shall continue them as soon as the No. referred to comes to hand.

The singular fact of converting a Whiskey Distillery into a Flour Mill, has actually occurred in Belfast, Maine. Another singular fact will probably occur before the dog days are over, and the community be greatly astonished by the rabidness of the wonderful animal "over the way." Children should beware of his growl. Premonitory symptoms are already visible.

The Bank presses are giving a general publicity to the following paragraph. Governor Ritner lately wrote to Mr. Biddle: "We want \$200,000 to continue our improvements, and we want it at 4 per cent. Can we have it—and when? Old Nick replied: Yes; any day."

As a set off, we copy another laconic correspondence. A gentleman lately wrote to Mr. Biddle, "I have one thousand dollars of United States Bank notes, and I want specie for them. Can you give it to me and when?" Old Nick replied, "No—never." Put this and that together.

"PROPERTY THE TEST OF MERIT."—This is the opinion of the Whig Committee. (New York) merchants who went to Washington to force our Republican President into certain measures for their exclusive benefit. What say our poor farmers, traders, mechanics, and day laborers to such a creed? Will they subscribe to a sentiment that robs the poor man of his well earned merit and consigns him, because of his poverty, to the scornful reproach of the miser, the fool, or the rogue. Freemen if you support the opinion that "property is the test of merit" you insult the ashes of your forefathers, and immolate yourselves upon the altar of self-created degradation; your right of suffrage is gone, your liberty exists but in a name.

Will the people of Talbot ever sanction such a political dogma, as the following from the organ of the Whig party in the City of Baltimore. Will Mr. Pearce or some of his friends, expound it to the people, that they may the better understand the paper money theory of the Whigs; of the practice they are a little too much acquainted. Here is the precious jewel; working men what say you to it?

From the Baltimore Chronicle 13th of April. 33—"The truth is, the BANKS of the United States are always the STRONGEST when they hold the LEAST specie, and the country always the RICHEST when it has the LEAST gold and silver."—Ed.

Hilza for the Whigs! The whigs are the veriest calculators the world ever produced in the way of making results on paper, favorable to themselves. But we know of a learned Judge who once calculated greatly to his own inconvenience and to the little merriment of the public. We now find a correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, giving by calculation, Mr. Merriam, the Whig candidate for Congress in the 5th Congressional District a majority of \$ to 600 votes over Mr. Thomas. Be patient gentlemen, and don't count your gains before they are got.

MILITARY.—At a meeting of the "Easton Guards" held on Thursday evening last, Mr. Wm. C. Mackay was elected 2d. Lieutenant, and Wm. J. Roberts, Ensign of the company.



Did not Mr. Pearce give a most willing support to the Act of Congress, generally denominated the Distribution Law by which the surplus revenue of the General Government was made distributable among the several States? We think he did, and recur to the circumstance merely to show that other motives besides those of benefiting the States which accepted the golden bait, animated the Whig Statesmen in their work of feigning and fleeing. Verily it was a windfall for poor Maryland, whose every foot of soil is now being battered away to the money barons of Europe to sustain the prodigality of her wise and economical rulers. It was admitted the correctness of the subjoined remarks, (which we think plain and conclusive) we will be led to the irresistible conclusion that Mr. Pearce's party—the exclusive friends of the merchants—has helped them to a measure which they have already felt the oppressiveness of, and of which we think they have already grown heartily tired. Another course of Legislation will no doubt be had on this subject before it becomes again necessary to rob Peter to pay Paul.

"The history of 1835, 6, and 7, affords, not only a melancholy illustration of the mischiefs resulting from the employment of banks, but an evidence of the tender regard of the Whig leaders for those sagacious and just merchants who are ready—ten thousand of them—to march to the capital and revolutionize our government. We had a surplus of forty or fifty millions, consequences of the speculations of 1835, and 1836. The administration, so bitterly denounced by the revolutionists, proposed to absorb it gradually in our public expenditures and progressively to reduce the revenue. Both these measures, so admirably designed to prevent any violent action upon trade, were furiously resisted by the Whigs. Nothing but distribution would suit their political purposes, and their order went forth to empty the treasury between January & October, 1837—at the very period when their mercantile friends, now so ready to arm in their cause, were to pay these forty or fifty millions back at the rate of two per cent a month! Of all the causes which have excited, in this country, a spirit of gambling never before equalled, the most powerful, was the surplus revenue; and the hardest and most calamitous measure that could have been adopted, was the distribution act, ordering its withdrawal at the crisis of the revolution."

On the same subject, the Mobile Register speaks as follows:

"The payment of the ten millions on the first of April, has, without doubt, a very unfavorable effect on the course of commercial exchanges, and is one of the causes of the difficulty in the money market. The deposit banks must be ready to transfer this ten millions to the custody of the States. It does not exist anywhere in tangible specie or available funds, which can be turned into the shape of bank credit. The banks owe the Government and the merchants owe the banks, and this is the condition of the surplus. The banks are bound to prepare for the payment on the first, and the ten millions must be forthcoming. There is no relief, because in general the funds must be carried where commerce cannot receive the use of them back in the shape of other bank credits, but to establish common schools, make railroads or dig canals, perhaps in Illinois or Michigan. The call is peremptory, the necessity unavoidable, the pressure steady and without the prospect of recession. This draining process upon the life-blood of commerce must continue until the remaining thirty millions are collected out of the merchants, and transferred to the six and twenty States depositories. Whether it will then cease will depend upon the discountance or re-enactment of the system—a contingency which is bound to use his best energies to determine in the way plainly conducive to his own interests, by resisting the distribution, and protesting against the surplus."

We select from the proceedings of the Anti-Bank convention, which adjourned sine die at Harrisburg (Pa.) on the 6th inst. the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the evils which the people of Pennsylvania are now afflicted with, are the results of that system which substitutes paper for gold and silver, and will only cease when that system is abolished.

Resolved, That the action of this convention looks to the gradual constitutional, yet effectual abrogation of the entire banking monopoly, and a restoration of the lawful currency of the country, gold and silver.

Resolved, That the stockholders of all banks should be held responsible for the debt of their respective institutions, in their individual capacities to the utmost extent of their private property.

This was finally adopted adding the words, "as partners in trade," at the end of the resolution.

Resolved, That if any system of banking be permitted, it ought to be one which extend equal rights and privileges to every member of the community, desirous of availing himself of them; and if any charter be granted, they ought to be accompanied with ample restrictions, securities and penalties, so as effectually to guard the public against imposition, loss and delay of payment.

Resolved, That we approve of the Specie Circular, and that we deem it expedient and proper for the general government to require all the public dues to be paid in gold and silver, and that we recommend to it, to dissolve all connection with banking institutions in the disbursement and collection of its revenues.

Resolved, That the issue and use of corporate notes or certificates of loan, as a circulating medium, by whatever name designated, and by whatever necessity excused, we repudiate as worse than the disease they were intended to remedy.

Will the Gazette quit its dirty work, and enlighten the people upon the condition of the State; its present depressed and insolvent condition, and the course pursued by those public servants in whom the people have unwisely, we fear, too long confided. Let not the office which he holds at their mercy check the language of truth, nor prevent his confronting

corruption wherever it exists; and as a man who holds the welfare of his adopted State paramount to the small gains of a petty office, advise the people of the heathen career of ruin which our rulers are running. But we are spending our breath upon a political Esau. Here are truths he dare not meet except by falsehood—truths he dare not contradict.

In 1825 there was over and above paying the current expenses of the State, a considerable balance left in the Treasury. In 1835 the Legislature were compelled to authorize the Treasurer to borrow \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the State, and at the commencement of the present year there was a deficiency in the Treasury of upwards of \$70,000. In 1835 the State was indebted (\$7,000,000) seven millions of dollars, to pay the interest on which she was compelled to borrow \$60,000. Yet notwithstanding this inability to pay the interest on the debt she then owed, a Whig Legislature passed an act, authorizing commissioners to negotiate a loan of eight millions more, and investing them with power to mortgage the whole State to European capitalists. This is a specimen of Whig statesmanship. Is it any wonder that any of their organs should say, "the country is always richest when she has the smallest quantity of Gold and Silver, and the banks the strongest when they have the least specie in their vaults"—*Fred. Citizen.*

For the Whig.

Mr. Editor:—We see in almost every paper something said about the improvements being made in small towns and villages in evidence of the country, and I think it is but justice to state that the few remarks should be made in trumpeting forth their neat and beautiful streets, their elegant squares and railroads. The Court House is handsomely placed in the heart of the town, enclosed by a beautiful and substantial railway, which was gotten up by the great zeal, and public spirit of our never-tiring and all-agreeing commissioners. The house is undergoing a thorough and brisk repair, under the superintendence of an active and enterprising committee, and doubtless in the short time of two or three years, will be in a perfect state of newness. The railing is to be further ornamented in mezzotint, i. e. far and sund, which will greatly add to the splendor and durability of the material. For this suggestion we are indebted to the researches of an acknowledged learned chemist &c. of our town. This gentleman for the promotion of the arts and sciences should be requested by a town meeting to communicate with professor Stillman, and have it published in the "Journal of Sciences." Quere, will it not be dangerous to smoke a sugar or fire a cracker?

The healthiness of the town is unquestionable. An evidence of this fact, there are but few Physicians in it, some of them will leave soon, the residue are obliged to hold a convention, to protect their reserved rights and to establish a system of "Medical Ethics," whereby a man shall not die from neglect or foul play. There is a steamboat and two rail packets plying twice a week between this and Baltimore, touching all places of importance on the route, and occasionally at Port Deposit.

There will be an election held on 26th July to elect a Congressman from this district. The aspirants are John Evans of Cecil county, and J. A. Pearce of Kent, and unless that "bank note" or, in other words, sometimes called the hard money candidate, will go ahead, "Agriculture, makes us rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all" and disappointments will ensue. The great enterpriser seems to be not sufficiently satisfied with the fact that there will be a great struggle this fall among the Whiggues as to who shall be the candidate to represent this district in the State Legislature; whether he be of the old school or new school, a federal of thirty-six, or a Democratic of ninety-eight, who sprung from the Jackson, Van Buren ranks some short time after Mr. Jefferson's demise, say about the year thirty three or four, it will be difficult to say. The scene will be worth witnessing. A few other incidents probably will occur which will greatly enhance the sport and give public amusement of such a character as will rarely the thick atmosphere of the melancholic, and give his sides an efficacious shake. This is not all, a rail road is to pass through our town and country, which will give every facility to "travel," and the ready conveyance of every marketable commodity, such as peas, peaches and plums &c. &c. and every other thing that will add to the luxuries of the place. This will be accomplished as soon as our well fed commissioners return from England with the money, which perhaps might have been borrowed from the Branch Bank at Easton, it being the most solvent institution in the whole union, and well she may, holding on upon all her specie, and dealing out small Delawareans, and unconstitutional Patapsco shin-plasters in redeeming her own paper.

CROCKET.

It was seen yesterday by a notice from the Cashier, that the interest on the Ohio Canal State Stock was to be paid in paper, at the rate of \$100 for the \$100 or nine per cent discount. This, we said, was dealing honestly with the holders of the stock, and was honorable to the democratic executive of Ohio. What will be said of the Whig State of Maryland, when we state the fact, that the interest due on her State Stock on the 1st of July, was offered to be paid in depreciated paper at par value. A sovereign State speculating, like a two penny broker, upon her own citizens! This dirty little piece of trickery was treated as it deserved by those holders of the Stock who knew the justice of their demands. The paper was indignantly refused at its nominal value; but the Whig State of Maryland has the effrontery still to persist in this fraudulent attempt to pay the interest on her loans in depreciated paper at a loss of nine or ten per cent to the lender! What would be said of an individual who should practice such knavery? Shame—shame!

Balt. Citizen of the 8th inst.

FROM FLORIDA.

Our proof slips from Savannah, under date of 6th instant, mention the receipt of intelligence from St. Johns, which states that Gen. Jessup and staff arrived at Black Creek on the 3d inst on a tour of inspection, and it was supposed that two posts, would be established on the Suwannee and one on Lake George at Silver Spring.

The Indians were still peaceable and exhibited no disposition to renew hostilities. The report of the death of Micany is unfounded. He is said to be still friendly, as also Jumper and Cloud.

Democratic Republicans remember the 20th, the day of Election. The struggle is between gold and silver on the one side, and rag money on the other; choose ye between them, and honestly express your sentiments through the ballot boxes on to-morrow week. It is a duty you owe to yourselves and to posterity.

PRICE CURRENT.		
July 15, 1837.		
GRAIN.		
Wheat		\$1.50 a 1.68
Corn, white		1 a 92
Yellow,		62 a 63
Oats		

#### DIED

At St. Michaels on Friday last Mr. WALTER SPARKS, leaving a numerous family to lament his irreparable loss. He was respected by all who knew him as an honest and industrious man, a benevolent friend, a kind husband, and an indulgent father. The last tribute of respect was paid to his remains by the members of Miller Lodge of the Independent Order of Old Fellows, to which order Mr. Sparks belonged.

#### PROPOSED MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The undersigned, Composing the Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in accordance with the wishes of many professional brethren, propose a Convention of the Faculty for this Shore, to be held at Easton, Talbot County, on Wednesday 22d of November next. As the absence of the whole of the Profession from duty, in the several Counties, would be attended with inconvenience to their patients, it is respectfully recommended that they hold County Meetings, and select 5 Delegates for each County, and clothe them with power to act, in the name and on behalf of the whole, and it is further recommended, that Saturday 5th of August, be the day on which said Meetings shall be held.

Among the objects of the proposed Convention are the establishment of a system of Medical ethics, the settlement of a uniform rule of charges for Professional Services, &c. And to consult on the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a reform of grievances.

T. DENNY, M. D.  
P. WROTH, M. D.  
GEO. T. MARTIN, M. D.  
ALEX. H. BAILEY, M. D.

Easton, July 15, 1837.

Editors on the Peninsula will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 27th day of June, 1837, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a bright mulatto woman, a runaway, named MARIA MILDEN, says she did belong to William Gale, Kent county Maryland, by whom she says she was freed; her height is 5 feet 4 inches, and age about 31 years. Had on when committed, a yellow calico frock, light head handkerchief and monroe slippers. Has also with her, her female child, five years old, named Mary Jane. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, and her child, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden  
of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of June, 1837, by Simon Kemp, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a bright mulatto man named ISAAC ROBERTS, a runaway, who says he is free, and was born in the State of Delaware near Smyrna, his height is 5 feet 8 inches, age about 21 years. Had on when committed, a pair of corded cotton draw pants, striped cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat and an old pair of pumps.

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.

July 18

#### Negroes for Sale.

By Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 22d day of July inst. in Front of the Court House door in the Town of Easton the following

#### NEGROES,

To wit, one negro man named James about sixty years of age; one negro woman named Sophia aged about 35, (and child about 18 months); one negro woman named Henry about 37 years of age; one negro girl named Charlotte about 17 years of age; and one negro boy named Henry about 10 years of age.

The above named negroes are slaves for life, and will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock; and attendance given by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER, Adm'r.  
of Lambert W. Spencer, dec'd.

July 11

#### ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a proclamation by his Excellency, Thomas W. Veazy, Governor of the State of Maryland, there will be held an Election in each of the Election districts, in Talbot County, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July inst., for the purpose of Electing a representative to the extra session of Congress that is ordered by the President of these United States to convene on the first day of September next.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sh'f.  
of Talbot County, Md.

July 11

#### BOOKS, BOOKS.

SCHOOL Books of every description used in the County Schools will be supplied to the Trustees at a moderate advance; also, Paper, Ink Powder, Slates, &c. and payment taken by orders upon the County. Also a variety of new publications, Family Bibles, Testaments, Albums, &c. &c.

July 11

JAMES L. MARTIN,  
Attorney at Law.

HAS taken the office on Goldsborough St formerly occupied by Wm. Hayward. Easton, May 9, 1837.

#### MARYLAND.

##### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

4th day of July, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of John R. Caulk, administrator of James Caulk late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of James Caulk late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 11th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

JOHN R. CAULK, Adm'r.  
of James Caulk, dec'd.

July 11

#### For Sale.

THE Dwelling and Store opposite the Court House in Easton at present occupied by Wm. C. Ridgway, is now offered for sale; if not sold before the 11th of July, it then will be set up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. There is a ground rent on the lot of \$25 00cts.

The terms are one third cash, one third in three months and the balance in six months. For further particulars apply to

JAS. C. WHEELER,  
Easton Point, June 20 1837.

#### Postponed Sale.

THE Sale of the above House and Lot is postponed until Tuesday the 18th inst.

July 11

#### STEAM MILL.

AT  
EASTON POINT,

THE proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure of informing the public and the friends of the establishment, that they have attached to the Mill a

CORN CRUSHING MACHINE,

those persons therefore who may wish to have their Corn Crushed in the Bar (or plaster of Paris) ground, we assure it can be done in the best manner, with great dispatch and little cost to the Customers, compared with the great advantage derived from feeding stock in that manner. They also take the liberty of informing the public that their machinery for cleaning and manufacturing wheat into flour, is in complete order. Any individual sending one hundred or more bushels of wheat to the mill, can have it ground and put up in the best order for market without any other charge than the ordinary toll for grinding.

July 4

#### BOOKS.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a variety of School and other Books, such as

Histories, Geographies, Atlases, Grammars, E. Readers, Introductions, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Arithmetics, Bonycastle's Mensuration, Slates and Slate Pencils, Plain & Ruled cap Paper, Plain and Fancy letter Paper, and a variety of other Books too tedious to mention. All of the above will be sold low for cash. Trustees of primary Schools would do well to give him a call and ascertain his prices, and they cannot help from purchasing of him as he will for nine tenths very low by the dozen. Books of any description that I have not on hand will be furnished by giving me four days notice.

5¢ Cash given for Rags.

CHAS. ROBINSON.

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, 1st July 1837.

A. Kelly Zacharias  
B. Leonard Daniel  
Bromwell Jeremiah  
Leverton Jessop  
Benny Margaret  
M.  
Benny Ellen  
Maloney James  
Barrett James  
Mackey Elizabeth  
Barton Elizabeth  
Mulikin Philomen  
Rev. Mr. Billup  
Marrison Margaret C.  
Baynard John  
Mills Levin  
Borden Charles  
Mathews Ann  
Brown C.  
N.  
Nowman Wm. 53  
Cox Edward  
P. Parrott Capt. G. W.  
Chezard Daniel  
Price James  
Clark Miss C.  
R.  
Clark William  
Roe Edward  
Denny John  
Rice Catharine  
Dimond Elizabeth  
Rogers John  
Ennell Henry  
Ruhanson Mary E.  
Emory John G.  
Rasin Robert W.

F.  
Fisher Denwan  
Stewart James  
Faulkner J. M.  
Stevens Susan E.  
Fountain & Minor  
Spencer Elijah  
H.  
Harrish George  
Sherwood Thomas I.  
Hobbs Charles  
Smith James L.  
Hobbs Charles  
Scull Admira  
Hepkins Edward S.  
Sperry James  
Hall David  
Stuart Lydia  
Hussey William  
T.  
Miss Teackle  
J.  
Valliam Theodore  
Jackson Charlotte  
K.  
White Caroline  
Kirby Frisby  
Walk William D.  
Kearney Betsy  
Persons calling for letters will please to say advertised if on this list.

July 4

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

#### BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS W. VEAZY, Governor of Maryland.

##### APROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session, 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called to commence at such place as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the State, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid, of the said Representatives in Congress, &c. And whereas, the Proclamation of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State, should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazy, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July, next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the Election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THO. W. VEAZY.

By the Governor,  
THO. CULBERT, Clerk  
of the Council.

To be published once a week until the day of election, in all the newspapers printed in the State.

#### New and Fashionable

##### HAT STORE.

J. D. DUNCAN & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by J. B. Furlanks on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the Shoe Store of Messrs. Haden & Co. where they are prepared to manufacture

FUR AND SILK

HATS,

WHITE AND BLACK RUS.

SIA DU TO

of the best quality and most approved fashions.

They solicit a share of public patronage and from their experience in the business flatter themselves they can give general satisfaction. Their work is not inferior to that done in the cities and equal to any on the peninsula.

J. D. DUNCAN (late in the employ of Mr. Donalds Rouse) having executed work in the best establishments in the city of Baltimore, will give his personal attention to the manufacture of Hats for the establishment which he guarantees for durability and neatness of manufacture.

June 29th

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the land which he at present occupies together with the tenements thereon, situated at the Hole in the Wall; it consists of 60 or 70 acres of good improved land upon which are four dwellings, and necessary outbuildings, including a store house.

Also, the adjoining land, consisting of 125 acres more or less, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, and has on it a comfortable dwelling and the requisite outbuildings.

If the above property is not sold on or before the first of September next it will be offered for rent on reasonable terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH P. HARRIS.

#### FARM FOR RENT.

TO rent for the year 1838, that valuable farm on Wye River, at present occupied by George W. Noble.

For terms apply to  
JACOB LOCKERMAN  
July 11, 1837

#### DISSOLUTION.

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

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

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

#### WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at the Coach Painting, A smart active Boy, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years.

Apply to  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

July 11

#### COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

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

#### Gigs and four wheeled Work,

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

Also, all kinds of

Brass or Tin work Repaired,

Keys Brazed &c. &c.

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

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

June 6

(G)

Easton and Baltimore Packet

via

Miles River Ferry.

The Coppered and Copper Fastened

SLOOP JANE

BENJAMIN HORNEY, Master.

WILL commence to run regularly from the University of Maryland, on Sunday 18th leaving Miles River Ferry at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore, on Wednesday, at the same hour; and continue to do so throughout the season. Freight will be received on board, any where on the river or at the ferry. All orders handed to John Horney, who will attend in Easton every Saturday or with Mr. Peter Tarr, will be punctually attended to.

Passage and fare \$2.00.

April 25

#### UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—A

session of the Board of Trustees of the University of Maryland, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, for the purpose of filling the following vacancies in the Department of Physics:

The Chair of Surgery.

do Chemistry.

do Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Pathology.

do Midwifery and diseases of Women and children.

do Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

By order of the Board,

JOS. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Editors in this city and elsewhere who copied the former advertisement of the University of Maryland will insert the above 4 times and send their accounts to the Secretary.

June 27

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON

July 4 1837

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors, for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.</



## PROSPECTUS

### OF THE United States' Magazine AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a practical character capable of giving efficient aid to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people.

Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and defending the Democratic doctrine through the most competent that the country can furnish, in a more extensive and condensed manner than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inestimable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing the public a clear and pointed commentary upon the important proceedings of that party, which so directly affect, and so nearly touch, the interests of every citizen, it is hoped that the periodical in question will be able to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

It is especially expected, that it cannot be too early appreciated, and that the establishment of such a great and important Magazine will be a great triumph for the Democratic party, and that the United States' Magazine will be a valuable and useful addition to the political literature of the country.

It is not only a source of information and instruction to the public, but it is also a source of amusement and recreation. It contains a large amount of original and selected literature, and is published at a low price, so that it can be read by every one who is interested in the progress of the country.

The United States' Magazine is published at Washington, District of Columbia, and is delivered to subscribers in all the principal cities of the United States.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested in the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent confidence reposed in political science, the people are susceptible of organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally in this character, conferring with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the medium of the most powerful and influential of all who speak the tongue of America, it is the duty of the United States' Magazine to be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste and ability, which all subjects will alike be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish, and extend, with a liberality of feeling unobscured by partial or minor views.

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it, in every respect, a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view, a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence, domestic and foreign.

General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of internal improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes, movements, &c.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an ordinary number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately printed so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattainable before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party,

it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the able object of recommending its advocates—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the democratic party, as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum; while to mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States' Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications on this subject, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers, LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN, Washington, D.C. April, 1837.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

EMILY JANE Robinson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a general public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the Bay. All Freight is intended for the Emily Jane will be promptly received at the wharf at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all papers for the cargo, or for Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Samuel H. Benney will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

The Subscriber expects in a very short time to supersede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connexion with the present one.

The Public's Ob't Serv't, JOSHUA E. LEONARD (G)

April 4, 1837

Cattle Show.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will be held on the 1st of June, at the residence of Mr. Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, That there be a Cattle Show, and Fair at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board, T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture are requested to publish the above notice.

June 23

WHEAT CRADLES John B. Furbanks

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture to order at short notice, wheat cradles of the natural growth of the wood well seasoned and warranted to save well. Persons wanting cradles will please to call as early as convenient.

He is also prepared to furnish at short notice, Flour, Hay, Corn, Potatoes, Cattle, Wagons, Cart wheels &c. all of which will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in this State or elsewhere.

June 6

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 20th day of May 1837, by Wm. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, named Wesley Armstrong, has a scar on his right hip and one on his left leg, height 5 feet 10 inches, says he is free and was raised by his mother in Salisbury, E. S. M. Had on when committed a pair blue pants, green waist, velvet vest, clock shirt, lapel in hat, and a pair of shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden of Baltimore City and County Jail

June

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of May 1837, by Wm. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro woman, as a runaway, named REBECCA DORSEY, says she is free and was raised by Isaac Bowen, near Plum Point, dark complexion about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high. Had on when committed an old straw bonnet, a light purple calico frock, white lacy petticoat, and cotton under dress, at feet lacy frock and lace shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described negro girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden, Baltimore City & County Jail.

May 30

A CARD

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

JOHN PRINTING Naily executed at this Office.

June 27

WOOD.

Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber, for wood delivered by his agent, the late Wm. Grayless, in the years of 1834-5, are requested to make payment for the same. All accounts, that remain unsettled on the first of August, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

June 27

TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3.00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, \$1.00—in advance.

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Postmasters and others remitting \$10.00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

Orders for postage, address to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a favorable notice, and accept a free exchange for their own.

## Reform in the Medical World

The subject is taken from a New Orleans paper

MR. PRINTER—I send you an extract of a letter from Doctor Green, on the subject of restoring health;—and among the many sicknesses that cause death—I know none that causes more, than the sickness called "CATCHING COLD"—therefore be pleased to publish his method of curing it.

S. C. DESASS

Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N. Orleans.

December the 10th, 1836.

DOCTOR GREEN'S Method of curing the sickness—generally called—

"CATCHING COLD"—CURE—Keep the feet warm: Perspiring warm;—and don't take any Physic. NATURE—in return—for being thus timely aided—will soon restore health.

NATURE of the PHYSICIAN of all PHYSICIANS

Must promptly be obeyed—and her voice—cheerfully listened to—if you want to be well.

D. L. GREEN—to S. C. DESASS.

THE EDITOR will consider it as not inapplicable to state, that, from the above mention to the remedy, the restoration of Hearing and Eye-Sight, is to be had—and which—(without using any medicine) proves successful, when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness—as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system—but when the affliction is owing to other causes—then medicine must be used.

N. B.—We are given to understand by our neighbor, M. Desass, who was restored to his hearing, that help is sent per mail, free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family for the customary fee of \$5 dollars, being sent to Reading and Baltimore, Pa. where the Doctor resides; and for any other sickness help is sent, at the same time, without charge. The fee pays for all—postage and all.

April 11, 1837.

Regularly published in Philadelphia weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle, Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second Street, THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Fables and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, after a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:

D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq. Col. T. L. McKenny, W. G. Clark, Esq. John T. Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James M. Henry, Esq. J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq. C. P. Johnson, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq. Miss Leslie, Esq. Dr. Joseph Hancock, Esq. Miss E. C. Straus, J. Watson, Esq. Mrs. J. L. Dumont, Chas. S. Cope, Esq. John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq. Rev. Jos. Rusing, B. W. Richards, Esq. Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Trego, Esq. Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton, Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq. Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Value, Esq. Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq. Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Matison, Esq.

And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

It is of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication.

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR, Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3.00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, \$1.00—in advance.

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Postmasters and others remitting \$10.00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

Orders for postage, address to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a favorable notice, and accept a free exchange for their own.

WOOD.

Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber, for wood delivered by his agent, the late Wm. Grayless, in the years of 1834-5, are requested to make payment for the same. All accounts, that remain unsettled on the first of August, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

June 27

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June 27

## SATURDAY NEWS

AND LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c. Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission. Six copies furnished for ten dollars. All payments to be made in advance. Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 16 Walnut St. Phila'd.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated BULWER'S NOVELS,

Comprising—Devereux, Eng. ne Aram, Pelham, Disow. ed, Riezzi, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARYATT'S. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

The Steamboat

MARYLAND.

REQUIRING some adjustment and painting her running will be suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 28

University of Maryland.

A SESSION of the Board of Trustees, of the University of Maryland, will be held at the city of Baltimore, on the 21st day of June next, for the purpose of electing Professors, fill the following vacancies in the Faculty of Physic, viz.

The Chair of Anatomy and Physiology. The Chair of Surgery, and The Chair of Chemistry.

By order of the Board, JOS. B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

May 23d

New Spring Goods.

W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia with a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS

Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass &c.

which added to their stock on hand, renders their assortment very complete. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

April 25

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 5th day of May, 1837, by Isaac Shuemaker, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County, a negro man, as a runaway, named JOHN BIRK, who says he is free, and was raised by Council Carter, in Virginia, dark complexion, 27 or 28 years of age, 6 feet 6 inches high, had on when committed an old black fur hat, brown frock coat, gray cassinet pants, plain lacy vest, cotton shirt, and an old pair of Monroe Boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden, Balt. City & County Jail.

May 27

For Rent,

The valuable Farm called 'Fausley' on which the late Wm. Hoxter resided. It is situated within half a mile of Easton, and contains 3 shifts of 16000 corn hills each. Application to be made on or before the 15th of July, to

June 27

T. TILGHMAN.

## Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY the fifth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheephead point," bounded on the East by the land of A. Bednego Bottled, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay side, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of One hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore possession will not be delivered to the purchaser until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding Wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in Wood and Timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs.—The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation to Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank at Easton. Jan. 24

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tigbman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tract of land, called Daley's Delight and Tigbman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the said Fausley Creek lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation to Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank at Easton. Jan. 3 1837.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders for bookbinding. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

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

Jan 10 1837

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders for bookbinding. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1837

VOL. III.—No. 30

## NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE  
Is Printed and published every  
TUESDAY MORNING,

BY  
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents  
per annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
No subscription will be received for less than six  
months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are set-  
tled, without the approbation of the publisher.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted  
three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for  
every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in  
proportion.

All communications to insure attention  
should be post paid.

## POETRY.

From the *Trenton [N. J.] Emporium.*

### THE TIMES—THE TIMES!

Uncle Toby went down to the river with  
intention  
To get a grist ground by the old miller  
Grimes;  
But he found that his neighbors had called a  
convention  
At the tavern that day to consider the times.  
So he turned honest Dobbin back round to  
the wagon,  
To eat at his leisure a luncheon of hay;  
And determined, on foot to the meeting he'd  
go on,  
And hear what the wise ones assembled  
would say.

And there were assembled from many miles  
around,  
The merchants, and lawyers, and doctors  
and cits,  
The bankers and brokers and stock-jobbing  
tribe  
And many good people who lived by their  
wits.  
And in truth it seemed more like a holiday  
gathering,  
To an eye unaccustomed to modern distress  
And it was hard to remember the theme of  
the meeting,  
Mid the splendor of equipage, finery and  
dress.

Master Dumps, with his span of bay matches  
that cost  
A thousand this spring, was presiding in  
state,  
And Lumpkin was proving the country was  
lost,  
While two servants were holding his coach  
at the gate.  
Some said that the cotton trade caused all the  
ruin,  
Some said 'twas the Treasury order alone,  
And that Jackson, and Benton, and Martin  
Van Buren  
Ought to suffer for mischief so wholly their  
own.

At last when the big ones had settled affairs,  
And rung all the changes of ruin again,  
And resolved that 'twas time now to lighten  
their cares,  
With a good slice of beef and a glass of  
champagne—  
Uncle Toby stepped up, wiped his brow with  
his sleeve,  
And said though he came there to say not a  
word,  
Yet if no objection was made, with their leave  
For one single moment he would like to be  
heard.

'Mr. Chairman,' said he, 'the hard times that  
you speak of,  
'Tho' they seem to be very mysterious to  
you,  
Will probably last till some habits you break  
out of.  
And turn into work as all honest men do.  
You have gone very far for the causes of ruin,  
But to me it plain they lie right in your  
way.  
You've been living like lords upon other  
men's money,  
Now pay-day has come and you've nothing  
to pay;  
Buying houses and lands on what's called  
speculation  
At no matter how much of paper and puff,  
In the hope that you'd certainly find in the  
nation  
To buy them, some still greater fool than  
yourself.

'Now you, Mr. Farmer, have but to go yonder,  
To your harrow, and plough, and your old  
fashioned ways,  
Put more lime on your land, turn a clover  
crop under,  
And the hard times will disappear one of  
these days;  
And you, Mr. Merchant, just take one short  
day for  
The task of dismissing your trumpery and  
wines,  
Import no more goods than you see how to  
pay for,  
And soon you may whistle like me at the  
times.'

And as for you gentlemen, sharpers and so on,  
Who have lost all you had, and had nothing  
to lose,  
Your course, as you please, you in welcome  
may go on,  
To the Bait or Halifax, just as you choose.'

Uncle Toby here stopped and some hissed  
and some clapped him—  
But he turned and walked quietly off on  
his way—  
Got his grist, and drove home—and the worst  
that mishap'd him,  
Was the loss of three hours' labor that day.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### OLD MARY.

#### OR, THE PERILS OF WOMAN.

"I saw a stream whose waves were bright  
With morning's dazzling sheen,  
But tempest clouds, ere fall of night  
Had darkened o'er the scene;  
How like that tide, my spirit sighed  
How like to me hath been."

It was a stormy night in December: the  
wind blew furiously against a little hut, which  
from its decayed state and its approximation  
to the sea whose waves almost washed it,  
appeared unfit for the habitation of any human  
being. Yet there one poor, melancholy crea-  
ture lived. The hovel was in two rooms, one  
of which was quite empty, and the other con-  
tained two chairs, a low stool and a table of the  
very meanest appearance. Although intensely  
cold, there were but a few dying embers in  
the grate, opposite to which was seated the  
living inhabitant—an old woman; very old  
and poor. Still, bowed down as she was by  
age, and want and sorrow, there was about  
her that indication of inward gentility which  
prosperity cannot give, nor misfortune take  
away. She was a strange, wayward being  
and would wander sometimes for days to-  
gether, without regard to season or weather, up  
on the rocks, and take no notice of any thing  
that might be said to her; and at other times,  
she sat rocking herself on the low wooden seat,  
gazing upon vacancy, and muttering at inter-  
vals a few low, indistinct words. Her appear-  
ance heightened her singularity; she had been  
tall and beautiful, but her features now had a  
hard, harsh outline, and except in her eyes,  
which were large, black, and piercing, there  
was no trace of beauty left.

She had unintentionally inspired the cot-  
tagers dwelling near her with a degree of awe,  
which gradually deepened into superstition.  
It was seldom that any one addressed her—  
She shunned them all, and the name of 'Old  
Mary' was sufficient to terrify the children in  
good behavior; there was no cause for this  
fear, for she was gentle and even kind to those  
who did speak to her; but she was unfortunate,  
which is a sufficient reason for the want of  
friends. She has lately, however, been en-  
livened by the visits of a young girl whom she  
had known in infancy; she had left her native  
village while a child, and returned to it a  
blooming girl. Almost her first inquiry was  
for 'Old Mary,' who when she came, received  
her with a welcome such as only those who  
can give who feel that they are deserted and  
dreaded by all besides.

But to return. The old woman had sat  
in her desolate home with no companion but  
her own gloomy thoughts, when she heard a  
gentle tap at her door; she was unaccustomed to  
visitors, and her question of 'who is there?'  
was asked sharply. 'Only one only Rose,'  
was the answer, and the girl entered. 'It is  
a dreadful stormy night, and I thought you  
would feel lonely, so I have come to sit with  
you,' she continued, as she took her seat by  
the old woman, who greeted her fondly.  
They conversed for a few minutes, when a  
sudden gust of wind louder than any that had  
preceeded it, caused those to draw nearer to  
her companion and cling to her as though in  
fear. Old Mary, put her arms round her and  
said, 'Do not fear, gentle one, you are quite  
safe.' A pause ensued—Mary gazed upon  
the beautiful face of the maiden, and broke  
the silence by saying: 'You have often asked  
me to tell you my tale, Rose, and you shall  
now be gratified. 'Tis a tale fit to be told on  
a night like this.' There was another  
pause of a moment, and the old woman re-  
sumed:

"I was but a child when I was married to—  
no matter whom; suffice it, we irrevocably  
offered our friends on both sides. Most severe-  
ly I was punished for my disobedience. I had  
been a wife but two years, when the playmate  
of my infancy, the object of my girlhood's  
dreams, the husband of my youth, was snatched  
from me in the flush of youth and health  
and pride! To be called away so soon! but  
I must not think of it—he died, and with him  
all my happiness—even the wish for it. My  
life was despaired of; I cared not for life, but  
I hoped and prayed for death; but it mocked  
me—death is only for the happy and the gay;  
he is not satisfied with those who daily hourly  
live in his approach. 'Twas a sinful wish—  
and great has been my punishment!  
'After a time my grief became less violent,  
but not less sincere. I had now a motive to  
induce me to be more careful of health—I  
found that I was to become a mother. Here,  
then, was something for which to live; my  
existence would not now be a blank, a monotonous  
sorrow. The time came at last when I  
could put my baby to my bosom, and feel  
that I was not alone. Oh, the wild ecstasy  
of that moment! I could have knelt to my  
unconscious infant and blessed him for the joy  
I felt. I was then but a mere girl, friends had  
forgotten me, fortune I had none; I was sur-  
rounded by perils and temptations, but my  
child was the counterpoise to all of them, and  
I loved him dearer and better the more I en-  
dured for him.

We must, we are compelled to love those  
who depend on us for protection, be it ever so  
trifling; how much then must I have loved my  
child!  
'I left my home and struggled for years  
with poverty that was mightier than anything,  
we were all in all to each other. He grew in  
beauty as well as in years, it might be that I  
saw him in too fond a light; but I have sat  
and gazed upon him while he slept, till I have  
fancied him an angel. With difficulty have I re-  
strained myself from straining him to my  
heart, lest the bright spirit should take wing  
and leave me. But in this I sinned, and for this  
also have I suffered. Even a mother's fondness  
must have bounds; but mine had none; it was  
the only feeling my heart, and it grew to idola-  
try!

'My Henry grew to manhood. At three and  
twenty he was betrothed to a maiden in our vil-  
lage, three years younger than himself, & it was  
settled that she was to become his wife in a  
twelve month. I tried hard to love her for his  
sake, but God forgive me—I had much to school  
my heart to, to prevent its hating her though  
Henry never guessed it. About this time a  
stranger came from —, to reside a short  
time in the village. My boy soon found  
fancied a degree of coolness on the part of his

brother. I remember well his words one  
evening on his return home, after fruitlessly  
watching for her. 'It is the second time she  
has broken her engagements with me this  
week and I have reason to believe in favor of  
this stranger, Mother, if Ellen Thorton play  
me false, I —,' he stopped, hesitated, turned  
away. The time of my misery drew near—  
Ellen was to be seen daily walking with the  
stranger, who, not contented with his  
victory, sought every opportunity to quar-  
rel with the man he had so grossly wronged.

'It was a night like this—the rain poured  
in torrents and the thunder reverberated through  
the cottage; but what are the convulsions of  
nature in all its terrors compared to the angry  
passions of men? But as murmuring rills to  
the stormy ocean. It was his usual hour for  
returning, and I became uneasy. Fears the  
most improbable rushed across my mind. The  
lightning might have struck him; he  
might have ventured too near the edge of the  
rocks and fallen into the sea; every thing in  
short, but the truth, found place in my imagi-  
nation. Another hour passed away. I could  
bear it no longer. Regardless of the weather,  
I rushed out; I wandered in every direction,  
but met him not. At last it struck me that  
he might have returned home, and be uneasy  
at my absence. I almost kept pace with the  
lightning's swiftness, and was soon within  
sight of the cottage.

I strained my sight with intensity of feeling,  
and could perceive that the door was partly  
open. I had not left it so; and therefore I con-  
cluded that he had returned and all was well.  
My heart felt as though it would burst its  
cords with joy; and tears of thankfulness and  
rapture streamed from my eyes. They were  
the last I ever shed. Since then I have prayed  
on my bedded knees, in the glare of day and  
in the dead of night, in my own lonely dwell-  
ing and amid the desert waste, for the power to  
weep, but in vain. My eye balls throb with  
agony, my brain feels scorching, but I cannot  
weep.

The old woman passed her hand over her  
brow, and was silent for a moment. It was a  
pale picture! That poor withered being  
suffering with anguish almost too much for  
her frailties, and that young, gentle girl, her  
blanching at the tale she heard, and her  
hand's clasped unconsciously in her agitation.

'Go on! oh, go on!' she murmured, and  
started at the strangeness of her own voice.  
Her companion slowly raised her head and  
continued, but her breath came fast and  
thick.

'I will go on,' she said; 'I entered the cot-  
tage—but instead of the fond smile, and the  
kind words of welcome I had expected, I was  
greeted with a look of sorrow from three or  
four men who were standing round a bed. I  
rushed towards it—'I live to tell it to thee,  
Rose Middleton, or is past life all a dream?—  
my boy, my Henry, the child of my young  
heart's passionate love, my noble one, lay there  
lifeless and disfigured corpse! They hid me!  
The villain and my Henry had fought with  
pistols. I knew no more; I re-  
member the chill that ran through my veins  
and settled in my heart, from whence it has  
never moved. I caught him in my arms—  
but I remember nothing more. They said I  
went mad, and it may be that I did. I some-  
times think I am mad now; and then I  
kneel and pray, not with my lips, they will  
not move, but with my heart, and then I am  
more tranquil.

'Do not weep, Rose,' she continued in plaintive  
accents, beholding her young companion in  
tears, 'in the course of nature my sufferings  
must soon end; but you have a long life before  
you. As you would choose between a happy  
one, or years of misery, set not your heart  
too fondly on an earthly being, even a mother's  
love for her own child must be controlled.  
Remember this Rose, and you will have learnt  
one useful lesson from 'Old Mary.'

### FLYING ARTILLERY—AN EXPERIMENT.

A Frenchman in the Texian army, a  
scheming inventive half crazy soul, lately  
made an experiment of what he called flying  
artillery, which in the sequel well nigh cost  
him his life.

In the first place the Frenchman purchased  
a cannon, of his back he placed a six pound can-  
non, heavily loaded. The muzzle of the can-  
non, was pointed in an opposite direction from  
the head of the mule, whether the mule  
would prove much, refractory, and unwilling  
to advance head first towards an enemy, or  
whether the Gaul thought he could do better  
by backing up towards some 'deadly im-  
minent breach' we know not. It might have  
been intended as kind of stern charger for  
aught we know.

Having fully equipped himself, our hero  
started for a place where he understood some  
hostile Canches were lying in ambush.  
Planting his force, consisting of himself, cannon  
and mule, on the summit of a hill which com-  
manded a thicket where the Indians were  
supposed to be lurking, he assumed a hostile  
position by turning the tail of his mule in that  
direction from whence he expected and was  
anxiously waiting an assault.

There he kept his ground for a long time  
without any manifestations of an attack. At  
length his mule stock of patience was entirely  
exhausted, and finding that no attack was to  
be made upon him by an enemy, he determined  
upon giving inanimate creation a small sam-  
ple of his flying artillery, just by way of a  
flyer. He pointed his six pounder in the di-  
rection of the thicket, took his bearings, made  
his calculations, and blazed away. Balls,  
slugs, &c. went down one side of the hill  
with the greatest velocity—'Frenchman, mule  
and six pounder just as fast down the other—  
the recoil of the cannon being as great as that  
of the mule, sent the mule down the hill with the swiftness  
of lightning, whether he would or no.

On finally bringing up, after having run an-  
tirely down the first hill and half way up an-  
other, the Frenchman began to collect his  
scattered senses—Finding himself alive, he  
broke out with, 'Sacre! I wonder how many  
dam Ingen I kill. By gar, de next time I try  
my grand experiment, I will give me one mule  
vat run away as though the diable was  
after him. His artillery he took quick.

We have not heard whether he has made  
any further experiments with his 'flying ar-  
tillery.'—N. O. Picayune.

Character is like wealth. It takes many  
years to acquire it, but the actions of an hour  
may lose it.

### INDIAN CORN.

All, or nearly all, the accounts that are pub-  
lished of great crops of Indian corn, agree  
in two particulars, viz: is it not using the  
pough in the arid culture, and in not earthing,  
or but very slightly, the hills. These results  
go to demonstrate, that the en tire roots are es-  
sential to the vigor of the crop; and that roots,  
nature designed, must be near the surface. If  
the roots are severed with the plough, in dress-  
ing the crop, the plants are deprived of a por-  
tion of their nourishment; and if they are buried  
deep by hilling, the plant is partially ex-  
hausted in throwing out a new set near the  
surface, where they alone can perform all their  
office. There is another material advantage  
in this mode of cultivating the corn crop—it  
saves a vast deal of manual labor.

There is another question of interest to far-  
mers, which relates to the mode of harvesting  
the crop, that is, whether it is best to top the  
crops, or cut the whole at the ground when the  
grain has fully ripened. According to the  
experiments of Mr. Clark, of Northampton,  
one of the practical farmers of our country,  
and of other gentlemen, grain suffers a  
diminution of six to eight bushels the acre by  
topping the stalks; and there seems to be no  
counterbalancing benefit in the labor, unless  
at the expense of carrying the stalks to the  
heads of the field, that they may be secured  
before they become blanched and half ruined.  
And it is no protection against early autumn  
frosts, but rather exposes unripened grain  
to be more injured. Hence, so far as regards  
these two modes, all who have made a com-  
parison, seem to concur in the opinion, that  
stopping the corn of its tops and leaves is a  
bad practice.

William Carmichael, of Virginia, has given  
us in the Farmer's Register, his experiments  
in this matter, which go to corroborate the  
conclusion we have drawn. He took promi-  
nently, one hundred stalks from corn that had  
been topped and one hundred stalks from that  
which had not been topped, growing side by  
side. The first, weighed, on the cob, fifty  
pounds—shelled, forty-one pounds, and mea-  
sured twenty-one quarts one pint. The other,  
fifty-four pounds—shelled, forty-six pounds,  
and measured twenty-six quarts—showing a  
difference of nearly one-fifth, in favor of un-  
stopped or unripened corn. The fact is, that  
topping not only prevents the further elabo-  
ration of the sap, which can only take place  
in the leaves, and which is necessary for the  
growth of the corn, but it deprives the grain  
of much that is already elaborated, and on its  
way to the grain. Its fruit tree is deprived  
of its leaves before the fruit has attained its  
growth, or mature flavor, the fruit will no  
longer grow, nor will it attain high flavor, for  
it is supplied of elaborate blood, or vegetable food,  
is cut off by the loss of leaves. We have not-  
iced this particularly in the plum.

Satisfactory experiments have not been made  
to determine, whether it is most advantageous  
to cut the crop when the corn is merely top-  
ped, or to wait till it is perfectly ripe. This  
will depend upon the amount of loss, if any,  
in the grain, by early harvesting—the relative  
value of the grain and fodder, and the prospect  
of both being injured by early frosts, for neither  
are liable to suffer from frost after the crop  
has been cut and put into shocks. It is to be  
noticed, that in early cutting, the stalks are  
succulent, and abound in elaborated sap, on  
its descent from the leaves to the grain, and  
that this supply of food to the grain continues to  
flow probably for some days after the corn is  
in the shock, and so, the grain itself continues  
to improve, though we think it likely that  
the complete maturity, there is no doubt, but  
the corn will suffer less in shock than it will  
stand, while the fodder will be materially in-  
jured by frost. Admitting that there is a small  
loss in grain by early cutting, though it is un-  
doubtedly less than when it is topped, the dif-  
ference in the value of the fodder, under the  
two modes of management, is vastly in favor  
of early harvesting.

We do not pretend to calculate a nicely  
the difference in nutritious properties, of cor-  
nals cut in a succulent state, early in Sep-  
tember, well cured and well housed, and those  
left standing till October or November in the  
field, but we should think to fifty per cent.  
Well cured cornstalks afford an excellent win-  
ter food for neat cattle.

Several of our acquaintances have kept their  
neat stock almost entirely upon this fodder dis-  
tinguished by the name of 'cornstalks,' and have done  
like, having first cut them in a cutting ma-  
chine; and so far as we can learn, the cattle  
kept upon them are in excellent condition.

The preceding considerations justify us in  
recommending, that in the management of the  
Indian corn crop, the following rules be ob-  
served, at least partially, so far as to test their  
correctness.

1. That the corn harrow and cultivator be  
substituted for the plough in the culture of the  
crop.  
2. That the plants be not hilled, or but  
slightly so—thus not to prevent the soil being  
often stirred and kept clean. And,  
3. That in harvesting, the crop be cut at  
the ground as soon as the grain is glazed.

[Albany Cultivator.]

### A FALSEHOOD CORRECTED.

The following is from the New York Star  
of the 6th inst. viz:

'Shameful Speculation.—The Post Office  
receipts are deposited in specie; and drawn in  
receipts. Amos Kendall sends on a friend  
with drafts—sells the specie for a premium of  
ten per cent. and buys Western money at a  
discount of ten per cent. and thus somebody  
coolly pockets twenty per cent by the opera-  
tion.'

'These robberies are getting to be open and  
barefaced. How long will the people coun-  
tenance this shameful speculation on their  
pockets?'

The Globe says there is not the shadow of  
a shade to rest such an imputation upon. It is  
a sheer fabrication.

The Kent Bugle of the 9th says: 'We  
have received an ear of corn, pulled on the  
4th of July, and nearly fit for the table.  
It is not forward corn, neither was it raised in  
the garden, but was pulled in the field, from  
a cut of about 30,000 hills, in a nearly equal  
state of forwardness on the farm of Mr. J. W.  
Brice, Queen Anne's County. This shows  
well for the coming crop, indeed the season  
has been highly propitious.'

### TREMENDOUS 'BUSINESS TRANSACTION.'

Not long since, a half demented and comical  
genius, who locates in the town of Patterson,  
paid a visit to the commercial city PAR EX-  
CELLENCE, and in strolling along the streets,  
looking at the wonderful sights and curiosities  
that meet the eye at every turn, promiscuously  
tapped into an auction store in Pearl street.  
The man of the hammer, and in fact all hands,  
from the boss down to the peetes, were in-  
stantly on the QUEER WEEKLY, as Justice  
Bloodgood hath it, and forthwith commenced  
operations—'going—going—going—one and  
a half—one and a half—half—half—half down  
T. Nugent & Co.' Our stranger now began  
to imbibe the spirit of bidding, representing  
himself as a country merchant, and wishing to  
purchase a number of fancy articles, for the  
purpose of retailing them at one hundred per  
cent profit, to the fair prairie daughters of the  
country, who he said he was off by his  
enterprising here, until finally it was de-  
clared by the auctioneer that the lot was sold  
for the amount his bill had already reached.

'Very well,' said the buyer, 'go on.'  
The hammer was up again, and, as before,  
each lot was struck off to the former purchaser.  
The sales soon amounted to about three thou-  
sand dollars. A pretty fair two hour's work,  
thought the auctioneer, and accordingly broke  
off more particularly for the purpose of ascertain-  
ing what his customer was made of.

The sale was stopped—the bill fished up,  
and presented.

'Perfectly right, I expect,' said the buyer.  
'Twenty eight hundred—I haven't got as  
much as that with me but I see by your note  
sticking, that strangers can leave a deposit.'

'Certainly,' said the clerk, 'pay a part of  
it and you can pay the balance when you take  
it out.'

'Well, then, here's fifty cents, in specie to-  
day, all I've got, and I want eight per cent of  
it to take me back to Patterson. I know the  
driver, and he'll take me for a shilling, and  
expense will pay ferriage!'

'You infernal scoundrel, you—you im-  
pudent confounded rascal,' roared out the man  
who had wielded the hammer, and taxed his  
lungs on a two hour stretch, all to no purpose,  
'get out of the store.'

'Yes, get out of the store, or we will kick  
you out,' said Peter Fink.

'Will you?' said he, 'will you? Then I'm  
going—going—going—gone!'

The auctioneer stormed a little at first, but  
like a true philosopher, laughed it off as a  
good joke, and all hands turned to and put  
things in order for the next day's sales, deter-  
mining that if ever such another customer  
presented himself at that counter, a select  
committee should be appointed for the purpose of  
investigating his 'financial department,' and  
also with power, if necessary, to send for per-  
sons and papers.—N. Y. Sun.

### A TALE THAT IS TRUE.

A short time since I was invited by a friend  
to accompany him to—Hospital, to wit-  
ness the operation that was to be performed  
that day. I consented, and he wished me to  
look upon the suffering man, but rather that I  
might have an opportunity of seeing how  
operations were conducted in these dwellings  
of the afflicted. I seated myself by the side  
of my friend, while my eye wandered about  
the room, resting on knives, saws, and other  
instruments which lay on the table before me,  
painting to my imagination the scenes of a  
guish which those walls had witnessed, and  
exciting in my heart pity for those poor suf-  
ferers who were from day to day extended on  
that sheeted table. As I was meditating on  
the 'many ills which flesh is heir to,' the  
door opened, and upon a board was brought  
a man exhausted with disease and worn out  
with pain. He was laid upon the table, and  
the instruments of amputation readily pre-  
pared. The bloodless face and the trembling  
limb told us that the sufferer was conscious of  
his situation, and dreaded the pain he was  
about to endure. Perhaps, thought I, as I  
looked upon the mortified and dejected limb,  
perhaps that man is a father, who has a wife  
and children to mourn over his misfortune,  
and friends to minister to his wants—but none  
are here—he is to bear his pains alone.

The saw soon followed his knife, and soon the limb  
was taken off. As the surgeon was taking  
up the arteries, curiosity led me to inquire the  
cause of the disease, and my feelings were in-  
terested when I was told—'whilst in a  
state of intoxication, for want of a better  
shelter, he slept in a barn and froze his feet!'

I was faint and sick with the sight, and rose to  
leave the room. The hand of my friend held  
me by the shoulder, while he asked if I did  
not intend to see the whole operation? 'Is it  
not already done?' I inquired. 'No, the other  
is to be taken off.' I hastened from the spot,  
again to be in the open air, and relieve my  
ear and heart from the cries of the unfortunate  
man.

If I have listened unmoved to temperance  
lectures and temperance addresses, the elo-  
quence of that place converted me.

But the man who provided him with rum!  
—I would that he were there—and if the  
ghosts of that suffering man could not reform  
him, 'neither would he be persuaded through  
one rose from the dead.'—Olive Branch.

'Stop my paper, if you please.'  
'We will sir, but what is the matter with it?'

'Nothing, except that when I go home in the  
evening, instead of finding supper ready, my  
wife is reading your paper; and chilly morn-  
ings she is up before daylight, strikes a light  
and sits down to finish it. I can't stand it—  
nor won't.'

We copy the following from a Cincinnati  
paper, and recommend the answer of the man  
with the butter to general introduction.

The following laconic dialogue ensued be-  
tween a citizen and an honest countryman who  
was attending in the market:

'Well, neighbor, how do you sell butter?'

'Brighten and three fourth cents.'

'Give me a pound.'

Individual ticket being handed out, the  
countryman looked shy and refused it. The  
holder insisted that it was good.

'Well, it is good you may keep it, but  
if you offer it to me again, I'll slap your chops.'

'My dear,' said a lady to a little girl,  
'what is the matter with your mother?'

'She's got the rebellious fever, ma'am.' A somewhat  
common disorder among the shin plaster  
people.

### A TRUE STORY.

The following story of 'Love and Prudence,'  
first appeared in the New York (Pa.) Record-  
er, and the fact which it records, occurred in a  
neighboring county, beyond the Susquehanna.  
'The way this beautiful and sprightly creature  
treated her fortune hunting lover should be a  
caution' to the whole order:—

'Love and Prudence.'—A young gentleman  
was desirous of entering the holy state of mat-  
rimony, and had turned his attention to the  
'gilded' beauties of the day—selected, at  
length, for particular address, a young lady  
who was reported rich, as well in the matter  
of 'lucres' as in mental and personal accom-  
plishments. He felt the charm of his fair one  
seating over his senses a 'witching spell' upon  
his faculties. But he wanted to make as-  
surance doubly sure, and to leave no 'loop  
whereon to hang a doubt' touching the worldly  
possessions of his beloved. Fame, it is true,  
had spoken her verdict—But Fame has a  
cruel fashion of exaggeration; these matters,  
in a word, if the truth must be told, our lover  
was not so madly in love, but he was able to  
preserve some 'method' in it. And before the  
glorious passion had reached its crisis, he had  
the singular prodigious to examine records—and  
to obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of  
his charmer! Happy hovey was he to find that  
her estate was clear; and for one even more  
valuable than rumor had proclaimed it.

'Plying that, on the wings of love, to the  
dwellings of his fair one—in good set phrase he  
declared his affection for her—made a tender  
of his heart and hand—and brought her to  
smile upon his passion, and make him happy.  
But the "dattering tale" of hope was not to be  
realized. The star of our lover's happy for-  
tune had, alas! not yet cast its silver after the  
horizon! By some means, it happened the  
young lady had been apprised of the extent of  
her lover's curiosity—and in the midst of his  
descent upon finances, and darts, and Cupid—  
she very compassedly drew down her veil, and  
small piece of money, a d. approaching him,  
said this reply:—'Although I may profit by  
your very favorable sentiments towards me,  
still I cannot think of your being a loser on  
my account. As you have been at the ex-  
pense of a search, I must insist on being al-  
lowed to replace the amount so expended.' So  
saying, she put an eight penny piece in her  
lover's hand, and he went his way.

### AN ARISTOCRATIC RASCAL.

A waggish rogue who has been confined in  
jail at Natchitoches on a charge of passing  
counterfeit money, on having three or four  
persons put in the same room with himself,  
convicted of stealing, sent a note to the jailor  
stating that he had some notion of leaving,  
as the company was too low for him to associate  
with. The jailor acknowledged that he had  
made and issued paper money in violation of  
the law, but that stealing was an occupation  
he despised. According to the New Orleans  
Picayune the petition was granted and the fel-  
low is now in Baton Rouge.

### THE NORWEGIAN FARMER.

If there be a happy class of people in  
Europe, it is the Norwegian farmer. He is  
the owner of his little estate; he has no re-  
sponsibility or feudal service to pay to any superior.  
He is the king of his own land, and landlord  
as well as king. His poor land and titles are  
too inconsiderable to be mentioned. His seat  
or land tax is heavy; but every thing he uses  
is in consequence so much cheaper, and he has  
that which renders the heaviest tax light—his  
management of it by his own representatives,  
and the satisfaction of publicity and economy  
in its application. He has the satisfaction of  
seeing, from Stirling to Stirling, that the  
taxes are diminishing, and the public debt  
paying off. He is well lodged, has abundance  
of fuel, and that quantity of land, in general,  
which does not place him above the necessity  
of personal labor, but far above privation, if  
a sickness or age should prevent him from work-  
ing. He has also no class above him; nobody  
who can look down upon him, or whom he or  
his family look up to, either to obtain obedi-  
ence of a false authority, or to imitate out of  
a spirit of vanity. He has a greater variety of  
food than the same class in other countries, for  
besides what his farm produces, which is mostly  
consumed in his house-keeping, the fields, the  
lakes, and rivers, and the birds, afford game,  
fish, and other articles. He has also a  
variety of labor, which is, perhaps, among  
the greatest enjoyments in the life of a labor-  
ing man; for there is recreation in change. He  
has no cares for his family, because he knows  
what their condition will be after his death.  
He knows that his wife succeeds to him, and  
as long as she remains unmarried, the only  
difference made by his death is, that there is  
one less in the family. On her death, or second  
marriage, he knows that each of his children  
has a right to a share of his property;



From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.  
THE LAUNCH OF THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

Never did a more pleasant day dawn for a lot, than opened upon hundreds of thousands, who yesterday morning were expecting the launch of the United States' ship Pennsylvania. The public and private houses of the city and suburbs, were crowded with visitors, anxious to witness the interesting event—and the cars, double trains of which came from New York, and arrived about noon, were crowded with passengers; pressing on towards the navy yard.

**THE SHIP.**—The affairs in and around the great ship, had been so admirably arranged, that all was in readiness that could be prepared, before the day of launching. The ways upon which she was to slide, had been laid with many timbers, and secured with braces, proportioned in size and number, the purpose for which they were prepared. The cradle was fitted to the bows of the ship with admirable precision; and the long wedges with which she was to be eased from the numerous shores on which she rested, were placed in a proper position to receive the well dealt blows that were to send them home to their position, and men lay along the cradle ready to spring to the signal that was to call them to action. All the shores, (so are denominated those large posts placed against the outside of the ship, to keep her from tilting over on either side) were removed, that could be taken away with safety, and were applied to the others to keep them from falling upon the workmen, when they should be knocked away. Within the railings of the cut water, and in the rear of the figure head, was fastened an arm chair, for the convenience of the officer who was to christen the ship.

**THE PEOPLE.**—Those who worship the people, could yesterday see their idol in all its glory—both in numbers and appearance. At an early hour, say before 7 o'clock, persons were seen wending their way from all points of the compass, towards the navy yard. The day had been designated as a holiday—and the determination was evident to keep it as such. Those who arrived first, took possession of the corners of the wharves that projected into the river, near the navy yard, and sat perched upon some cone of vantage, for upwards of seven hours—having the benefit of a hot sun, and the especial advantage of the reflection of its heat from the water.

Before 10 o'clock, the current of the people, old and young, male and female, pouring along the street, was like the stream of many tides—carriages, omnibuses and side walks were crowded—and as the people reached the navy yard, they filed off in different positions, filling the wharves, crowding the shipping, climbing to the roofs of houses and stores, and holding by joists, poles of lumber, or any elevated object, that gave one a chance of looking two inches over his neighbor's head—that was the time and place for a "six foot" view. Stagnating, with convenient seats, had been prepared, above and below the navy yard; and these were soon crowded, at one dollar a seat. From the stern of the Pennsylvania, about half an hour before launching, we looked along the shores—and by knowing them on a staging erected by Messrs. Noyes & Co. there were about 800 persons, we could judge something of the numbers scattered, or rather crowded, at all points, and commanding the best view of the ship, or the great house containing it. We should estimate the number at 200,000, counting the immense host that thronged the Jersey shore, directly opposite. Some gentlemen gave a much higher estimate; one, much lower.

The wharf immediately above the navy yard was so thronged, that it looked like one great sea of human heads rising to and fro—with a few hundred persons to keep off the sun, and occasionally, put out an eye.

Below the ship, a temporary staging had been erected, for the convenience of the families of the workmen—this was well filled—and the long building in which are made and kept the spars, was filled with ladies. The roof was crowded with male visitors.

**THE RIVER.**—The sight of the river from the ship, was inexpressible fine. Ships were anchored in a semi-circular position from off the navy yard—in a line designated by the authorities—and their circles were doubled, tripled, before 2 o'clock, by every species of craft, from the largest size ships to the smallest cock boat. The number of ships, steamers, and other vessels of size, was upwards of two hundred—while boats, barges, skiffs, canoes, &c. &c., thronged the area, in numbers without number. All the vessels were crowded with company, and the steam boats, with their precious freight, seemed to move in the mass as if instinct with life.

About noon, nearly a dozen of barges, manned with their young athletic crews, were seen sweeping into the area of water, and passing rapidly down in file with their colorful flying. These, after plying with the rapidity and grace of sea birds, came to the shore and the crews of some of them were mustered on projecting wharves each side of the ship.

At ten minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M., the striking of the flag upon the ship house, and the discharge of two cannon, gave notice that the launch was near, and the boats within the prescribed circle must depart. At once, every boat shot off from the wharves, and took stands in the crowd of navigation. At that moment the scene was indescribably elegant. One could scarcely fail to imagine that he stood

Upon the rivage and beheld  
A city on the inconstant billows dancing;  
For so appeared that fleet majestic.

**THE LAUNCH.**  
The noise of heavy hammers, and the occasional trembling of the mighty fabric on which we stood, gave notice that the event for which so many were waiting almost in breathless expectation was at hand. The gallant Commodore Biddle took his station directly behind the figure head; on each side was a well filled bottle. We had the curiosity to look at the pieces of writing accompanying each, one was a certificate that the contents of the bottle were good old PENNSYLVANIA WHISKY, distilled in 1829 by George K. Bremer, of Union county, and presented for this occasion, by T. Hart, Esq. The other was a wine bottle, somewhat distinguished by the dust and mould of the crypt, the certificate fully expressing its excellent quality; it bore only the word CARVALADE.

Lieutenant Richey, who was the first in command, marshalled the passengers, amounting to upwards of 200, amidst ships, where ropes were stretched across, and the busy toil below went on, dealing ruin to blocks and stays of every kind—suddenly there was a pause—at length there arose a loud hurrah from below; the PENNSYLVANIA settled lightly on her cradle, and moved majestically from the German band on dock. As soon as her keel dipped into the water, Commodore Biddle broke the bottles over the head of Old Hercules, and wished success to the GOOD SHIP PENNSYLVANIA. Onward she moved, not rapidly, as the dip of her way was but 4 degrees, but speedily and gracefully into the Delaware, carrying exactly 19,550 100 seconds in passing out of the house. Never was there a more beautiful launch, never did ship slide from her ways with more beauty and grace, and the eye of every man on board, but especially every officer, glistened with pleasure.

No sooner was the ship seen floating on the river, than there arose loud hurrahs, from wharf to wharf, from multitude to multitude; from the shores to the shipping, and from the shipping to the hosts on the Jersey shores. The thousands of boats that had hastened beyond the line of ships at the signal gun now shot out from every point and opening, springing into view like beautiful insects in a summer's sun.

"Upward and downward, thwarting and convolved."

Salvos of artillery spoke the general pleasure, and men looked upon the mighty structure floating on the Delaware, with a joy at its safe movement, as if each had a personal rather than a national interest in the event. The launch was conducted by Mr. Samuel Humphreys, the chief naval constructor, assisted by Mr. Hart, the constructor at the navy yard here. For much praise cannot be awarded to the workmen, who efficiently performed the work of the launch. The Pennsylvania is from the pencil of the chief naval constructor, and was partly built by him prior to his leaving Philadelphia for Washington, his present residence. The model is generally approved, as possessing the qualities of capacity, buoyancy, and fast sailing.

She is a splendid specimen of the science of naval architecture of the present day, although commented fifteen years ago, and the workmanship reflects great credit on the mechanics of Philadelphia.

She is pierced for 136 guns, all 32 pounders, and will be the most formidable ship afloat. May success attend her."

The extraordinary interest which the event created, out of the city, as well as within it, may be inferred from the number of strangers who thronged into the city from every quarter. Upwards of one thousand persons were on board the steam boat which arrived at Chesnut street wharf, conveying the passengers from New York, filling to suffocation a train of between thirty and forty cars, and nearly every store in the city was closed.

Contrary to general expectation no accident of the slightest importance occurred during the launch, the swell occasioned by the ship's sliding into the water being so very slight as to create no danger or agitation of consequence among the immense fleet that surrounded her.

**TREASON TO THE WHIGS.**—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a strong whig paper, thus discourses on the subject of our present pecuniary difficulties. Must it not be read out of the whig party, for its audacity in speaking the truth?  
"The Van Buren prints are all zealously laboring to inculcate the idea that the present pecuniary distress is not in any measure owing to the administration, but has arisen entirely from speculation and overtrading. That it is the necessary and inevitable effect of those causes, no intelligent man, unless blinded by self-interest or party zeal, will pretend to deny. We have speculated and traded too much, nearly every man has gone beyond his means, and is now bitterly lamenting his infatuation." &c.

**ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday,**  
July 12, 4 P. M.  
The steam ferry boat lately built in Baltimore to ply between this place and the landing opposite here, on the Maryland side, commenced running this afternoon. A general invitation was given to the citizens to cross and return in her gratis, she had crossed and was about returning with a considerable number of persons on board, when the boiler collapsed, killing three persons, two women and one man, besides severely scattering several others. In the hurry and confusion incident thereto, the full particulars could not be learnt, nor the names of the persons injured.

As considerable interest has been awakened, in reference to the ship of the line, the Pennsylvania, which is to be launched from the navy yard of Philadelphia on the 18th inst, the following particulars in relation to her dimensions, may not be uninteresting to our readers. Length on main gun deck, 112 12 10 in. Do of keel, 63 63 Breadth of beam, 52 6 5 Depth of hold, 13 2 6 Length of main mast, 132 6 Diameter of do

**LADIES' CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.**  
The Ladies of Barre, a flourishing town in Massachusetts, spent a part of the 4th of July in a rational tea-drinking. "The ladies of the town," says the Barre Gazette, "to the number of about 920—old and young, married and single, 'without distinction of party,' celebrated Independence on Tuesday afternoon last, under a bower upon the Common. An appropriate entertainment was provided by Mr. Wheeler, suited to the laudable tastes of the fair creatures, and we are right glad to learn, that they conducted with great propriety, and had a very social, happy time; notwithstanding not the smallest part of their jollity resulted from the self-satisfaction of having sarcastically toasted the Old Bachelors, without fear, favor, or friendship, until those of them present had become fairly brown."

We submit a few of the sentiments given on the joyous occasion:  
"Old Bachelors—May they lie alone on a bed of nettles, sit alone on a wooden stool, eat alone on a wooden trencher, and be their own kitchen maids."

"Industry of the Young Ladies of Barre—always want to be engaged."  
"Matrimony—The truth and essence of life here at home, unity abroad, and consistency at all times and in all conditions."

The Old Bachelor like the Thorn Hedge—neither blossoms nor fruit render it useful or ornamental, but it is a scourge to all creatures."

From the Kentucky Gazette.  
**THE VICE PRESIDENT.**

An article appeared in the Maysville Eagle about two weeks since, which has been copied into most of the whig papers, stating that Colonel Johnson is in favour of rechartering the Bank of the United States. The Observer of yesterday copies from the Danville Republican with some remarks of its own, the following article:  
"Colonel R. M. Johnson has avowed himself an advocate for the establishment of a new national bank."

We place but little faith in the authority upon which those statements are made; yet we think Colonel Johnson owes it to himself and the friends, who elevated him to the high station he occupies, to sanction or deny the charge. The Colonel cannot be mistaken as to the sentiments of his constituents, and as he has always contended for the right of instruction, we cannot believe he will now deceive his friends, and we confidently expect a prompt denial of the charge.

Since the above was in type, we received a

communication from Colonel Johnson, in response to one written by us enclosing the article from the Eagle, and we are more than gratified in laying its contents before our readers:

"WHITE SULPHUR FOUNTAIN,  
Scotts Co. Ky. July 2, 1837.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have this moment received the within from you. If you and my other friends will judge me by my works, you may know that the paragraph is without a shadow of foundation."

"I have not the time, nor the disposition, to enter into a formal answer to suggestions in the papers of my opinions. I have sustained, and I intend to sustain, the administration of the General Government, in the course which it has pursued."

"I presume this is sufficient to authorize you, my old friend, to contradict it by authority from me, if you consider it important to do so, in your own way, or by publishing this hasty note."

Respectfully yours,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.  
DANIEL BRAIDFORD, Esq."

**WHIG PROFESSION AGAINST WHIG PRACTICE.**—The Whigs labour hard to induce the people to believe, that if the administration of our national concerns had been in their hands, the country would not now be suffering the difficulties under which it is labouring. Professors of this kind are easily made, and are every day proffered; but we live in a cruel world, when every man's promises are put to the test; and when a man's ability to perform any act, is judged by the skill and integrity displayed under circumstances somewhat similar. Aware of this the Whigs sedulously guard against any reference to the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of this State, where they have so long enjoyed uncontrolled sway. We will be pardoned if we call the attention of the public (who the Whigs themselves when compelled, admit are somewhat interested in the matter,) to the matter in which they have displayed their true character.

In 1836 the Treasury of the State had an overplus of THREE HUNDRED & THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, shown by the report of the Treasurer for that year. Seven years have not elapsed since that time, and we find that under the entire management of the Whigs, the Treasury is not only exhausted, but the State is plunged into a debt amounting to \$13,200,000, THIRTEEN MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

When the debt amounted to five millions of dollars, the resources of the State were inadequate to meet the current expenses, and the interest upon the loan. In 1835 there was a deficiency of \$50,000, and in 1836 of \$75,000 in the State Treasury, and the Whig Legislature of the State were compelled either to borrow the money, or tax the freemen of the State to that amount, to enable them to meet the current expenses and pay the interest of the State debt, they chose the former, as they feared the latter would draw the attention of the public to the manner in which they had administered the Government, and lead to their political ruin and downfall. At the same time they authorized a further loan of SEVEN MILLION OF DOLLARS, which they are now endeavouring to negotiate in Europe. The annual interest of this loan should be negotiated, will be increased FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and it is proved by incontrovertible evidence, that under the high taxes now imposed upon the people, the revenue of the State falls short of the annual demands made upon the Treasury, \$75,000. It must therefore be evident that in one year after this loan is made, the deficiency will amount to the enormous sum of FORTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and every year. We will enlarge upon this subject in a short time, and have previously mentioned it now, in order that the people may fully understand the abilities of these self-important statesmen, to preside at the helm of our National ship. As they appear to contemplate the situation of Maryland, with a bankrupt treasury, and a debt of near Fifteen Millions of Dollars, with much complacency; it is fair to suppose if they could succeed in Bankrupting the Treasury of the Union, and involve the nation in a debt, the interest upon which, should be ascertained, the revenue of the Government, as the interest upon the State debt, exceeds the means of the State, they would think a great benefit had been conferred upon the people.—Frederick Town Citizen.

**THE MONEY-CHANGERS IN THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE.**—The Convention of the State of Maryland was preceded by a Declaration of Rights. In that Bill of Rights, we find the following:  
"That no person ought to hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit." Sec. 23.  
"That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free Government, and the principles of Commerce, and ought not to be suffered." Sec. 29.

The Whig Governor of Maryland differs with the honest patriots and wise statesmen who framed the Declaration of Rights, and he has acted accordingly.—JOHN RICHARDSON, who is the CHIEF JUSTICE of the State, has been appointed by Governor Vaux one of the Commissioners, under the late act of the Legislature, to proceed to Europe for the purpose of effecting a loan of the State, and has sailed upon that errand. Let it be understood that Judge Buchanan receives, as the Judge of one of the Judicial Districts of his State, TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and receives something (we believe \$300) extra, as Chief Justice, and that the Court of Appeals is at this time in session.

Here then, is a case of one person holding two offices of profit under the State, and those two offices wholly incompatible with each other; for Judge Buchanan cannot attend to his duties as JUDGE IN MARYLAND while he is performing the duties of State Broker in Europe!

But Chief Justice Buchanan is a good whig; Ball, Rep.

**ASSASSINATION.**—A Mr. Hugh Ware, a highly respectable man and merchant at Wetumpka, Alabama, was threatened, while standing in the door of his counting room at nine o'clock in the evening, by a man by the name of Abner J. Cody, who shot him instantly dead from a hiding place.

**SNOW IN NORTH CAROLINA** June 21st, 1837:—On the morning of the 21st ult. Snow was seen falling at Asheboro, Ashe county, N. C. The weather had been unusually cold for several days.—The citizens, were, at the above date, seen crowding around the fire side, or riding in their overcoats—a strong breeze from N. W. No frost since 15th May. Let it be remembered that Ashe county is in an elevated situation—perhaps its altitude is greater than that of any other county in the Union.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:  
EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1837.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE  
FOR CONGRESS—FOR THIS DISTRICT,  
**JOHN EVANS,**  
Of Cecil County.

Day of Election—WEDNESDAY, 28th of July.

REMEMBER TO-MORROW—GO TO THE POLLS EARLY.

Look at this!—Mr. Poinsett, the present Secretary of War and one of Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet, was present on the Fourth of July, at a public dinner in Charleston. In reply to a toast he "responded to the compliment in a short, but vigorous and impressive address, in which he claimed for the Administration of which he is so distinguished a member, a fair share of impartial consideration; that it had already taken measures, and would propose for the deliberation of Congress such further measures as he hoped and believed would, in the present circumstances of the country, result in benefit to the people. The sentiment was received with unbounded applause."

Mr. Pearce in his very "eloquent and impressive" speech on Tuesday last forgot to tell the people that he voted when a member of the Legislature against giving them the privilege of choosing their own Governor, Clerks, Registers, &c. We merely mention this fact, to supply one among the many omissions which occurred during its delivery.

We have the most cheering news from Queen Anne's. The Ship Plaster candidate Mr. Pearce meets with but little favor in his anti-reform and Bank doctrine. He is met at every point by the friends of undisguised reform and the advocates for a gold and silver currency. Our sister county we think, will give a glorious account of herself in the contest to-morrow. Democrats of Talbot will you not rally to the rescue, and follow her patriotic example?

Mr. Pearce, in answer to a query in last Tuesday's Whig, said he would not of voted for the sixteen millions increase of Banking Capital granted by the Whig Legislature at the session of 1835—'G had been a member of that body. This was very unkind in Mr. Pearce—indeed, it was the "unkindest cut of all" to several of his friends, who seemed to be looking through a glass while he was thus passing a direct judgement upon their "favorite measure."

**GOOD ARGUMENT.**—Mr. Pearce is to be elected because he is opposed to the administration of Mr. Van Buren. Has Mr. Van Buren's administration yet been guilty of any malfeasance of duty that the opposition should carry on the war to the knife? But say they we want the power; you have had it long enough. Aye there's the secret. Then Mr. Pearce is opposed to Mr. Van Buren, and why—wonderful to answer,—because he is!

**A FAT ONE.**—The "yankee notion over the way" has a communication in his last paper, which he puts the cap sheaf on in the following words, to wit:

The following communication was left by mistake, on our counter, we publish it for the edification of our Van Buren friends.  
Now we will go a small wager, that a fat-fib has not been told since the days of Adam. Symptoms of fatness are becoming more and more visible every week.

It was certainly useless for Mr. Pearce to enumerate some six or seven states out of the twenty six, wherein the Democratic party has a majority, and which have increased their Bank capital; for the intelligent listener could not be but forcibly struck with the studied omission of the orator in regard to other states. He deemed it inexpedient to say that the state of New Hampshire, which has always been a democratic state, has at the present time a banking capital of LESS THAN THREE MILLIONS; while Massachusetts, a whig state, has a banking capital of more than FORTY MILLIONS! The state of Maine, also a democratic state, with vast business resources, has a banking capital of but little more than five millions; about an eighth part as much as Massachusetts.

Massachusetts and Louisiana, through their Whig Legislatures, have created more bank capital than any other states in the Union, excepting probably Maryland; her Whig Legislature in a single session created the good round sum of SIXTEEN MILLIONS.

It is worthy of contempt alone to see sickly politicians traversing every nook and corner of the country in order to gratify themselves with a speech. We were quite astonished to hear that two speeches were made to about a handful of men on Thursday last at Broad Creek Neck. The orator of the day first appeared upon the wheels, and after telling over the "flea story" and such like state nonsense, was succeeded by the orator of former times, now no more, politically; who transferred all of his popularity and strength to his particular

friend, in a heart-rending speech of about fifteen minutes. He was so clear and impressive, that several declared they would vote for him and not for Mr. Pearce, supposing him to be the Van Buren candidate.

There is something so spirited, so charmingly careless, so much of the air of superiority, in loud and big talking at all places of public resort, (as if the people present were no more than stocks and stones,) that it seldom fails of exciting not only notice, but in some sycophants, a small degree of admiration.

**Freemen Beware!**

The Bank aristocrats are urging the claims of Mr. Pearce for your support on the ground that he is a friend to Reform. Freemen of the Second Congressional District, look you how this same Mr. J. A. Pearce disregarded your rights and spurned your petitions when a member of your Legislature. Did he not deny you by his vote, the poor privilege of electing your own Clerks and Registers, which you humbly asked at the hands of your public servants; and not content with this, Mr. Pearce also denied you the exercise of your votes as Freemen in the election of your Governor! Can the untrammelled voters of this District, of either party, who hold the right of judging and the power of voting as a sacred blessing, sustain by their votes the man who indirectly pronounced them too ignorant and dishonest to choose their Governor and Senators. If he has repented of the recklessness of the votes he then gave against you, fellow citizens, he has never to our knowledge avowed it. And it now remains with you to say whether the man who refused to you the blessings of reform and riveted the chains of inequality more closely upon you, shall now receive from you one among the only important votes he has allowed to you. Once again we say beware; beware of the man who deserted you at a time when you were struggling for the rights of freemen.

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:**

A plain Mechanic who claims the soil of Talbot as the soil of his nativity, proposes to present to your consideration a few facts touching the evils of the day and the causes thereof. He comes not before you as the advocate of men, but the defender of measures; not as one who has been blessed with the smiles of fortune or who has revelled in the luxury of ill-gotten treasures, but as a man whose brow has given up the sweat of toil—and whose hands have been his only fortune. He therefore, solicits a candid hearing to what he shall say, particularly from those who have been reared in the school of labor, and by their industry and perseverance alone have kept beyond the arrogance of the miser, and remain unsubdued by the haughty aspirations of moneyed aristocrats.

On Wednesday next you will be called upon to exercise a privilege denied to every freeman; a privilege sacred to Liberty. The auspicious of your Nation have been called together by your Republican President to consider weighty and important matters; the most important of which will probably be that of re-chartering the United States Bank. The candidates for your suffrages are JOHN EVANS of Cecil, (a farmer) and J. A. PEARCE of Kent (a lawyer). In this contest you should be influenced solely by measures, not by men; and as freemen and patriots decide with an eye single to the happy perpetuity of your free and blood-bought institutions, which are paramount to all minor considerations. Remember fellow citizens that posterity will review your acts with the impartial and unsparring eye of cool and deliberate justice, and as you deal by them, so also will they mete out in after years the reward or reproach you deserve. Suffer not, therefore, the evanescent doings of an hour, the alluring influence of a moment, to cause you to entail acts of oppression upon your children and evil upon your country, by which you will bring a disgraceful reproach upon our Republican Institutions. If you quench the fire that has been consecrated to Freedom upon the altar of Liberty by the patriots of '76, you will assuredly as the sun sets find yourselves groping through the darkness of a tyranny more abject than that of monarchal Europe. Those patriots in framing your constitution wisely avoided giving countenance to paper money. Pause, reflect, and think for yourselves; accept not the sophistical reasoning of the wily politician who watches for his prey with the eye of an eagle and with the appetite of a voracious shark. In the hands of the people are the destinies of the nation. They hold the scale of power, and as they decide so must it preponderate, and to them in this case is reported the destiny of the country and the untarnished glory of its social and political freedom.

On your decision, fellow citizens, through the ballot boxes on WEDNESDAY next the 26th inst. must depend the frequent recurrence of the present deplorable state of things; whether the existing and ruinous system of Banking is to be much longer persisted in, and suffered to infuse itself still further throughout the body politic of the country—whether it shall still grow on corrupted and corrupting, or at once be checked by the authority of the people from whose legitimate decision there is no appeal. Your verdict must decide, whether for weal or for woe.

The limits which I have prescribed for this plain appeal to your good sense and patriotism will not admit of a full history of the Banking system; the causes of the present distress, and the remedy thereof. I must content myself with a recital of such

brief facts as will conclusively establish in your minds the evil tendency of the paper money system as is contended for by the Whigs, who too often to deceive you, promise one thing and perform another. Out of their own mouths will I convict them, and show you how ambition always the patriotism of modern aspirants, who are now endeavoring to build up their political fortunes upon the existence of a system they once honestly denounced. I allude to the opinions of Mr. Webster, which were given in 1816, at which period, repenting of the course he pursued when the war-cloud of adversity hung like an impending ruin over our liberties, he made partial amends in 1816 by opposing the paper money system. He is now looking forward to the Presidency, he again deserts the people and his former opinions, and leaves them to seek redress through other, but I hope more honest advocates.

Harken, fellow-citizens, to the opinion of that revered patriot whose ashes lie almost within sight of the Capitol of your country within whose walls modern statesmen, wise in their sapient judgments, are now found deserting the principles of '98 and forgetful of the wise admonitions of the patriots of that eventful period.

The following is the opinion of General Washington:

"I never have heard, and I hope I never shall hear, any serious mention of a paper emission in this State; yet such a thing may be in agitation. Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The former is the tool of the latter and is often set to work suddenly and unexpectedly."

The following is an extract from a speech of Fisher Ames, delivered in Congress in 1787. It will show his opinion of a paper currency:

In spite of national beggary paper money has still its advocates, and probably, of late, its martyrs. In spite of national disaster, the continental impost is still imposed with success. Never did experience more completely demonstrate the impolicy of the one, and the necessity of the other. But in defiance of demonstration, knaves will continue to peddle their tools, and to keep a paper money in circulation alive. The fear of their success has annihilated credit, as their actual success would annihilate property."

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Gideon Granger, dated August 13, 1800, declares himself "opposed to standing armies, PAPER SYSTEMS, war and all connection, other than commerce with any foreign nation."

Listen to Mr. Webster so late as 1832. His sentiments are now changed—He is on an electioneering tour to the West.

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than that which declares them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression, on the various and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government."

Here what he says in 1816, when the Bank was rechartered by Congress: He spoke then the language of sobriety and truth:

Then Mr. Webster said: "This Government has a right, in all cases, to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against defalcation by bad or depreciated paper." Again, he says: "THE ONLY POWER WHICH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT POSSESSSES ON RESTRAINING THE ISSUES OF THE STATE BANKS, IS TO REFUSE THERE NOTES IN THE RECEIPTS OF THE TREASURY."

Mr. Webster was not content with pointing out what the Government might do to protect the public revenue, and restrain the excessive issues of the State Banks, but he pointed out the duty of the government. He said,

"It is easy for a portion of the people to imagine that the Government may properly continue to receive depreciated paper, because they have received it, and because it is more convenient to obtain it than to obtain other paper, or specie. But on these subjects it is that Government ought to exercise its own peculiar wisdom and caution, IT IS BOUND TO FORESEE THE EVIL BEFORE EVERY ONE SEES IT, AND TO GUARD AGAINST IT, ALTHOUGH THEY MAY BE MEASURES ATTENDED WITH SOME DIFFICULTY, AND NOT WITHOUT TEMPORARY INCONVENIENCE."

Now fellow citizens, when the Government saw your public lands bought up by speculators, and the honest sons of industry deprived of their choice of lands by the course which these men pursued, your late President issued the Treasury Circular to prevent wild and inordinate speculations, he is denounced by the partisans of Mr. Webster and the Bank for the act. I will only refer you to Mr. Webster again. These were his words in 1816.

**THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THOSE WHO ENACTED THE EARLY STATUTES ON THIS SUBJECT, WERE HARD NEEDED MEN, THEY HAD FELT, AND THEREFORE DULY APPRECIATED THE EVILS OF A PAPER MEDIUM.** They therefore, sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. THE LEGAL CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES WAS GOLD AND SILVER COIN. This was a subject into which Congress had run into a folly.

"GOLD AND SILVER CURRENCY," he said, WAS THE LAW OF THE LAND AT HOME, AND THE LAW OF THE WORLD ABROAD. THERE COULD, IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD, BE NO OTHER CURRENCY."

My fellow citizens I might go on multiplying evidence upon evidence, and point you to facts to sustain the government in the course



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she has taken against paper money, but enough has been said I think to show you that she is pursuing the right course for the country's future welfare, and in that course the freedom of this country will certainly sustain her.

Said John C. Calhoun in 1816, "A Bank not to pay specie, would be an instrument of deception; it would have no character or features of a Bank. HE SHOULD REGARD IT WITH DISGUST AND ABHORRENCE." Yet you see the Banks have suspended specie payments, and bill holders are laughed at when they ask for their redemption. Those incorporated Institutions are invested with powers which individuals do not possess. An individual who gives his "promise to pay" meets with but little lenity from the Sheriff should he fail to comply; but Banks can force upon you their paper, compel you to wait their pleasure, and you must abide the inconvenience, and pocket the loss.

We cannot conclude this already too lengthy address in better language than that of Mr. Niles. Freeman look well to your rights, and rally to the support of the hard money candidate, JOHN EVANS. Pause not, falter not, in the performance of your duty. Remember the 20th and by your votes give a death blow to rag money by firmly establishing gold and silver as a circulating medium.

With the blessings of God through feeling, the people of the United States have been brought to understand the length and breadth, height and depth, of the supremely-evil, long-continued, and most wicked, of late years, first made them "mad," and then ruthlessly "destroyed" tens of thousands of them—a few circulating persons, half a dozen men in fifty thousand of the population, might become great, but who I am happy to add, have been generally ruined in their own corruption, and sullied by their own filth—acting as things for "Scorn" to point their slow unmoving finger at.

A glorious purgation is going on—Leoprosy to the arm! that would arrest it by new regulations of trade it is hard to bear and grievous, but it is wholesome; and the good effects of it will extend to posterity. The "good old way" of money making, by honest labor, will be steered as the boat; and it will be the lesson, I trust to doubt the gentility of every man who does not perform something useful for his country. The inevitable nature of incorporations begins to be estimated; especially those vesting money manufacturing powers in irresponsible men; and such is the public feeling on the subject, brought about by public suffering, that if a petition for a new bank were offered to some of our State legislatures, it would be kicked out of the house as an insult to common decency and common sense.

The effect of this testing will be to bring us back to the state we were in about ten years ago, when the bank was considered as the opposite to bankruptcy; though the terms now, of banking and bankruptcy, are nearly synonymous.

We hear that those who lately were independent farmers, are involved in debts; that they who hitherto purchased lands with cash, the products of their industry, are driven from their homes by borrowing money that they did not want, or by putting their names to notes of paper, to oblige a neighbor, or to make a loan. They who had money to feed, eight or ten years ago, and who could not have had an excess of it now, are those who are "system" most severely pressed—those that were the pillars of the independence of their country are the chief victims of unprincipled speculations and unblushing fraud. The notaries and sheriffs are as busy as "Old Nick in a gale of wind," riving and tearing honest men to pieces, and sacrificing property for half its value—less, perhaps than a fourth of its cost.

The widow and orphan too, the aged and infirm, who vested their money in banking institutions to derive a support from it, are among those who suffer most. They confided in villians; their funds have been squandered; and those who were comfortable are reduced to penury.

But let us take courage, the shock, we hope, is nearly over; the further progress of roguery will be impeded by the widow's curse! Our country has an astonishing elasticity, and we want nothing but employment by which to earn money enough to relieve the general embarrassment. Two or three years of profitable industry, and prudent economy, would nearly bring us back to the state we were in before the banking mania began to rage—but all is lost, our sufferings will result in no good whatsoever, if we give way to the creation of a new "rag system." There is no safety to the people but in considering specie as the basis of their transactions, and we shall have enough of it for all useful purposes under a wise administration of our public concerns and individual circumstances.

JEFFERSON.

July 22, 1837.

VOICE OF JEFFERSON.

Thomas Jefferson—the Author of the Declaration of Independence—the great Apostle of Democracy—on one occasion wrote:—"I conceive the establishment of the United States Bank, as a direct violation of, and dangerous to the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of the American people."

Again—in a letter to Mr. Gallatin he uses the following language:

"This institution [the Bank] is one of the most deadly hostilities existing, against the principles and the form of our Constitution. The nation is, at this time, so wrong and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment; but suppose a series of untoward events to occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican government to meet the crisis of great danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries, an institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx, may in a critical moment, upset the Government, I deem no Government safe which is under the vassalage of any self-constituted authorities, or any other authority than that of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this Bank of the United States, with all its branches, be, in time of war! It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aids. Ought we, then, to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile?"

MORE SPECIE.—The schr. Camanche arrived at N. Orleans from Matamoros, brought \$40,561 in the hard stuff.

TEXAS.—The celebrated Thompson, who has been in the service of the Mexican government together with his second in command, have departed from the schr. Bravo, and arrived in Texas, where it is said he is to command an armed vessel.

FOR THE WAR.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

By the Proclamation of the Governor you are called upon to vote for a Representative in Congress on the 26th of this month, and before you vote for your late Representative Mr. Pearce, would it not be well to look at some of his official acts; he voted against introducing into the house of Delegates of Maryland a Bill to elect the Governor by the people (page 122 of December session 1830) also against a bill to elect the Clerks and Registers in this State by the people (page 268 of the same session.) On the bill to elect the Senate by the people his name is not recorded at all, and you will not believe find he voted for a single measure to give the people the election of a single officer more than they now have, which must be conclusive evidence of his anti-reform principles at that time; and we have no reason to believe he has abandoned those odious and aristocratic sentiments; but his speech in Congress against the Reformers of Maryland goes to strengthen us in the opinion that those odious principles are predominant in his breast yet. Now my fellow citizens are you willing to support a man who will aid and assist in riveting the chains of the aristocratic life holding officers of this State upon you, or will you support the man who in no instance has ever supported any other principle, or held any other doctrine than that the people should rule, the friend of the poor man, the honest and correct Republican. Such a Representative you will find in John Evans of Cecil County.

A REFORMER.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

THE NEW CROP OF WHEAT.

Our Report of the Market, shows that various parcels of new Wheat have been sent in to the course of the week, and we are gratified to be able to add, as well from our own personal observation as the opinion of competent judges, that the quality of the crop is very fine. Our friends in the country will see, too, that those who send their wheat to market early are sure of realizing high prices, the sales having been at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for the best white, and at \$1.70 to \$1.75 for the best red.

GOLD COIN.—There was \$393,000 in Gold coined at the Mint, during the month of May, of which \$111,000 was in quarter eagles.

A WISE CONCLUSION!

The Milledgeville Journal attributes the present embarrassment to the policy of the Government. Its theory is that the Government "forced into the country nearly ninety millions of specie"—and hence the formation of nearly 350 banks—and hence the speculation, overtrading, &c. &c. The premises are as false as the conclusion. Who ever dreamed before of the Government having forced in 90 millions? The most that has been claimed to be in the United States was about 80 millions. But was all this forced in by General Jackson? Was there none in the United States before he came into office? none consequently brought in by the merchants and the operations of trade, &c. &c. The most that was ever before laid to his door, was the amount of the French Napoleonic Indemnities, says 5 or 6 millions. But Mr. Bidlee borrowed and imported, through Mr. Jackson, as much as the sum. Why then condemn Gen. Jackson, and let Mr. Bidlee go free? The beauty is, that Mr. Bidlee himself, while he censured Gen. Jackson for his operations, forgot his own.—Richmond Enq.

The Governor of Mississippi has issued a proclamation appointing the third Monday of the day following, for the election of members of Congress, to serve at the extra session in September. The regular election for members of the next Congress, will not take place until November.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The prints are full of surmise, speculation and guesses about this Bank's resuming specie payments. The Baltimore American contradicts the report. The New York Journal of Commerce, with its Correspondent from Hamburg, is disposed to calculate upon its resumption by the first of August—but, our friend, Noah, on Saturday last, says at once, "there can be no foundation in this rumor, neither would such a course be safe for the Bank to adopt, unless it is done with other institutions making the resumption of specie payment, at least as general as Banks with sufficient specie in their vaults would allow. A portion of the debt due to the Government, amounting to \$1,500,000, is to be paid in September; Bonds are to be provided for to the amount of \$2,000,000, due for 12 months, \$1,500,000, and Dividend \$1,200,000. These responsibilities are too heavy to be met by specie payments by one bank alone." But, quoth Mr. Noah, if Congress will only authorize the Bank of the U. S. to become the fiscal agent of the Government, and aid it with portions of the Surplus Revenue, and then the Bank can immediately resume, &c. This is a very convenient LOGGIAN.—Richmond Enquirer.

From the Albany Argus.

AN EXCLUSIVE METALLIC CURRENCY.

Among the labors of the modern whigs is an attempt to convey the impression that it is a part of the policy of the administration to introduce an exclusive metallic currency. That the language of Col. Benton, on some occasions, may have been understood to extend thus far, is possible, but it is scarcely to be supposed that even the opposition who have urged this impression upon the public have deceived themselves half as much as they desire to deceive others in reference to the general policy of the administration. Such whigever as have been misled or as labor under misapprehension on this subject, are referred to the article which we copy to-day from the Globe. The notion of an exclusive metallic currency, it will be perceived, is repudiated, as indeed it may well be in a country such as ours—extended, enterprising and commercial as it is—But the administration do prefer, and will introduce, as far as practicable, a metallic basis for our domestic or ordinary currency, as abroad as shall serve to protect it from its arrangement and convulsion, to which it is liable from an expanded and excessive paper circulation.

Copper ore, yielding at least thirty-three per cent of metal, has been discovered in Susquehanna county, Pa.

SPECIE.—The ship Congress, at New York from California, has brought \$109,558 in coin.

PRICE CURRENT.

Baltimore, July 23, 1837.

(From the Baltimore American.)

GRAIN.

The first parcel of new wheat which reached the market was on Monday last—prime Virginia red—which sold at \$1.75 per bushel. A parcel of 1500 bushels new North Carolina was sold on Tuesday at \$1.60. Within a day or two various moderate parcels of the new crop have been received, which have sold ready sale at \$1.85-\$1.90 for the best white, and at \$1.70-\$1.75 for the best red. The quality of the new crop, as indicated by the different parcels received, is very excellent.

At auction on Wednesday, 1500 bushels damaged foreign wheat were sold at 80 a 92 cents.

Rye.—We hear of nothing doing, either in Md. or foreign. The last sales of foreign were at 80 cents for good.

Oats.—Have been scarce, and as high as 59 cents were paid early in the week. We quote to-day at 58 cents—still scarce.

Corn.—The prices of both white and yellow have been without any material change throughout the week, the sales ranging at 100 a 103 cents, according to quality. In an occasional instance a cent higher has been realized for a choice lot. We quote both sorts to-day at 100 a 103 cents. Supplies have been very limited.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to commence the mercantile business this fall, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment.—Those who do not settle their accounts by the 10th day of August, will after that time be proceeded against without respect to persons.

The subscriber will sell on a liberal credit 37 head of sheep—5 head of horses—several head of cattle—2 wheat fans—3 carts—and many other farming utensils.

G. TURBUTT.

Easton, 24th July 1837

Negro Woman for Sale.

BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 8th August, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, one negro woman, named Henrietta, aged about 22 years.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attention given by WILLIAM ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of Jas. Ridgway dec'd.

July 25 3t

NOTICE.

The services of Uncle Sam can be obtained by calling on James C. Wheeler, Easton Point. Those persons that have bred can still send their mares down to Easton Point, if necessary.

By order of COMMITTEE.

July 25 3t

I. O. O. F.

THE Lodge No. 27 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Greensborough, Caroline County, Md., on TUESDAY the 29th day of August. An address will be delivered on the occasion. The Procession will be accompanied by a band of Music from Baltimore. Brothers of the different Lodges are invited to attend.

WILLIAM D. VOSHILL, Sec'y. Greensborough, July 25, 1837.

PROPOSED MEDICAL CONVENTION.

THE undersigned, Composing the Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in accordance with the wishes of many professional brethren, propose a Convention of the Faculty for this Shore, to be held at Easton, Talbot County, on Wednesday 22d of November next. As the absence of the whole of the Profession from duty, in the several Counties, would be attended with inconvenience to their patients, it is respectfully recommended that they hold County Meetings, and select 5 Delegates for each County, and clothe them with power to act in the name and on behalf of the whole, and it is further recommended, that Saturday 5th of August, be the day on which each Meetings shall be held.

Among the objects of the proposed Convention are the establishment of a system of Medical ethics, the settlement of a uniform rate of charges for Professional Services, &c. And to consult on the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of the provisions of the Act of 1828, relating to the Medical Faculty.

T. THOMAS, M. D. T. DENNY, M. D. G. T. WROTH, M. D. G. T. MARTIN, M. D. ALEX. H. BAILEY, M. D.

Easton, July 18, 1837.

Editors on the Peninsula will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions.

GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber having removed his store to the corner opposite Mr. John Camper's store and near the Market, to which he has added a full supply of

GROCERIES, ALSO, DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, TIN WARE, WOODEN WARE, QUEENS AND GLASS, WARE, BACON AND LARD;

Also a great variety of useful and necessary articles; Silver, Britannia, and Iron Spoons, Plates, Flageolets, and Fife; Razors, shaving Glasses, Boxes and soap; Brazilian, Ivory and Wood Comb; Gold Rings, silver Thimbles, Dolls, Fish Lines and Hooks; watch Guards, and Keys &c &c.

ALSO

Fur and Grass Hats.

Thankful for past favours the subscriber hopes to merit the continuance of those whose accounts are of more than six months standing he hopes they will not forget him after harvest.

J. H. McNEAL.

July 11 8t

JOB PRINTING.

Natly executed at this Office.

DISSOLUTION.

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

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the land which he at present occupies together with the tenements thereon, situated at the Hole in the Wall; it consists of 60 or 70 acres of good improved land upon which are four dwellings, and necessary outbuildings, including a store house.

Also, the adjoining land, consisting of 125 acres more or less well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, and has on it a comfortable dwelling and the requisite out-houses.

If the above property is not sold on or before the first of September next it will be offered for rent on reasonable terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH P. HARRIS.

July 4 1t

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS W. VEAZEY, Governor of Maryland.

APROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session, 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the state, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid, of the said Representatives in Congress, &c. And whereas, the President of the United States, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State, should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July, next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the Election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THO. W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor, THO. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

DO-TO be published once a week until the day of election, in all the newspapers printed in the State.

New and Fashionable HAT STORE.

J. D. DUNCAN & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by J. B. Firlman on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the Shoe Store of Messrs. Bateman & Co. where they are prepared to manufacture

FUR AND SILK

HATS, WHITE AND BLACK RUS.

SIA DITTO

of the best quality and most approved fashions. They solicit a share of public patronage, and from their experience in the business flatter themselves they can give general satisfaction, and furnish work not inferior to that done in the cities and equal to any on the peninsula.

J. D. Duncan (late in the employ of Mr. Ennals Roszel) having executed work in the best establishments in the city of Baltimore, will give his personal attention to the manufacture of Hats for the establishment which he guarantees for durability and neatness of manufacture.

June 20th

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at the Coach Painting: A smart active Boy, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years.

Apply to ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

July 11 1t

BOOKS, BOOKS.

SCHOOL Books of every description used in the County Schools will be supplied to the Trustees at a moderate advance; also, Paper, Ink Powder, Slates, &c. and payment taken by orders upon the County. A large variety of new publications, Family Bibles, Testaments, Albums, &c. &c.

J. H. McNEAL.

July 11 8t

STEAM MILL. EASTON POINT, CORN CRUSHING MACHINE.

THE proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure of informing in the public and the friends of the establishment, that they have attached to the Mill those persons therefore who may wish to have their Corn Crushed in the Fall (or plaster of Paris ground,) we assure it can be done in the best manner, with great dispatch and little cost to the Customers, compared with the great advantage derived from feeding stock in that manner. They also take the liberty of informing the public that their machinery for cleaning and manufacturing wheat into flour, is in complete order. Any individual sending one hundred or more bushels of wheat to the mill, can have it ground and put up in the best order for market without any other charge than the ordinary toll for grinding.

July 4 3t (G)

MARYLAND. Talbot County Orphans' Court.

4th day of July, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of John R. Caulk, administrator of James Caulk late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN; That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of James Caulk late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 11th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

JOHN R. CAULK, Adm'r of James Caulk, dec'd.

July 11 3t

BOOKS.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a variety of School and other Books, such as

Histories, Geographies, Atlases, Grammars, E. Readers, Introductions, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Arithmetics, Bonnet's Catechism, Sentences, State Papers, Plain & Ruled Cap Paper, Plain and fancy post letter Paper, and a variety of other Books too tedious to mention. All of the above will be sold low for cash. Trustees of primary Schools would do well to give him a call and ascertain his prices, and they cannot help their very low by the dozen. Books of any description that I have not on hand will be furnished by giving me four days notice.

65-Cash given for Rags.

CHS. ROBINSON.

July 4 1t

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, 1st July 1837.

Atkinson Isaac Kelly Zacharias  
B. Leonard Daniel  
Bennett Jeremiah Leventon Jesse  
Benny Margaret M.  
Bennett Ellen Maloney James  
Bartlett James Mackey Elizabeth  
Barton Elizabeth Mullikin Philina  
Rev. Mr. Billup Morrison Margaret C.  
Baynard John Mills Levin  
Borden Charles Mathews Ann  
Brown C. Newnam Wm. 58  
Cox Edward Parrott Capt. G. W.  
Cleam Daniel Price James  
Clark Miss C. Roe Edward  
Denny John Roe Catharen  
Diamond Elizabeth Rice Elizabeth  
Ennell Henry Rogers John  
Emory John Robinson Mary E.  
Fisher John Rabin Robert W.  
Fisher Daniel S.  
Faulkner J. M. Stevens Susan E.  
Fountain & Minor Spencer Elijah  
Harsh George Sherwood Thomas I.  
Harris Mr. Harris Smith James L.  
Hobbs Charles Scull Admira  
Hopkins Edward S. Spry James  
Hall David Stuart Lydia  
Hussey William T. Miss Teackle  
Jackson Charlotte Valliam Theodore  
K. K. W.  
Kirby Frisby White Caroline  
Kennard Betty Walk William B.  
Persons calling for letters will please to say advertised if on this list.

July 4 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of June, 1837, by Simon Kemp, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a bright mulatto man named ISAAC ROBERTS, as a runaway, who says he is free, and was born in the State of Delaware, near Smyrna, his height is 5 feet 84 inches; age about 21 years. Had on when committed, a pair of corded cotton drab pants, a striped cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat and an old pair of pumps.

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warlen Baltimore City and County Jail.

July 18

BLANKS.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

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

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

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

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

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

June 8 1t (G)

Easton and altimore Packet via Miles River Ferry.

The Coppered and Copper Fastened

SLOOP JANE BENJAMIN HORNEY, Master.

WILL commence to run regularly from this place to Baltimore, on Sunday 16th leaving Miles River Ferry at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore, on Wednesday, at the same hour; and continue to do so throughout the season. Freight will be received on board, any where on the river or at the ferry. All orders handed to John Horney, who will attend in Easton every Saturday or with Mr. Peter Tarr, will be generally attended to.

Passage and fare \$2.00.

April 25 3t

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—A session of the Board of Trustees of the University of Maryland, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, for the purpose of filling the following vacancies in the Department of Physic: The Chair of Surgery, do Chemistry, do Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Pathology, do Midwifery and diseases of Women and children, do Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

By order of the Board, JOS. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary: Editors in this city and elsewhere who copied the former advertisement of the University of Maryland will meet the above 4 times and send their accounts to the Secretary.

June 27 404t 1t

Farmer's Bank of Maryland. BRANCH BANK AT EASTON July 4 1837

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter for the ensuring year.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. July 4 (G.)

New Establishment. James S. Shanahan, Cabinet-Maker,

HAS taken the shop on the West side of Washington street, next door to the corner below Dover street, in the large three story brick house, and nearly opposite Mr. John Camper's Store, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

HE HAS PROVIDED HIMSELF WITH A GOOD HEARSE,

And is now ready to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch, and no pains will be spared to render general satisfaction, and hopes to share a generous patronage.

April 18 1t (G)

A Boat for Sale.

A small new Sloop with new sails and rigging, carrying about 200 bushels; she will be sold a bargain; also two new horse carts of warranted workmanship and material. For terms apply to J. M. McNEAL.

July 11 8t



