

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERMANENT VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 78

## THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY MORNING  
BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAW 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 settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENT not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion.  
All communications to insure attention, should be post paid.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We are requested by the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Virginia to lay the following correspondence before our readers, and they earnestly recommend Mr. Poinsett, a luminous, dignified and able letter to the consideration of every citizen of the United States.

RICHMOND, May 29, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—The interest of the Administration, as far as it depends upon the favorable opinion of the people of the State, and also, as we believe, the cause of truth itself, have been greatly prejudiced by the extraordinary use which has been made of your late Report concerning the militia; and the important contest we have at hand, will furnish fresh incentives for a continued report to justice and misrepresentation. From these considerations, we are constrained to address you directly on the subject, and to state to you the substance of the objections made to your plan for re-organizing the militia. You are charged with a duty of establishing a Standing Army of two hundred thousand men; with proposing a system without precedent in our annals, and without a parallel in the history of free Governments—a plan, which it is alleged, was submitted to the President, examined and approved by him, and placed before Congress at this particular period in order to organize a body of voters to favor his reelection. You are charged, moreover, with having originated a scheme compelling every man to furnish his own arms and accoutrements, thereby imposing a heavy tax upon the citizens, contrary to the genius of our institutions.

These statements have been so solemnly urged, that they may impress a portion of the people of Virginia with distrust of one, who could have deliberately proposed and advised such a plan. And our opponents have so ably employed it, to excite the prejudices of the people that we ask you in the spirit of frankness, to state the facts, and to explain the true character of your proposition, and the conclusions to which your deliberate judgment, aided by the objections of your adversaries, have conducted you, and state wherein the plan proposed by you differs from those, which on former occasions have been presented to Congress.

The archives of your own office, and the records of both Houses of Congress, place the means of obtaining the information we ask, more within your reach at Washington than is possessed by ourselves, and we respectfully ask you to enable us to set this matter in its true light before the public. Our object in doing this, is both to subvert the cause of truth by showing you of the use which have been made of your proposition in Virginia, and to afford you a fair opportunity of explaining it fully before the nation.

Very respectfully yours,  
THOMAS RITCHIE,  
Secretary of the Central Dem. Com. of Va.  
T. J. R. POINSETT, Esq.  
Secretary of War, Washington.

### MR. POINSETT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, June 5th, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 29th ult. stating your belief, that the cause of Democracy in Virginia had been seriously prejudiced by the extraordinary use which has been made of my late report concerning the militia, bringing to my view the substance of the objections made to my plan, and asking me to explain the true character of the proposition so as to enable the Central Democratic Committee of Virginia, to set this matter in its true light before the public.

I avail myself, with great pleasure, of the opportunity thus afforded me of stating, through you, to my fellow-citizens of Virginia, and to the people of the United States, the motives which induced me to present a plan for the re-organization of the militia at this particular juncture, of explaining the principles on which it is founded, and of correcting as well as the errors of some who have appeared fairly, as the misrepresentations of others who have sought only to deceive and mislead the people.

It must be fresh in your recollection, that Congress, very shortly before the close of the last session, by a vote unanimous in one house, and very nearly so in the other, expressed an opinion that the country was exposed to the hazard of being involved in war; and reposing a trust and confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the President, unparalleled in the history of our Republic, adjourned after investing him with full powers to avert or to meet the danger. Immediately after the passage of that act, which defined the description of force to which the defence of the country was to be trusted in the event of war, the committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives required me, through their Chairman, to prepare a plan for the better organization of the militia of the United States; and no sooner had Congress adjourned than the President, sending the responsibility imposed upon him by this act, and anxious alike to justify the confidence of Congress and to discharge his duty to the nation, called upon the War and Navy departments to furnish him with statements showing the condition of the defence of the country. The subject was carefully examined, the state of our fortifications and military preparations, and of our regular and militia forces accurately ascertained and attentively considered. This examination proved, that the maxim longest in use by the Father of his country,—"In peace prepare for war," had been utterly neglected. The avenue to our great commercial capitals and to our most important naval depots

were unprotected, and there existed no means of manning the forts that were in a condition to receive their armament. A few regiments of the army were concentrated in Florida, from whence they could not be withdrawn without risking the safety of that Territory, and the remainder were dispersed along the extensive lines of the Northern and Western frontiers. If, therefore, the war which appeared to be apprehended by Congress, should have occurred chiefly upon the militia of the United States—From these circumstances, no less than from the tenor of the act by which the only additional force provided for the occasion and placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive was of this description, its condition became the object of earnest solicitude, and the result of my inquiries was most unsatisfactory. Some of the States the citizens, liable to military duty, turn the subject into ridicule, and instead of being armed and equipped according to law appear in military array, in others, when summoned, a majority of them are armed with walking canes, fowling pieces, or unserviceable muskets—while in all, the training produces little else than the abstraction of millions annually from the productive industry of the country. In some of the States, training the militia has been abandoned in despair, and the law of Congress on the subject, become a dead letter. These were found in the chief lower, companies badly equipped, and well drilled, but their numbers were insufficient to man the works, or guard the approaches to their respective cities. With this force only to depend upon the danger to which the country would be exposed on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by Congress, could not be disguised. I apprehended, when I contemplated the scene of confusion that would attend the appearance of a hostile fleet before any of our principal seaports. The forts manned suddenly with troops unaccustomed to the use of great guns, contrasting their slow and uncertain fire, through which the enemy would pass unharmful until they moved their floating batteries opposite the city, with the rapid fire and unerring aim of the practical gunner by which an enemy would probably be destroyed, or so crippled as to be compelled to abandon the attack; or supposing a force to land on our shores, I foresaw the useless slaughter of our best and bravest citizens, who for want of instruction, would, in all probability, be out-manoeuvred, and the calamitous scene of the last war in the capture of Washington be acted over again. The result of this action in which raw militia were brought suddenly together and opposed to regular forces in the open field, compared with that of New Orleans, where the same description of troops were assembled some days before, and stationed behind ramparts, teaches an impressive lesson. On the one hand, we see a gallant but untrained army of militia wavering before the steady manoeuvres of regular troops, breaking their line, and panic struck flying from the field, leaving them in the possession of the city, to burn and plunder at will.

Called by the voice of Congress to prepare to defend the country, taught by the event of the last war what might be expected from an enterprising and great naval power and warned by the English press of the possibility, in case of war with that country, of black regiments being landed within the territory of the Southern States, and that the horrors of a servile insurrection might be added to the ordinary calamities of war, it became the duty of the Executive to seek to organize and render efficient the only means of defence at hand.

The President concurred with me in opinion with regard to the importance of re-organizing the militia at this time; but had no agency in preparing the plan reported to Congress and no previous knowledge of its details. It was prepared, as has already been stated, at the request of a Committee of the House of Representatives expressed at the close of last session, and reported to this Congress upon a call of the House, made directly upon the Secretary of War, and as is usual in all such cases, sent to that body without being previously submitted to the President. With it or its details he, therefore, had nothing to do. In preparing it, my attention was first directed to the several plans which had been recommended to the consideration of Congress by Mr. Van Buren's predecessors, as well as those proposed by Committees of Congress, and experienced officers of the line and of the militia. In order that you may fully comprehend the subject, and justly appreciate the principles on which the plan under consideration is based, I will briefly recapitulate the leading points in the systems recommended.

The first plan, that of General Knox, was sanctioned by General Washington, after being modified according to the alterations suggested by him. It proposed to divide the militia into three classes. The first to be denominated the *Active Corps*, and to be composed of young men from sixteen to twenty years of age, inclusive. The second to be denominated the *Main Corps*, and to be composed of men from twenty-one to forty-five years of age, and the third to be denominated the *Reserve Corps*, and to be composed of men from forty-five to sixty years of age. "The whole of the Advance Corps" says the report, "shall be clothed according to the manner hereafter directed, armed and subsisted at the expense of the United States, and all the youth of the said Corps in each State, shall be encamped together, if practicable, or by legions, which encampment shall be called the Annual Camp of Discipline."

"The youth of eighteen and nineteen shall be disciplined for thirty days, successively, in each year, and those of twenty years shall be disciplined only for ten days in each year, which shall be the last ten days of the annual encampment."

"The non-commissioned officers and privates are not to receive any pay during the said time, but the commissioned officers will receive the pay of their relative ranks, agreeably to the Federal establishment for the time being."

General Knox then goes on to estimate for a major-general and staff, four brigadiers with their inspectors and aids, and all the other officers for four legions, amounting to the annual sum of \$390,240.

The next project for organizing the militia was presented by Mr. Jefferson, in his message to Congress in December, 1803—

He says, "You will consider whether it would not be expedient for a state of peace, as well as of war, so to organize or classify the militia as would enable us, on a sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and those having families. Upwards of three hundred thousand able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six years, which the last census shows we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces, after the necessity of them shall become certain; and the reducing to the early period of life all its active services, cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens of the present, as well as future times; inasmuch, as it engages to them, in more advanced age, a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot, then, but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system, as by a separation of the more active part, from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an effective corps, fit for real and active service and to be called to in regular rotation."

So earnest were Mr. Jefferson's convictions of the propriety and necessity of this measure, that a late period of his life, this able statesman & exalted patriot thus wrote to General Kosciuszko, on the 20th of February, 1810: "Two measures have not been adopted which I pressed upon Congress repeatedly at their meetings. The one to settle the whole ungranted territory of Orleans, by donations of land to able-bodied young men to be engaged and trained at the public expense, who would constitute a force always ready on the spot to defend New Orleans. The other was to classify the militia according to the year of their birth, and make all those from twenty to twenty-five, liable to be trained and called into service at a moment's warning. This would have given us a force of three hundred thousand young men, prepared by proper training for service in any part of the United States; while those who had passed through that period would remain at home, liable to be used in their own or adjacent States. These two measures would have completed what I deemed necessary for the entire security of our country. They would have given me on my retirement from the government of the nation, the consolation of reflecting, that having found among the called to it, not a single seaport town in a condition to repel a levy of contribution by a single privateer or pirate, I had left no harbor so prepared by works and gun-boats, as to be in a reasonable state of security against any probable attack; the territory of Orleans acquired and planted, with an internal force sufficient for its protection; and the whole territory of the United States organized by such a classification of its male force, as would give it the benefit of all its young population for active service and that of a middle and advanced age for stationary defence. But these measures will, I hope, be completed by my successor, who, to the purest principles of Republican patriotism, adds a wisdom and foresight second to no man on earth."

In 1810, Mr. Madison called the attention of Congress to this subject. Speaking of the militia, he says, "It is for their consideration (Congress) whether further provisions are not requisite for the other contemplated objects of organization and discipline. To give to this great mass of physical and moral force the efficiency which it merits and is capable of receiving, it is indispensable, that it should be instructed and practised in the rules by which they are to be governed. Towards an accomplishment of this important work, I recommend, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of instituting a system, which shall, in the first instance, call into the field, at the public expense, and, for a time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The instruction and discipline thus acquired would gradually diffuse, through the entire body of the militia, that practical knowledge and promptitude for active service; which are the great ends to be pursued."

In 1812, when on the eve of a war with Great Britain, Mr. Madison repeats the recommendation with great earnestness, and at the close of the war, he says "I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free State. Its experience has shown in the recent splendid achievements of the militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shown also the importance of that skill in the use of arms and of familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force."

In 1812, the Legislature of Kentucky adopted resolutions on this subject, and recommended to Congress the classification of the Militia by dividing it into three classes: the first to be composed of all capable of bearing arms, from 15 to 21 years of age, the second between 21 and 27—the third between 27 and 45 years of age. The principal object of the first class be, to acquire a knowledge of tactics and discipline—the second, which might be denominated the effective one, to be completely armed and equipped, to march whenever required of the third, to form a reserve, which need not be compelled to attend musters, unless when called upon to render actual service."

"The progress of all capable of bearing arms through the several classes, promises a perfect perfection of discipline, than can be expected under the present plan; all would have thus passed through a school which it would have been taught, and more than a million of dollars, be annually saved to the community, in the expense of those excused from attending musters. But the greatest advantage which would result from it, would be the keeping effective, disposable, and competent military force at all times ready for service, without the danger and inconvenience resulting from a standing army."

The great solicitude felt by Mr. Madison induced him again to call the attention of Congress to the subject. In his last message of December 3rd, 1816, he says: "As the object of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must again earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a reorganization of the militia, on a plan, which will form into classes, according to the periods of life, more or less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the Constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of the Government. The present organization of our militia, is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give it its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to the standard."

In conformity with these views, and in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the Secretary of War to report a system for the organization and discipline of the militia, best calculated in his opinion, to promote the efficiency of that force, when called into the public service, a plan was submitted in 1817 by that officer, which divided the militia into three classes. "Those between 18 & 21 years of age, to be called the *minor class*; those between 21 and 31 to be called the *Junior Class*; and those over 31 and under 45 years of age, to be called the *Senior Class*."

The militia of the two first classes to be assembled at encampments not more than twice a year, and that while so assembled they should be subsisted and equipped at the expense of the U. S.—one or more arsenals and depots, were to be established in each State or Territory.

The committee of the House to which this portion of Mr. Madison's message, and the plan of the Secretary of War were referred, and of which General William Henry Harrison was Chairman, submitted an elaborate report, accompanied by a bill, adopting the principles recommended by the Executive, and engraving upon it a system for the military instruction of all the youth in the United States at the public expense. The report sets forth that "to instruct the present militia of the country to any useful extent, would require a larger portion of their time, than they can possibly spare, from the duty of providing for their families, unless they are liberally paid—to pay them, would absorb all the resources of the nation."

"The alternative appears to direct the efforts of the government to instruct such a portion of the militia, as their means will allow, and which would produce the most beneficial results upon the whole mass."

The bill divided the militia into three classes, as proposed by the Secretary of War, and General Harrison says, the "junior or middle class will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none, who are in the full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds are more easily excited to military ardor and the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life. Notwithstanding this classification, it is recommended that the officers and sergeants of the whole militia of the United States, be trained for one month in every year, at the public expense. The estimate, upon the supposition that the officers and sergeants receive full pay for one month, without rations or an allowance of rations or forage, except to the sergeants to whom rations might be necessary, amounts to \$1,838,500; and one made upon the supposition that the officers receive only half pay and the sergeants full pay and rations, amounts to \$1,578,000; a third estimate, upon the supposition that all the officers receive thirty dollars a month, or less, and that the sergeants receive full pay and rations, requires \$1,400,000 per month."

On coming into office, Mr. Monroe called the unremitting attention of Congress to the organization and discipline of the militia, and frequently repeated the recommendation.

In 1825, the then Secretary of War, Mr. Barbour assembled a board composed of regular militia officers, to take into consideration the expediency of reorganizing the militia. Their report and the numerous letters addressed to the Secretary in reply to a series of queries put to him by the Government of the several States, all recommended a select body of militia to be trained for the defence of the country, in preference to the fruitless attempt then and now making to discipline the whole mass.

Mr. Barbour says in his report to President Adams, in 1826, "Important changes in the present system are indispensable to make the militia any way equal to the standard assigned it by the wishes of the patriotic; and again, 'It would appear that keeping up a system of the militia so extensive as the present, and burdensome, with-

out any advantage to a large class of citizens, was altogether unnecessary. A different organization, therefore, by which at least a million and a half of our most useful citizens would be relieved from the unprofitable peagantry of military parades for five or six days in the year, constituting so injurious a drain on the industry, must be one which cannot all to be well received by the American people; and when too it is believed that notwithstanding this relief, a superior efficiency will be imparted to this natural arm of the national defence."

The board of Officers composed of General Scott, Major-General T. Cadwalader of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General Sumner of Massachusetts, Adjutant-General Daniel of North Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel Easton, Z. Taylor and E. Cutler, and Major Nourse, of the United States Army, took the same view of the classification, and I have done, and exempted the young men up to the age of twenty-one, because it was thought unnecessary, in time of peace, for government to interfere with the ordinary control of parents, guardians and masters over minors—and gave it as their opinion, that a well regulated, armed and instructed militia of 400,000 men for the whole Union, would be sufficient for all the purposes stated in the constitution. They proposed "an Adjutant-General as necessary to the establishment of an efficient plan." They proposed "to increase the term of service when the militia may be called out by the President from three to twelve months." They proposed to enroll and organize one brigade for every congressional district in the United States—the minimum aggregate to be 110,374 and the maximum aggregate 595,270 men. Camps of instruction to be formed for the officers alone, who are to receive pay during the period of encampment. 104 camps are recommended for ten days in the year, each to have an instructor from the regular army or from West Point, and the number of officers annually assembled and paid during the period of encampment, after making liberal deductions for absence from sickness and other causes, estimated at 18,753. The whole expenses calculated at \$150 cents a day for each officer, at \$125, and one dollar varies from \$315,123—\$276,358 to 234,343 for the ten days.

General Jackson, than whom no man in this country had better opportunities of observing and practically experiencing the deficiencies of the present system recommended in the most earnest manner an organization of the militia in classes. He says in his message of December, 1835: "Occurrences to which we, as well as all other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the militia. I am again induced, by the importance of subject to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great body of the community whose will has instituted, & whose power must support, the government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expenses of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their Government. The object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting his organization. Such a division may be made as well be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the service of that class, whether for instruction or action, which, from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with the least injury to themselves, or to the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent, as to require additional forces, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation our militia would be in a state of efficient service. Now when we are at peace, is the proper time to adjust and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a Republican Government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied, than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction."

"The armor and the altitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the people are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted; and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it, still greater changes must be made in

our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia."

And Mr. Cass, in his report of the same year, uses the following language: "The defective organization of the militia is universally acknowledged. But little practical utility results from the administration of the present system, and if this great element of national defence is worth preserving and improvement, it is time the whole subject should be examined, and that a plan suited to the exigencies of the country, should be adopted. I am unwilling to believe, that there are such inherent difficulties in this subject as to render it impracticable, or even very difficult, to organize this great force, peculiarly adapted to our condition & institutions, in such a manner as to render it active and efficient at those junctures when the country may be called on to exert its power. I presume few would be so bold as to advocate the maintenance of a standing military force adequate to all the purposes of peace and war. When, therefore, these exigencies arise, from which no nation can expect exemption, and which call for an extension of our physical means, we must resort to an increase of the army, or to the embodying of the militia. It is obvious, from the extent of the country, that we can never keep at all the exposed points such a permanent force, as circumstances may occasionally require. The natural, and, in fact, the necessary dependence must be upon the militia, and if it is reorganized, we shall be found without the means to repel a foreign enemy, or to suppress internal disturbances should these evils occur." "The basis of an efficient organization of the militia must be a selection for instruction and service of that part of the population best qualified for these duties. Age and physical capacity present the proper considerations for such a selection. The principle is stated, in his usual force by Mr. Jefferson, in his message to Congress of December, 1805."

"Had the general principles" as frequently recommended been practically adopted, and a corresponding system established, with the necessary details, first for instruction and then for active service, it cannot be doubted that the course of events which marked the commencement of the late war would have been avoided, and an immense expenditure of blood and treasure saved to the nation. The warning voice, which was not heeded then, may perhaps be heard now, and if it is, it may produce incalculable benefits."

"A mere organization would avail but little, unless inducements were held out for proper instruction and equipment; and I consider, therefore, some provision for elementary instruction and for such equipment as may be necessary to excite proper emulation, indispensable to any improvement of our militia system—indispensable I may add to its very existence. An arrangement for these objects would embrace the first class only. It would, to be sure, involve expenses; for, an adequate compensation must be allowed to the persons required to be embodied at these schools of instruction for a few days in the year; & it would probably be found expedient to continue the present plan of voluntary corps with some changes, and to require them also to meet for improvement. It is in vain to expect, that the whole adult male population of the country can or will furnish themselves with the articles required by law, or that their collection, for any number of days they can afford to devote to this object, and under the usual circumstances of such assemblies, can produce any beneficial effect to themselves or their country. Already, in a number of the States, the system has sunk under the weight of the public opinion, and the practical question now is, whether we shall remain, in fact, defenceless, or resort to a large standing military force in time of peace—that just dread of all free Governments; or adopt on efficient plan, which will prepare for the public defence the greatest force at the least cost, and without danger. The blessings we have inherited cannot be preserved without exertion nor without expense. It were idle to sit still and flatter ourselves with the hope that war is never to overtake us, and it would be worse to delay all efficient organization of our physical means till the time for its active employment arrives. Nearly fifty years have elapsed, since the adoption of the present Constitution. During all that time no essential changes have been made in our militia system, and it has gradually declined in utility and efficiency, and in public confidence; and there is reason to fear its entire abandonment, unless it undergo important modifications. In this long interval, the value of the system seems to have been appreciated by all the Presidents of the United States, as well as those who from the habits of their lives could best estimate its value by their personal observations, as by those whose opinions may have been well formed from the course of events having relation to this matter; and in their annual communications, commencing with the inaugural Address of General Washington, this subject has been almost constantly pressed upon the attention of Congress. For the purpose of showing its importance, I have caused their communications to be examined, and find that the subject has been presented to the legislature and the nation no less than thirty-one times in their official communications."



mentations. I indulge the hope that the present state of public affairs may lead to a re-examination of the system, and to such changes as may render it permanently useful.

My plan exempts the very young men from militia duty, and, in this respect, coincides with that proposed by General Scott and recommended by Mr. Barbour—not only because I agree with them, but such a distribution of service is an improper and unnecessary interference with parents and guardians, and has an immoral tendency, but from the hardship it imposes, and the difficulty it creates of bringing together even a small body of men in sparsely settled districts. It includes all free white men from the age of 20 to 37, separating from the mass of the militia 200,000 men—one half of the number to be liable to be called out for training, and the other half to be liable to military duty as a reserve, if their services should be needed; the militia must be trained for training, to be assembled in the neighborhood of depots of arms to be established for the purpose, each battalion within its own State, and as nearly as practicable in the centre of its district. It recommends the battalion formation, as confessedly the best adapted for instruction. It contemplates arming the militia thus selected, with arms, to be furnished and kept constantly in good order, by the government—leaving in force the 1st section of the law of 1792, both because no preceding plan proposed its repeal, and because the act which provides for the distribution of arms among the several States in proportion to the number of their militia, enables them to relieve their citizens in a very great degree, from the burden of furnishing their own arms and equipments. That section of the old law is in these words: "That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein, to contain not less than 24 cartridges suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch and powder-horn, 20 balls suited to the bore of his rifle, a quarter of a pound of powder, and shall appear, so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service—except, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall, severally, be armed with a sword or hanger, and epaulettes; and that from and after five years from the passage of this act all muskets for arming the militia, as herein required, shall be of borer sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound. And every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempt from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt or for the payment of taxes." This section of the act was approved by Gen. Washington in 1792; by Mr. Johnson, upon a revision of this law in 1803, and has continued in force to this day.

The Constitution guarantees equally to the people of the United States the right of trial by jury and the right to keep and bear arms; and lest the people should neglect to exercise these inestimable privileges, on which their liberties as individuals and as a nation, in a great measure depend, the law has from the commencement of the government provided that they shall do their duty to themselves; and to their country in these essential particulars. The General Government aids the States to arm their citizens, but its constant policy has been, that every freeman in America should be armed and equipped in order that he may at all times be prepared to defend his country and his liberty.

My plan proposes to train the officers and men together; whereas, my predecessors appear to be of opinion that it is sufficient to have camps of instruction for officers. I have considered this question anxiously, and am convinced that the men who are to stand shoulder to shoulder in the hour of battle, should be trained together in time of peace; and equally satisfied that those who are to defend the forts and fight the great guns, must be assembled in the casemates and on the ramparts, and taught to load those guns quickly and fire them accurately.

The Committee of the House of Representatives of the 14th Congress, of which General Harrison was Chairman, appear to have been of the same opinion; but we differ in the manner of remunerating the services of the militia—that committee proposing to pay the officers alone, while my plan contemplates paying privates as well as officers; it having appeared to me, that the latter were equally entitled to be remunerated for their services, as those who command them.

My plan recommends the division of the whole territory of the United States into military districts; an arrangement, which will be acknowledged by every person acquainted with the subject, to be extremely useful to the service in time of peace, and absolutely necessary in war.

It proposes a succession in the militia companies selected for training, so that one-fourth part might every year impart to the body of the people a portion of the discipline and skill acquired during the period of service, and one-fourth be received for training fresh from the people; thus keeping up in the trained bands the popular principle. It contemplates the previous legislation of the States, before its provisions are to be carried into effect, except in cases where citizens might volunteer their services.

In proposing to subject the militia when called out by the President, to the rules and articles of war, I have done no more than leave the law as it now stands. Such a provision has been found necessary to ensure proper subordination in the field, by all officers who have commanded militia, and by none of them was this necessity felt

and more frequently acknowledged than by General Washington and General Jackson. I have endeavored to answer your enquiries in the spirit of frankness in which they are made, and believe that it will be apparent, from this brief recapitulation of the repeated urgent recommendations made to Congress by Mr. Van Buren's predecessors, and of the plans for the more perfect organization of the militia, proposed by former Secretaries of War, by Committees of Congress, and by experienced officers of the army and militia of the United States, that the proposition under consideration, so far from being new in principle, corresponds in its most essential provisions with those recommended by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, and is certainly not less liberal and democratic. Those illustrious men and enlightened patriots expressly state, that they regard the more perfect organization of the militia by training a given number of them with superior care, as affording the only means of avoiding the necessity of keeping on foot a large Standing Army.

They all inculcate the propriety of relieving the great mass of the militia from the onerous burden of frequent mustering, and recommend the classification of it so as to confine the duty of training to defend the country, to a select body of men, varying only as to the number, from three to four hundred thousand men. I do not pretend to say, that the system I have presented to Congress is the best that can be devised; but I hope my friends are now convinced that it is not without precedent in our annals, tyrannical and oppressive in its details and without a parallel in the history of free Governments; but, on the contrary, that in seeking to lessen the burdens of the people, and at the same time to render the militia more efficient, I have done no more than imitate the example of the best and greatest men who have ruled the destinies of this country. If I have erred, so did they. If I thought it expedient, when the country was threatened with war to prepare to meet it, they urged their fellow citizens to do so in time of peace. If I considered the present militia system defective and likely to lead to defeat and disgrace at the commencement of hostilities, and rendering the erection of a large Standing Army necessary during their continuance, and therefore recommended that a select body of citizens should be better trained, armed and equipped than the rest, in order that they might be prepared at all times to repel invasion or repress insurrection; so did Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson; and I am well satisfied, that in endeavoring to carry out their views and following their example, I have been guided by the beacon light of Liberty.

I have now presented to you my motives for submitting this proposition at this particular juncture, and as briefly as practicable, a sketch of the several plans which have been submitted to Congress since the foundation of our government, and after reviewing the whole subject as you request, aided by the lights derived from the objections of its opponents, I am satisfied that the organization proposed, so far from being tyrannical and oppressive in its details, would prove less onerous than that now in existence. It is true, the objections of its opponents have not afforded me much aid in considering the subject, for they apply almost exclusively, as before remarked, to the existing system. They impute to me all that may appear defective in the present organization under the militia law of 1792, and in order that this glaring attempt to deceive the people may be fully understood, I respectfully suggest that the act itself may be published.

That a man who, like Mr. Van Buren, has throughout his whole political career, placed his sole reliance upon the virtue, intelligence and independence of the people, should seek to enrol a select body of militia under the pretext of defending the country, when threatened with war, in order to organize a body of voters to favor his reelection is too improbable to require refutation and I may be permitted to say for myself, that every act of a long life spent in public service, and devoted to the cause of freedom, forbids the conclusion that I would insult my fellow-citizens by supposing them capable of being made the tools of any man, however exalted in station or character.

I have the honor to be, Dear sir, very sincerely,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. R. POINSETT.  
THOMAS RITCHIE, Secretary to the Central Democratic Committee, of Richmond Va.

AND STILL THEY COME!—Were we to record every information we receive of the changes of influential citizens from Federalism to Democracy, our opponents would go raving mad. We have no disposition to render them so rabid—they are already sufficiently odious to the mass of the people.

On Saturday a most respectable farmer of Clarke Co., Ia., handed to us the names of nine of that county, hitherto Whigs of the deepest dye, who immediately after the Harrod's Creek Barbecue, renounced that party in utter disgust, and gave in their adhesion to Democracy. The barbecue has changed over more than thirty Whigs of Clarke county. We will have their names in a few days. The effect has not been less striking in our own State. Every day's mail brings us evidence of destruction from the Opposition ranks.—Louisville Ad.


The honorable Kenneth Rayner, one of the "Constitutional and law," party, as the Whigs term themselves, has been fined \$50 by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, for violating the law, in a case of assault and battery.

"THE REASON! THE REASON!" said a Democrat to a British Whig, "why you support Harrison." "O," replied the political non-descript.  
"We'll vote for Harrison, therefore, without a why or a wherefore."

## THE WHIG

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON**  
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER,	Senatorial
HENRY G. S. KAY,	
CATHLET HUMPHREYS,	1st District.
EDWARD LLOYD,	2d "
OTHO SCOTT,	3d "
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,	4th "
JAMES MURRAY,	5th "
WM. P. MAULSBY,	6th "
CHARLES MACOON,	7th "
WALTER MITCHELL,	7th "

The communication of "Capt. Fustig" will receive an insertion in our next paper.

We publish this morning Mr. Poinsett's able and distinguished letter in reference to the organization of the Militia. Common sense is unnecessary. Let every one who desires to see truth triumph over calumny and misrepresentation read and judge for themselves.

We understand that the political meeting at Barren Creek Springs, on Saturday last, passed off very quietly. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kennedy, Pitts, and Walsh of Baltimore, and Mr. Wm. A. Spencer and Dr. Humphreys of the Eastern Shore.

ADJOURNMENT.—A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress, for bringing the present Session to a close on Tuesday, the 21st instant, on which day Congress will doubtless adjourn.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL PASSED.—We have the gratification to announce to our Democratic friends that this great measure of financial reform has at length become the law of the land. The "sober second thought of the people" has nobly triumphed.

The cornerstone of a Methodist Episcopal church was laid in Havre de Grace on Saturday last, by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The second story of the church when completed is to be used as an Odd Fellows Hall.

The Fourth of July was pleasantly passed by the citizens of Easton. The Guards enlivened the town by their martial appearance, and the ceremonies of the Lyceum were well attended. In the afternoon, most interesting display was made by the Sabbath school children, who met in the spacious yard attached to Mr. S. Hopkins residence to celebrate the anniversary of the Institution. We believe that nothing occurred throughout the day to mar the enjoyment of those who partook in the festivities gotten up for the occasion.

The Eagle Artillerists from Baltimore spent the day at St. Michaels.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.

Mr. SHERWOOD:—It is the duty of every man who has the welfare and stability of our institutions at heart, to become the roughly acquainted with the principles that actuate the two contending political parties at this time. We have presented to us for our choice for the presidency, two men and both from non slave-holding States. As we live in a democratic land, and have the right to propound questions to candidates asking our suffrage, we should look with a jealous eye to the answers given by those candidates, and see whether they accord with the principles of democracy that were handed down to us by our forefathers from Bunker's Hill; whether the institutions that we, as good citizens are pledged to support and keep inviolate, are not in danger of being prostrated in the dust, by the foul and restless spirit, called Abolition. Let us contrast the open and frank declaration of Mr. Van Buren, with the specious &c given by General Harrison, and see who suffers by the comparison. We must take General Harrison's speeches and what the Abolitionists are doing for him, for our guide; because his conscience keeps him put a seal on his lips, and he answers no letters on political matters, only thro' them. By this committee, we are referred to his speeches on the subject of Abolition.

We find in the year 1833, on the 4th of July, General Harrison delivered an oration at Cheviot, Ohio, and in the course of his remarks the following declaration, "Should

I be asked, if there is no way by which the General Government can aid in the cause of emancipation? I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart, to see the whole of the surplus national revenue appropriated to that object." "By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, we might look forward to a day not far distant, when the North American Slave would not look down upon a slave."

Thus we find that General Harrison is for a direct tax on every pound of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, and all other imported articles, to buy up slaves with and set them free. Should this plan be carried into effect, every poor man would have to pay as much as a rich man towards buying up the slaves in case he uses as much of the imported articles; because the consumer of an article is the only one who pays the tax.

This oration of General Harrison, seems to have given the Abolitionists a new impetus; from the date of this oration up to the present time, the Abolitionists have been rapidly increasing.

We will pass over all that may have been said, for, or against slavery, from the oration, up to the 14th of last February. In a letter to the Editor of the Philanthropist, published in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 14th of Feb. 1840, General Harrison says, "I am accused of being friendly to slavery. At the age of eighteen I became a member of an abolition society. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch, of Clermont, was a member of this Abolition Society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was a member. The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed." Now it is very well known, this is one of the rankest abolition papers in the United States, and there is none more strenuous in the support of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. It would appear from this letter, that he was afraid the Abolitionists would not take his word alone, and to make it doubly sure, he has added a certificate from a member of the society. Now I ask any candid man, why General Harrison should put forth such a declaration in an abolition paper? and why he should take so much pains to prove by a certificate to the abolitionists, that he is a member of their society, if in fact, he is not an abolitionist? This of itself, should be sufficient to convince any honest man, that Harrison, at least, is trying to make the abolitionists think he is one of their number.

But for all the multiplied proofs of his being an abolitionist, we find Southern men rally to his support, and ready to place in the presidential chair, a man, whose principles carried into effect, would liberate every slave, and place them on an equality with the freemen of this country.

We find men, who have the audacity to assert that General Harrison is not an Abolitionist, and that they have nominated candidates of their own party. We know not what the little auxiliary societies may have done; but the parent society established at New York still appears to be overjoyed at the nomination of General Harrison.

So late as the first of June we find in the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Repository printed at the above mentioned place, the following language in their report to the auxiliary societies: "The rejection of Henry Clay, a slave-holder, and defender of slavery—is a way-mark in our history." This proves at once, that if they have nominated candidates, it is not their intention to support them on the day of election; and although they may have hung out a false color, and used a little dissimulation to lull the honest whigs of the south with, it was always their intention to vote for the man that had their interest so much at heart.

What does Mr. Van Buren say in regard to slavery; he says, "that if elected to the Presidency, he must go into office the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slave-holding States, and every attempt to interfere with slavery in the several States." These are the opinions of the two candidates before us for our choice. Freeman of Talbot never let it be said by rising generations, that in 1840 Talbot county cast in her vote toward electing an abolitionist, to preside over the United States. It would be in vain for us to talk of our liberties, if the cry of *Hard cider and Log cabins* were to sway us from our principles.

By the recent demonstration in our favour, we have a fine prospect before us, every county of country seems to be giving a good account of itself; and as *Log Cabins and Cider Barrels* do not actually have a vote in this country yet, we shall be able to make the ballot box tell a next fall, that will humble British Whigs, and Abolitionists, and all other kinds of federalism in the dust.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE REAFFIRMED.

The passage of the Independent Treasury bill will form an era in the history of our country. It should call forth the earnest and lasting congratulations of every sincere Republican. It applies the axe to the root of that complicated system of measures by which HAMILTON and his party sought to destroy the spirit, while maintaining the forms of the Constitution. So obvious is the fact that the contest which has just terminated, was between the JEFFERSONIAN and HAMILTONIAN principles, that a pompous eulogium upon the elder Adams and Hamilton; and declared that he would rather pluck out his heart than say against them. The "Bill of Rights" which has just been adopted, levels a fatal blow at that policy, against which Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, and the fathers of the Republican church, protested so eloquently, and yet unsuccessfully. It is in truth a second declaration of independence, an emancipation from a thralldom more corrupting and degrading than the foreign yoke which was thrown off on the Fourth of July, 1776. It rises far above a mere political triumph, it is a victory over avarice and fraud—a redemption from chains more humiliating than bonds of iron. It will be held in re-

membrance through all time; a grateful posterity will point back with pride to this great reform, without which the Republic is but a name, and liberty but a delusion. In this light our triumph should be viewed; with these feelings our victory should be celebrated.

But if there be one man who is peculiarly entitled to feel an honest pride at the result, it is the President. Beset with the most disheartening difficulties at the very threshold of his Administration, he had the sagacity to discern, and the patriotism to recommend, the true remedy. Deserted by his teachers, friends, and forsaken, for a time by whole communities, he had the courage to persist, "calmly but firmly," in what he deemed the right. He was not alarmed by the raging of enemies, not discouraged by the lukewarmness or disaffection of pretended friends. Imbued from childhood with an abiding faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people, he calmly awaited their "sober, second thought," convinced that their steady, unbiased judgment would ultimately sustain his patriotic course. He was not deceived. The voice of reason has prevailed over the clamors and delusion of faction.

Events as well as arguments have enlightened the public mind; and now, so preponderating is the strength of that measure, which was proverbially characterized by its enemies as the "odious Sub Treasury," that it has been adopted by a majority of seven-tenths in a House, where, at the opening of the session, the Opposition counted upon a majority.

Whatever be the result of the present contest, nothing can deprive the President of the honor of this measure. His name will be inseparably connected with the great reform which will signalize his Administration in history. It is a greater honor than the proudest martial trophy.

"Peace hath her victories,  
No less renowned than war."

But the people will be just to him who has been true to them; and the result will prove that they know how to estimate and reward courage, talent, and patriotism of the highest order, exerted in the most difficult times.

It is now nearly three years since the defeat of this measure was celebrated by the Opposition with sacrilegious rejoicing. Desecrating the solemn ceremonies of the dead, they paraded at midnight coffin, upon which "Sub-Treasury" was inscribed, and after insulting the high functionaries of the Government with groans, mock, music, and the firing of cannon, tossed it contemptuously into the canal. This was the funeral of the Independent Treasury. We have just witnessed its glorious resurrection. Republicans, celebrate every where your triumph, but celebrate it with decorum and dignity, like men who see in it something greater and higher than a mere personal or party victory.—Globe.

"THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH."

Among the arts of Federalism to catch the workingmen of the country, we lately saw distinguished honor paid to a vagabond by the name of Bear, on whom they bestowed especial attention. A meeting was held in this city for the purpose of enabling him to hold forth; he was ushered to the multitude by Gen. Walter Jones, and members of Congress, Mr. Bell, Mr. Poye, and Mr. Briggs, felt themselves honored in playing a secondary part to him, and the performance was heralded in great display through the National Intelligencer. In like manner he was noticed by the Mayor and the Federal dignitaries and nabobs of Philadelphia; and by the same class of men in Baltimore. The Richmond Enquirer informs us that Mr. BEAR is now in companionship with the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, perambulating the western counties of Virginia, and addressing the people. When last heard from they were in Harrison county.

Well, this fellow turns out to be one of the greatest impostors and swindlers in existence. A true Federal Whig Mechanic is he! All cheat—worse than humbug—a cheat of the people, as he is used as an instrument to deceive and cheat the people!

Read the following statement, viz:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This we certify that we, the undersigned citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, are acquainted with John W. Bear, the Ohio Blacksmith, as he is called; and hearing that said Bear is travelling to address the people at public meetings in the Eastern part of the United States, put ourselves under obligations to disabuse the public as to the character of said Bear. His character may be discovered from the following facts, which we certify to be true. In the spring of 1837, said Bear being at that time a Blacksmith by trade, was elected one of the constables of Sarr Creek township in said county of Muskingum, Ohio; and amongst first duties, he collected upon an execution, about \$90, from John Clapper, for the use of George Clapper, the execution being in said George Clapper's favor. Soon after receiving said money, said Bear ran away from said Muskingum county, without having returned said execution, and John McCall and Josiah Sherman, said Bear's securities, had the money to pay. A short time before said Bear ran away, he applied to William Betz, of said county of Muskingum, to purchase a mare, to enable him, as he said, the better to perform his duties as a constable, saying also to said Betz that he had not, at that time, the money to pay therefor; but he should have in a few months as he was going to reform himself, and do better. Said Betz sold him the mare, and took said Bear's two notes therefor, each for \$15.00 due some months thereafter. A few days after purchase of said mare, said Bear ran away without paying for her, and he never yet has paid the debt.

Said Bear also ran away, as aforesaid, indebted to Richard Sullivan, of said county of Muskingum, for a wagon, which he borrowed from said Sullivan, and sold in Norwich, in said county of Muskingum, to pay a gambling debt. He has never paid for said wagon.—Said Bear is also indebted to Dr. N. Z. Mercer, of said county of Muskingum, for medical services for himself and family, and indebted to Thomas Mawhorter, on an account, and to many others, all which he ran away from, and left unpaid.

Said William Betz, sometime after said Bear ran away, as aforesaid, having some other business on the route, traced said Bear to Indiana, and there learned that he had again absconded, and, upon further inquiry, on returning home, said Betz learned that said Bear had gone to the neighborhood of Circleville, Ohio.

We know him to be a dishonest man of low character. Given under our hands at Zanesville, in said county of Muskingum, this 23d day of June, 1840.

SOLOMON GROVES,  
WILLIAM BETZ,  
THOMAS M. WHORTER,  
ROBERT HILVEY,  
ROBERT HENDERSON,  
ABRAHAM SUMMER,  
N. Z. MERCER,  
GEORGE CLAPPER,  
JOSEPH CLAPPER,  
RICH'D SULLIVAN.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) June 24, 1840.  
We certify that the above signers are citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, and are personally acquainted with them, and believe them all persons of truth and veracity.

G. A. HALL,  
JAMES HAMPSON,  
ROBT. MITCHELL,  
G. W. MARYPENNY.

HONEST MECHANIC. You see what sort of a mechanic is deemed worthy of the special countenance of the Federal Whig leaders—worthy to tread their Brussels carpets and drink their champagne wine! And what do they associate with the swindler for, while they keep you at a distance? Because they think they can make use of him as an instrument to deceive and cheat you in politics as he has already cheated honest men out of their property and money!

N. B. This man is still travelling through the country, taking up contributions from the faithful, and it is said reading extracts from a counterfeit bill of Mr. VAN BUREN.—Globe.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.)  
WASHINGTON, June 30.

In the Senate last evening, a message was received from the President of the United States, through Mr. A. Van Buren, his Secretary, accompanied by a communication from Mr. Fox, (the British Minister) on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary, and the reply of Mr. Forsyth (Secretary of State) to the same.

These documents were read, and the Message stated that the proposition last made by the Government had been accepted by the British Government. That the report of the British Commissioners of their survey of the disputed territory, which was wholly ex parte, and differed essentially from the construction given in the United States to the treaty of 1806, had not yet been accepted by the British Government. But the President strongly recommended immediate provision by Congress for a commission to survey the disputed territory on the part of the United States.

It appeared further from the other documents that the plan now mutually agreed to for the final settlement of this question, is the appointment of a joint commission by the two Governments for the settlement of all the points in dispute, and the points on which they cannot agree are to be referred to an arbitration which is to be final and decisive.

On the motion of Mr. Buchanan, the message and documents were ordered to be printed, and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House, as was expected, sat till midnight, when the Sub Treasury bill, after a violent debate, was reported from committee of the whole.

It was called up this morning at 11 o'clock, and after the previous question, it was read a third time.

The vote was 124, yeas 107.  
The question then being on the passage of the bill, nearly every member in the House sprang upon his feet, and in the most earnest manner exclaimed "Mr. Speaker!" It was like a discharge of musketry, but only one shot took effect, and that was from Mr. Graham of N. C. who had the floor assigned to him, and spoke out the words against the bill.

The following is the vote on the final passage of the Independent Treasury Bill.  
YEAS.—Messrs. Judson, Allen, Hugh Anderson, A. Horton, Banks, Beatty, Bell, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Black, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Bullis, William O. Butler, Bynum, Carr, Carroll, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Colquitt, Conner, Mark A. Cooper, Wm. R. Cooper, Craig, Cross, Dana, Davey, John Davis, John W. Davis, Dickerson, Doan, Doug, Drummegoolie, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fletcher, Floyd, Forance, Galbraith, Gerry, Griffin, Hammond, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, Hill of N. C. Hillel, Helleman, Holmes, Hook, Hopkins, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Leachester, Lee, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClure, McCulloch, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Mead, Miller, Montana, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Newhard, Parham, Parmeter, Parry, Paynter, Peirick, N. Pickens, Prentiss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhot, Rives, Robinson, Edward Rogers, James R. Rives, Ryall, Samuel Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Stearns, Strong, Sumner, Swearingen, Swaney, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philip F. Thomas, Jack Thompson, Turney, Vanderpool, Vroom, David D. Wagner, Waterhouse, Weller, Jared W. Williams, Henry Williams, and Worthington—124.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Alfred, John W. Allen, Andrews, Baker, Barreard, Bond, Bond, Boiss, Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Carter, Casey, Clark, Crittenden, Clark, James Cooley, Crabbe, Graham, Crocker, Curtis, Cushing, Davis, Garrett Davis, Dawson, Delberry, Dennis, Dellet, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Grogan, Griggs, Graham, Graves, Green, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, Wm. S. Hastings, Hawes, Henry, John H. Hill of Virginia, Hoffman, Hunt, James, Jenifer, Charles Johnson, William G. Johnson, Kempshall, King, Lincoln, McCarty, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Nisbet, Ogle, Osborne, Paken, Peck, Pope, Profit, Randall, Randolph, Kariden, Rayner, Reid, Ridgway, Russell, Salmonstall, Sergeant Simonson, Slade, Truman Smith, Slaty, Stuart, Tallentire, Waddy, Thompson, Tilghman, Toland, Trappett, Trumbull, Underwood, Peter J. Wagner, Warren, Edward D. White, John White, Wick, Thomas, W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph H. Williams, and Christopher H. Williams—107.

ALABAMA MOVING.

The Democracy in Alabama have gone to work with their sleeves rolled up and are now "ready for the question." From the Mobile Register we learn that "through the whole of South Alabama the Democracy is beginning to move." The real log cabin boys are coming to the rescue—not your dandy livers who never saw a cabin of any kind, but those who live in log cabins, who earn their bread by their toil, and who sleep at night without the fear of bank officers haunting them like an unwholesome ghost.







## Dr. Hunt's Pills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

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

## TO FARMERS.

The subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Trashing Machines with chain horse-power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will do about half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do so good work—their price, simplicity and other advantages, the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the farmers of Dorchester. There is one new put up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county.

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

JAS. A. RIDGWAY.

Royal Oak, March 17 11

BLANKS EVERY OF DESIR-

ABLE FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## COACH, GIG, AND



## Harness Making.

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

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

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

NEW

CARRIAGES

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family OH-

RIOTES, BAROUCHES, YORK WAG-

GONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS.

both double and single, which they will dis-

pose of with or without the carriages. In con-

nection with the above, they have a great va-

riety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled

work, which they are anxious to sell at the

most reduced prices; and they would most re-

spectfully invite the attention of the public to

examine their assortment and judge for

themselves. All kind of repairing done as

heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best

manner and on accommodating terms. Or-

ders for work from a distance thankfully re-

ceived and punctually executed by

THE PUBLIC'S OB'T. SERV'T.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

April 30, 1839.

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be

taken at the different branches of coach mak-

ing if early application is made.

A. & H.

The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge

and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will

copy the above advertisement 2 weeks and

charge this office.

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the com-

modious and well established tavern stand

formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. Mc-

Donnell, and having had the same newly and

comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the

patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this estab-

lishment have been extended and put in com-

plete order, and the utmost care of horses will

be taken.

THE CARRIAGES will be in constant

attendance at the Steamboat to convey passen-

gers to any part of the Peninsula.

THE BOARDERS will be accommodated by

the day, week, month, or year, on the most ac-

commodating terms.

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

RESE MERRETT.

Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a

heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected

with great care at unusually low prices,

which we respectfully offer to the public on

terms well suited to the present depressed

state. Our stock is composed of a general as-

sortment of

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Domestic Goods

For Servants' Wear.

A General Assortment of Hardware, Castings,

Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen

Wooden, and Stone Ware, A heavy and gen-

eral assortment of stock

GROCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Col-

lars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and

under Leather—together with a general as-

sortment of

Boots & Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, &c.

COTTON YARN, No. 4 to 16, Wetherill's

Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed,

White, and Sperm Oil, Medicines, Dye

Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an as-

sortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore,

which they respectfully invite their customers

and the public to examine.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wyo Landing, April 7, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a stock of seasoned white

and yellow pine Lumber, Shingles, Lathes,

Bricks &c. &c. with Ploughs & Castings at

Baltimore prices.

P. & F.

PUMP-MAKING

AND WELL DIGING.

THE subscriber takes this method to in-

form a generous and liberal public, that

he will live in Easton to do their work in his

profession of business, viz: Pump making,

Well digging &c. on the most liberal terms.

Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has

heretofore received, he hopes through unremit-

ted attention and every exertion on his part to

please to still merit a share of public patronage.

Gentlemen of this and the adjoining counties

will always find me at my residence on Wash-

ington street, nearly opposite Mr. John Ring-

rose's Blacksmith shop, where all orders left for

me will be promptly attended to by the

Public's ob't. serv't.

EDWARD CARTY.

March 17 11

WANTED.—An apprentice to learn the

Tailoring Business.

J. SATTENFIELD.

June 9 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Trustee for Benjamin

Wansley (an insolvent debtor) gives

notice to the Creditors of said Wansley to

present their accounts, duly authenticated, to

him on or before the first of August next, for

dividend, or they will otherwise be excluded

according to law. The subscriber to save

trouble will state, that the amount in his hand

is only \$3.50 after legal costs are paid.

JOHN R. MCQUAY.

June 9 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been some time

engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps,

has now commenced the business in the town

of Easton upon his own footing, and having

supplied himself with the necessary tools and

extensive facilities is now prepared to make or

repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in the

best workmanlike manner, and on the most

reasonable terms. A gentleman wishing such

jobs done, will please communicate their

wishes either by call or writing—all which or-

ders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Lovejoy, Russell and

Cheezum.

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

JOHN K. WOOD.

NOTICE.

Wansley (an insolvent debtor) gives

notice to the Creditors of said Wansley to

present their accounts, duly authenticated, to

him on or before the first of August next, for

dividend, or they will otherwise be excluded

according to law. The subscriber to save

trouble will state, that the amount in his hand

is only \$3.50 after legal costs are paid.

JOHN R. MCQUAY.

June 9 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Trustee for Benjamin

Wansley (an insolvent debtor) gives

notice to the Creditors of said Wansley to

present their accounts, duly authenticated, to

him on or before the first of August next, for

dividend, or they will otherwise be excluded

according to law. The subscriber to save

trouble will state, that the amount in his hand

is only \$3.50 after legal costs are paid.

JOHN R. MCQUAY.

June 9 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been some time

engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps,

has now commenced the business in the town

of Easton upon his own footing, and having

supplied himself with the necessary tools and

extensive facilities is now prepared to make or

repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in the

best workmanlike manner, and on the most

reasonable terms. A gentleman wishing such

jobs done, will please communicate their

wishes either by call or writing—all which or-

ders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Lovejoy, Russell and

Cheezum.

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

JOHN K. WOOD.

NOTICE.

Wansley (an insolvent debtor) gives

notice to the Creditors of said Wansley to

present their accounts, duly authenticated, to

him on or before the first of August next, for

dividend, or they will otherwise be excluded

according to law. The subscriber to save

trouble will state, that the amount in his hand

is only \$3.50 after legal costs are paid.

JOHN R. MCQUAY.

June 9 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Trustee for Benjamin

Wansley (an insolvent debtor) gives

notice to the Creditors of said Wansley to

present their accounts, duly authenticated, to

him on or before the first of August next, for

dividend, or they will otherwise be excluded

according to law. The subscriber to save

trouble will state, that the amount in his hand

is only \$3.50 after legal costs are paid.

JOHN R. MCQUAY.

June 9 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been some time

engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps,

has now commenced the business in the town

of Easton upon his own footing, and having

supplied himself with the necessary tools and

extensive facilities is now prepared to make or

repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in the

best workmanlike manner, and on the most

reasonable terms. A gentleman wishing such

jobs done, will please communicate their

wishes either by call or writing—all which or-

ders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Lovejoy, Russell and

Cheezum.

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

JOHN K. WOOD.

NOTICE.

Wansley (an insolvent debtor) gives

notice to the Creditors of said Wansley to

present their accounts, duly authenticated, to

him on or before the first of August next, for

dividend, or they will otherwise be excluded

according to law. The subscriber to save

trouble will state, that the amount in his hand

is only \$3.50 after legal costs are paid.

JOHN R. MCQUAY.

June 9 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Trustee for Benjamin

Wansley (an insolvent debtor) gives

notice to the Creditors of said Wansley to

present their accounts, duly authenticated, to

him on or before the first of August next, for

dividend, or they will otherwise be excluded

according to law. The subscriber to save

trouble will state, that the amount in his hand

is only \$3



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 70

## THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
TUESDAY MORNING  
BY GEORGE 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 three months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—Not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger space made in the same proportion.

ALL communications to the Editor, should be sent to the office of the paper.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 13.]

AN ACT to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint two commissioners to be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, shall form a board, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims, which are provided for by the convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, concluded at Washington on the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and which may be presented to the said commissioners under the same, and to decide thereon, according to the provisions of said convention, and the principles of justice, equity, and the laws of nations.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to said commissioners, in behalf of the United States, named in the English and Spanish languages, to be further enacted, That said commissioners on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioners on the part of the Mexican Republic, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission, such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of said convention.

Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums, to wit: To said commissioners, at the rate of three thousand per annum for each, to the secretary at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, and the President of the U. States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States, as shall to him appear to be reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses, and likewise all that part of the salary and expenses of the arbiters under said convention which is required thereby to be defrayed by the United States, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And he it further enacted, That all communications to and from the secretary of said commissioners appointed under this act, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, That all communications to and from the secretary of said commissioners, shall be executed and completed according to the provisions of said convention, the commissioners aforesaid shall report to the Secretary of State a list of all the awards made by them and the records, documents, and all other papers, or certified copies or duplicates thereof, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 6. And he it further enacted, That the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a certified copy of the report of said commissioners, or of the award of the arbiters or umpire, as provided by said convention to be made in case of the disagreement of said commissioners; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the amount or proportion of compensation to which each person, whose favor award shall have been made by said commissioners or umpire, may be entitled as against the Mexican Government on a count of the claims provided for by said convention.

Sec. 7. And he it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to cause any moneys which may be paid by the Mexican Government in satisfaction of said awards, to be remitted on the most advantageous terms to the United States; and all moneys received under said convention, or by virtue of this act, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and the same are hereby appropriated to be distributed and paid to those entitled thereto, according to the provisions of this act; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall distribute the same, in suitable proportions, among the persons aforesaid, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, and at such time or times as the same shall be received in the Treasury.

Sec. 8. And he it further enacted, That if the Mexican Government, in place of at once paying the amount of said awards, shall see fit to issue Treasury notes therefor as provided by said convention, then it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to receive the said Treasury notes, and to deliver the same to the persons who shall be respectively entitled thereto, in virtue of the awards made under

said convention, and of the certificates issued as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 10. And he it further enacted, That in the payment of money or the issue of certificates in virtue of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall first deduct and retain, or make retention of such sums of money, if any, as may be due the United States from persons in whose favor awards shall have been made under said convention.

[PUBLIC—No. 14.]

AN ACT to authorize registers and receivers to administer oaths, required to be taken by purchasers of public land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the registers or receivers of any of the land offices of the United States, shall be authorized and it shall be the duty of said officers, to administer oaths or oaths which now are or hereafter may be required by law, in connection with the entry or purchase of any tract of land; and, if any person shall knowingly or wilfully, swear falsely to any fact contained in any oath or affidavit so taken or made, he or she shall be deemed and held guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction, suffer the pains, penalties, and disabilities, which attach to said crime, in other cases of perjury, under the laws of the United States: Provided, That such land officers shall not, directly or indirectly, charge or receive any compensation for administering such oaths.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT to provide for the discontinuance of the office of surveyor general in the several districts, as soon as the surveys therein can be completed, for abolishing land offices under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to take all the necessary measures for the completion of the surveys, in the several districts, for which surveyors general have been, or may be, appointed, at the earliest period compatible with the purpose contemplated by law; and whenever the surveys and records of any such district or State shall be completed, the surveyor general thereof shall be required to deliver over to the Secretary of the Treasury, or such other officer as may be authorized to receive them, all the field notes, maps, records, and other papers, appertaining to land titles, within the said district, and the office of surveyor general, in every such district, shall thereafter cease and be discontinued.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That whenever the quantity of public land remaining unsold in any district shall be reduced to a number of acres less than one hundred thousand, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the land office of the district, and the same shall be discontinued at the time of the discontinuance of a land office, the same shall be subject to sale at some one of the existing land offices most convenient to the district in which the land office shall have been discontinued, of which the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT concerning prisoners of the United States committed to the jail in the county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all prisoners committed to the present jail in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island under the authority of the United States, shall be kept until discharged by due course of the laws thereof under the like restrictions and penalties as in the case of prisoners committed to said jail under the authority of said State of Rhode Island.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
R. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED May 12th, 1840.  
M. VAN BUREN.

From the Chicago Democrat.

## THE BATTLE OF THAMES.

FOUGHT BY

Col. R. M. Johnson, the Democratic Candidate for Vice President.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

The stars are bright and our steps are light  
As we sweep to our camping ground,  
And well we know, as we forward go,  
That the foe fills the greenwood round;  
But we know no fear, tho' the foe be near,  
As we tramp the green wood through;  
For oh! have we not, for our leader got  
Johnson the patriot true.

Now the deep green grass in our soft mattress,  
Till the heating of reveille;  
No light in our camp but the fire lamp,  
No roof but the greenwood tree,  
Brief slumber we snatch, till the morning  
watches;  
But one eye no slumber knew!  
One mind was awake for his soldiers sake—  
'Twas Johnson the hero true.

The faint dawn is breaking, our bugles are  
speaking,  
Quick routes our lengthened line;  
Sweet dreams are departing, and Johnson is  
starting,  
To improve each moment of time.  
But hark! 'tis the drum the foe is come,  
Their yelling rings the dark wood through;  
But see mounted, ready, brave cautious and  
steady,  
The Colonel with courage true.

Now nigher and nigher, tho' hot is their fire,  
And ceaseless the volleying sound,  
We press down the hollow, and dauntlessly  
follow,  
Where Johnson marks the ground,  
With death pealing ardor we press them yet  
harder,  
And each at his foeman aims.  
'Now steady, boys, steady; be quick and be  
ready!'  
Cries Johnson, the hero of Thames.

Down, down, drop the foe, and still on, on,  
we go,  
And each thill and dingle explore,  
Loud our shrill bugles ring, till the wild  
woods ring,  
And their rifles are heard no more.

Now weave the green crowns of lasting re-  
nown.  
For the patriot hero's brow,  
And write his name with a halo of fame—  
Johnson, the democrat now.

## POLITICAL.

THE PROOF!—READ IT FREEMEN!!!  
House of Representatives.  
June 8, 1840.

To William White and others, of the eighth  
Congressional District; and Gideon M.  
Green and others of the sixth Congress-  
ional District of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—We avail ourselves of this  
mode of answering your numerous and  
pressing inquiries as to facts and records re-  
lative to the acts and votes of the bank fed-  
eral abolition whig candidate for the Presi-  
dency, Gen. William Henry Harrison, of  
Hamilton county, Ohio, in favor of the laws  
to sell white men and white women for  
sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, and lawyers' fees,  
and fines imposed by courts, who from their  
poverty, were so poor as to be unable to  
pay these costs in money. We have pro-  
cured from the official public records, for  
your examination and inspection, the fol-  
lowing extracts from the laws of the Terri-  
tory of Indiana, in 1807, and from the jour-  
nals of the Senate of the Legislature of Ohio,  
in the year 1821, which are as follows.

Extract from the Laws of the Indiana  
Territory printed at Vincennes by Messrs.  
Stout and Smoot, in 1807, and now in the  
Library of the State Department, Washing-  
ton City.

## CHAPTER VI.

An act respecting crimes and punishments.

Sec. 30. When any person or persons,  
shall on conviction of any crime, or breach  
of any penal law be sentenced to pay a fine  
or fines, with or without the costs of prose-  
cution, it shall and may be lawful for the  
court before whom such conviction shall be  
had, to order the Sheriff to sell or hire the  
person or persons who will pay the said fine  
and costs for such term of time as the Court  
will think reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sen-  
tenced and hired or sold, shall abscond  
from the service of his or her master or  
mistress, before the term of such service  
shall be expired, he or she so absconding,  
shall on conviction before a justice of the  
peace, be WHIPPED WITH THIRTY  
NINE STRIPES, and shall remain in the  
custody of the Court for every  
two days for every  
this act in charge to the  
and every court, in which  
be sworn.

JESE B. THOMAS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
B. CHAMBERS,  
President of the Council.  
Approved—Sept. 17, 1807.  
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

From the journal of the Senate of the State  
of Ohio, 1st session of the 19th General  
Assembly, held in the Town of Colum-  
bus. The following is extracted from  
the proceedings of Tuesday, January 30,  
1821, to be found on pages 304 & 305.

An act supplementary to the act for the  
punishment of certain offences therein  
named being under consideration—

Mr. Fithian moved to strike out the 9th  
section of the said bill, as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That when any  
person shall be imprisoned, either upon ex-  
ecution or otherwise, for the non-payment  
of a fine, or costs, or both, it shall be law-  
ful for the Sheriff of the county to sell out  
such persons as a servant to any person  
within this State, who will pay the whole  
amount due, for the shortest period of ser-  
vice, of which sale public notice shall be  
given at least ten days; and upon such sale  
being effected, the sheriff shall give to the  
purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver  
over the prisoner to him; from which time  
the relation between such purchaser and the  
prisoner shall be that of master and servant,  
until the time of service expires, and for in-  
juries done by either, remedy shall be had  
in the same manner as is or may be pro-  
vided by law in the case of master and  
apprentices; but nothing herein contained shall  
be construed to prevent persons being dis-  
charged from imprisonment according to  
the provisions of the 37th section of the act  
to which this is supplementary, if it shall  
be considered expedient to grant such dis-  
charge; Provided, That the court in pro-  
nouncing sentence upon any person or  
persons convicted under this act, or the act  
to which this is supplementary, may direct  
such person or persons to be detained in  
prison until the fine be paid, or the person  
or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably  
to the provisions of this act;

Which motion was decided in the affir-  
mative; Yeas 20, nays 12.  
And the yeas and nays being required,  
those who voted in the affirmative, were:  
Messrs. Beasley, Brown, Fithian, Gam-  
Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Matthews, Mc-  
Laughlin, McMillan, Newcomb, Robb, Rus-  
sell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swear-  
ingen, Thompson, and Womeldorf—20.

Those who voted in the negative, were:  
Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foss, Foster,  
HARRISON, McLean, Dzwall, Pollock,  
Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, and Speaker—12.

At the request of the Hon. Wm. Mon-  
gomery and Hon. M. T. Hawkins, we ac-  
cuse the foregoing copy of an extract from  
a law passed in the Territorial Assembly of  
Indiana, as signed by Wm. H. Harrison, as  
Governor of said Territory, and the extract

from the journal of the State of Ohio, are  
truly copied.

CHARLES FISHER,  
ROBERT STRANGE,  
B. BROWN,  
CHARLES SHIEPARD,  
HENRY W. CONNER,  
JOHN HILL,  
JAMES J. MCKAY,  
J. A. BYNUM.

General Harrison having shut himself up,  
and refused to be seen by any but his keep-  
ers, to answer any questions asked him by  
the people, but asks of us to examine his  
past public acts and expressed opinions, say-  
ing they are unchanged, and will be by him  
adopted and carried out in practice should  
he be elected President of these U. States, we  
therefore, at his own request, and in the  
discharge of our duty to you, our constitu-  
ents, in answer to your numerous and press-  
ing inquiries, give you the above records,  
which cannot be doubted by any. They are  
the cool, deliberate recorded acts and  
opinions of General Harrison in 1807, in  
1821, and admitted by himself and his keep-  
ers in his present opinions and views as to  
government, and especially as to the gov-  
ernment of poor white men and poor white  
women, and the proof we have of his great  
kindness, for poor men, so much  
relied upon by the whole bank federal  
party. We deem comment useless,  
and will therefore only say that, on the 17th  
of September, 1807, Gen. William Henry  
Harrison, then Governor of the Terri-  
tory of Indiana, and holding the sole con-  
trol of all the laws in his own hands, actu-  
ally signed the above bill, which provided  
that poor white men and women, who are  
from their poverty unable to pay the sheriffs'  
fees, clerks' fees, lawyers' fees, and  
costs, should be sold by the sheriff at  
public auction, as slaves. How would you  
like to see one of your poor but respect-  
able and good neighbor men sold at auction  
by the sheriff of your county as a slave, un-  
der this Harrison law to some free negro?

And only think of what would be your feel-  
ing to see one of your poor but respect-  
able neighbor women knocked off under the  
sheriff's hammer to a free negro as his  
slave, to be under his commands, and com-  
pelled to obey them, whatever they might  
be, and should she resist and disobey and  
leave her black master's service, he should  
seize and drag her before a single  
justice of the peace, and under this Harri-  
son law, she would be liable to suffer for  
every two days for every  
this act in charge to the  
and every court, in which  
be sworn.

And to which he refers us, and adopts as  
his present opinions and principles, is the  
nominee of the great Harrison and Bal-  
timore bank federal abolition conventions for  
President of these United States; and they  
strongly solicit your votes for him, and par-  
ticularly demand the poor men, while at the  
same time he actually refuses to be seen by,  
or even spoken to, by a poor man; and you  
are asked by these federal whigs to take  
him upon his former expressed opinions  
and acts, and they, as above stated. The  
above is a true statement of facts on record  
to which General Harrison himself has in-  
vited our attention, as the only proof he  
will concede now to give us, and the  
proof is Harrison himself giving evidence  
against himself—it is therefore conclusive  
in itself, and cannot be denied. We deem  
comment upon the above facts useless to  
you, the intelligent people of our districts.  
We appeal to every honorable man among  
you (not totally blinded by party prejudice)  
who loves his friends, his liberty, & country,  
to pause, reflect, and examine well the prin-  
ciples and recorded acts of the federal whig  
candidate before you give your votes to a  
man for President whose principles are a-  
vowed and recorded in favor of selling the  
poor white men and women of the country  
by sheriffs at auction in slavery, that sher-  
iffs, clerks, and lawyers may be paid their  
fees. In vain did our forefathers shed  
their blood in the Revolutionary struggle  
for liberty in the days of seventy six, if in  
1840, a man with the above recorded and  
avowed principles, shall be elected to pre-  
side over the people of the U. States as Pres-  
ident.

Hoping the above will be a satisfactory  
answer to your inquiries, and holding our-  
selves always ready and bound to answer  
any inquiries you may ask that our means  
supply, we beg leave to subscribe our-  
selves your humble servants,  
W. MONTGOMERY,  
M. T. HAWKINS.

## THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY—

WHAT IT IS.

The Constitution of the United States pro-  
vides that "no money shall be drawn from  
the Treasury but in pursuance of appropri-  
ations made by law."

The palpable meaning of this is, that the  
money collected of the people by taxes and  
duties, shall be paid into the Treasury,  
and there remain until Congress should ap-  
propriate it by law to some public objects,  
when it might be drawn out for those ob-  
jects, and no others.

The main design was to prevent the ap-  
plication of the public money to private us-  
es. But there was a class of men in the coun-  
try who wanted to get hold of the public  
money for their private use, which could

not be done unless the Constitution could  
be evaded.

This class were favored by ALEXANDER  
HAMILTON, the first Secretary of the Treas-  
ury.

The object could not be accomplished  
by permitting the Treasurer and collectors  
to lend out the public money—the violation  
of the Constitution would be too palpable,  
and the people would understand it.

An ingenious plan was therefore devised  
to evade the Constitution, get money out of  
the Treasury without an appropriation and  
make use of it for private purposes.

This plan was to make banks its keepers.  
Instead of keeping it, they would silent-  
ly lend it, and the people would know noth-  
ing about it, and the Constitution would  
become, in that respect, a dead letter, while  
the stockholders of banks, and the borrow-  
ers of their deposits, would get rich by us-  
ing the money of the people.

So adroitly and quietly was the thing  
managed, that the whole country slid into  
this unconstitutional system without being  
aware of the principles involved in it.

The Secretary of the Treasury every  
year reported that there were so many mil-  
lions in the Treasury, when, in fact, there  
was not a dollar there, the whole having  
been lent out to traders and speculators, and  
the Government having nothing left but a  
credit on the books of the banks.

In 1837, all these keepers of the public  
moneys became defaulters. Having lent out  
the public money, and not being able to  
collect it, they refused to pay the warrants  
of the Treasurer, and acknowledged them-  
selves defaulters, one and all.

This threw the Government back upon  
the original plan of the Constitution, and  
began to open the eyes of the people.

It was now discovered that the idea of  
keeping the public money in banks was all  
a sham; that, in effect, it was not deposited  
there to KEEP, but to LOANED OUT,  
and that the result was a subversion of the  
provision of the Constitution, which re-  
quires that it shall be kept in the Treasury  
until drawn out by the authority of an ap-  
propriation by Congress.

Having witnessed in this result, the fatal  
consequences of a departure from the Con-  
stitution, the President resorted to the safe  
plan of that instrument, and recommended  
a system which should prevent the drawing  
of any money from the treasury except in  
pursuance of appropriations made by law.  
Whether this plan shall be adopted, or  
whether the defaulters of 1837 shall be re-  
sponsible for the leading questions which have agitated  
the country ever since.

Stripped of all disguises, the question is  
just this: "Shall the public money be ap-  
plied to private uses?"

The Democracy says "it shall not." The  
Federal party says, "it shall." And this is  
the great point in controversy.

The Federalists, with their hard cider,  
log cabins, and sham hero, are struggling  
with all their might again to get possession  
of the public money for their private use;  
they do not mind how much they spend in  
the contest; for they intend to make it up  
by the loans they expect to get, if success-  
ful, from the public Treasury; the stock-  
holders of banks can contribute freely now with  
the hope of having it all made up by inter-  
est on the millions of public money they  
may have to lend out if Harrison be suc-  
cessful.

On the other side, the Democracy insist  
that the taxes and duties collected from the  
people, shall, in the first place, be no great-  
er than an economical administration of the  
Government may require; and in the sec-  
ond place, that the money so collected shall  
be kept as a sacred deposit, for the pur-  
poses for which the people have paid it, as  
provided in the Constitution. Instead of  
looking for profit in the use of the public  
money, they propose to punish by fine and  
imprisonment, any keeper of that money  
who shall use it himself, or lend it out to  
others.

The plain people of the country, who  
pay taxes, but ask no favors from banks or  
the Government, will be at no loss to de-  
cide which is the most honest, safe, and  
constitutional plan.

IMPORTANT FACT.—The spirit of the  
Age, published at Woodstock, Vt.,  
comes to us richly freighted with a most  
powerful Address of the Hon. C. P.  
VAN NESS, recently delivered before  
a democratic convention at that place. We  
copy from the speech the following, im-  
portant fact showing the identity of mod-  
ern whigery and last-war-federalism.

"In the year 1813, the federalists obtained  
a majority in the House of Assembly of  
this State, but we still retain the greater  
number of the Council. A resolution was  
passed by the latter body and sent to the  
House for concurrence, which proposed  
that the members of both Houses should  
convene, on a day mentioned, to offer up  
thanks to Almighty God for the victory  
obtained by the American Army under the  
leadership of the British and Indians. On the  
question of concurring with the Council in  
passing the resolution, ninety-five, all Repub-  
licans, voted in favor of it, and every federal-  
ist against it, there being one hundred and  
eight federalists, (that is for war with their  
own government) and I affirm that but  
ONE of these has come over to our party.

I also find that thirty-three of them are  
now dead, BUT OF THE SEVENTY-  
FIVE LIVING ONES, EVERY MAN (ex-  
cept the ONE already alluded to) IS A  
THOROUGH GOING MODERN WHIG."

## ANOTHER RENUNCIATION.

We find in the Mobile Commercial Re-  
gister a letter of G. F. Salle, Esq. of whose  
character and capacity that print speaks in  
the highest terms, renouncing his support of  
Harrison and his association with Harrison's  
party. Mr. Salle it seems had given his as-  
sent to the nomination of Harrison, but the  
proceedings of the whig party have since  
led him to review the grounds of his at-  
tachment to that party, and to declare pub-  
licly that he can support it no longer. We  
transcribe his letter.

To the Whigs of the state of Alabama.—  
At the meeting held in Mobile last winter,  
to respond to the Harrison nomination, I  
declared my acquiescence in the nomination  
of General Harrison as a candidate for the  
Presidency, supposing that in due time, a  
manifesto of the measures of his adminis-  
tration, if elected, would be published to  
the world, containing such principles as I  
could support, and what I believed to be  
true principles of the Whigs proper. It  
was not until I got hold of the National  
Intelligencer of the 27th of May, 1840,  
that I saw the principles and measures of  
Gen. Harrison set forth, and upon which  
the opposition to Mr. Van Buren urge his  
claims to my vote.

I cannot support Gen. Harrison upon the  
principles set forth by the Virginia Whig  
Convention, contained in the Intelligencer  
of the above date.

The first ground they take is in these  
words—

"The first great and important ground,  
fellow citizens, upon which we ask you to  
unite with us in the support of Gen. Har-  
rison and John Tyler, is that they stand  
pledged, as deeply as men can be, so deeply  
that universal scorn must attend the viola-  
tion of the pledge—not to be candidates  
for a re-election—to serve but a single  
term."

This is altogether objectionable with me  
as a principle. It is in derogation too  
of the constitution; it implies that there are  
other candidates impatient of the office; no  
sooner would the President elect be in-  
augurated, than the fierce, angry, and  
contentious would commence for the suc-  
cession. The people of this vast republic would  
become so fatigued with such frequent elec-  
tions, so disgusted at the trying and corrup-  
tion of the press that must naturally grow  
out of such a continual state of high ex-  
citement, that they would ere long, grow  
weary of republics. The principle is  
a bad one. The President would become  
a committee. This cabinet would sooner  
or later resemble the prime minister of the  
King of England, without the responsibility.  
The odium of any measure would be  
transferred from the President to this  
cabinet, who might, perhaps, be rival chiefs  
for the succession. We should never hear  
of the President. Congress would cease  
to watch with vigilance and jealousy the  
Executive; but would turn their whole at-  
tention to the quarrels among those sup-  
posed rival chiefs. I ask, if Mr. Van Buren  
had come into office under a similar pledge,  
would we have heard so much about the  
Sub-Treasury, the two hundred thousand  
militia, the blood hounds, &c. &c. I say no.

The next grounds I shall notice in these  
words—

"That in the exercise of the veto power,  
he should limit his rejection of bills to—  
1st, such as are in his opinion unconstitu-  
tional," 2d, do. Then comes his opinion  
of the unconstitutionality of the United  
States Bank, which is in these words, "I be-  
lieve that the charter given to the Bank  
of the United States was unconstitutional, it  
being not one of those measures necessary  
to carry any of the expressly granted pow-  
ers into effect; and whilst my votes in Con-  
gress will show that I will take any con-  
stitutional means to revoke the charter, my  
votest in the state legislature will equally show  
that I am opposed to those that are uncon-  
stitutional and violent, and which will bring  
us into collision with the General Govern-  
ment." Having stated other grounds of his  
administration if elected, with which I shall  
not trouble myself, he proceeds thus—

"The question may perhaps be asked of  
me, what security I have in my power to  
offer, if the majority of the American peo-  
ple should select me for their Chief Magis-  
trate, that I would adopt the principles  
which I have herein laid down as those upon  
which my administration would be  
conducted, I could only answer by refer-  
ring to my conduct, and the disposition,  
manifested in the discharge of the duties of  
several important offices which have heret-  
ofore been conferred on me. If power  
placed in my hands has ever, on a single  
occasion, been used for any purpose other  
than that for which it was given, or retain-  
ed longer than was necessary to accomplish  
the objects designated by those from whom  
the trust was received, I will acknowledge  
that either will constitute a sufficient reason  
for discrediting any promise I may make  
under the circumstances in which I am now  
placed."

Well, General Harrison swears by his  
whole past life, that if elected, he will veto  
a United States Bank bill. So far, then, he  
and Mr. Van Buren are on the same level.  
If General Harrison be in favor of the Sub-  
Treasury, so far again, there is no differ-  
ence, between him and Mr. Van Buren.  
But if he is opposed (which is the fact) to  
both a United States Bank and the Sub-  
Treasury, who does he rely on to regulate  
the currency and exchanges? He must  
either rely on the state banks, or which is



answer to the Oswego and Louisville Canteen." Under his arm hung a canteen labeled "HARD CIDER."











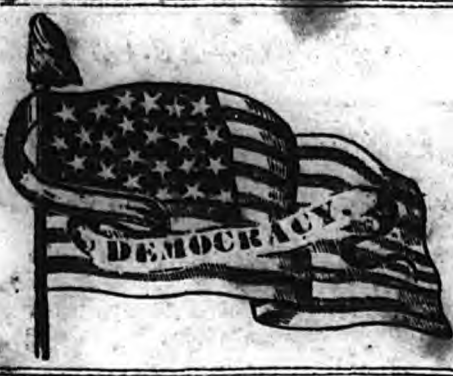




# THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON**  
OF KENTUCKY.

## ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, Senatorial  
HENRY G. S. KEY, 2d District  
CATHIEL HUMPHREYS, 2d District  
EDWARD LLOYD, 2d District  
OTHO SCOTT, 3d District  
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, 4th District  
JAMES MERRAT, 5th District  
WM. P. MAULSBY, 5th District  
CHARLES MACGILL, 6th District  
WALTER MITCHELL, 7th District

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CAROLINE.

There will be a general meeting of the Democratic Republican Voters of Caroline County, at the Court House in Denton, on Tuesday the 28th of July instant.

The friends of the Administration from abroad are invited to attend.  
Denton, July 6th 1840.

The Communication of "Y" will appear in our next.

We publish this morning the Independent Treasury law.

Congress will adjourn to day.

The Democrats of Queen Ann's hold a county meeting on the 21st inst. and a grand rally of our friends takes place in Kent on the 1st day of August. When will Talbot wake up for the rescue?

A Mr. Edward Price, of Queen Anns, was recently bitten by a cat supposed to be rabid.

ELECTIONS.—The following states hold elections during next month for state officers—Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

IMPUDENCE.—To hear a federalist of 1812—one of those men who thought it wrong in a moral and religious people, to rejoice at the victories achieved by the American army—now praising Gen. Harrison for his services during the war!

General Harrison, while a delegate in Congress from the Northwestern Territory, opposed the reduction of the Standing Army, under the Administration of old John Adams. He said the Militia were not to be depended upon. Will the whigs deny this. We defy them.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Democrats of Lancaster, Pa. have resolved to lay aside the ordinary transactions of life, for the time and appropriate three days to our cause and its principles viz: the 4th of July at the Democratic celebration; the 5th of August, at the State Convention, and the 30th of October to assist in re-electing Van Buren and Johnson.

The New Jersey contested election has been finally settled by the House of Representatives. The Whigs as usual, got up a great excitement, and many refused to vote. The Democratic contestants were declared the rightful representatives of the people, and retain their seats.

Naytor has been declared duly elected over Ingersol in the Pennsylvania contested case.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The election for State Officers, members of Congress, &c. in Louisiana is over, and a few days will give us the official result. The State has been thoroughly Whig but we have great hopes of a reaction in favor of the Democratic party. The subjoined is the only returns that have come to hand.

PARISH OF ST. BERNARD—OFFICIAL FOR CONGRESS.  
Leonard, (Dem.) 211 | White, (Fed.) 76

FOR STATE SENATE.  
Larsons, (Dem.) 322 | Ducon, (Fed.) 50

The Democratic member elected to the House of Representatives.

The above parish had the last election gave a Federal majority.

The Whigs have probably elected 2 Congressmen and the Democrats 1—If so, it shows a gain of one in our favor. The State has no doubt gone as usual for the Whigs.

## GRAND WHIG CAROUSAL.

After the most extraordinary efforts to obtain an unprecedented gathering of Whigs in Easton on Wednesday last, the number in line of procession did not exceed one thousand. The Steamboat Maryland brought a few on Tuesday evening and the Carroll arrived with her cargo on Wednesday morning. The neighbouring counties were slightly represented in comparison to the prodigious efforts that were made to get up an excitement for the occasion. Our industrious and quiet farmers were not to be humbugged by the cry of "Log Cabins and Hard Cider." Long before the sun had reached its meridian height, the wearers of "pewter medals" and "satin badges" looked powerless from fatigue, and Whig enthusiasm evidently had fallen to its lowest point. If a burning sun and clouds of dust could add to the comforts of the strangers, they certainly spent a delightful day. We heard a farmer observe as a youth left their ranks, evidently from fatigue, that "that boy has never spent a day in the harvest field." There was not such a display of banners and log cabins as we expected to see. The famous banner, representing the President screwed down in a press, and which was paraded in the streets of Baltimore on the 4th of May last, was not present. The most striking "excess" in the procession, were three log cabins, Graves of Kentucky, Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, and a worried eagle, which last embellishment died the same night from fatigue, if we are correctly informed. There was a coon skin and a string of red herring hanging about one of the log cabins, but we neither saw a "rifle" nor any Bank of Maryland notes.

The non-arrival of Clay, Webster, Preston and the Buckeye Blacksmith, threw a gloom over the proceedings of the day and was a source of great mortification to many who had travelled miles to hear the great anvil orator. But they did not lack for talkers. Mr. Pearce, whom the people of this county and of the Congressional district put the "broad seal" of their disapprobation upon last fall, opened the proceedings of the Convention, by a short speech, in which he characterized the President of the United States as a Jackass. Mr. P. was followed by Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, who spoke for sometime, and we regret to say just as he concluded, the stand erected for the accommodation of the speakers and committee of arrangement fell with a tremendous crash. An individual who happened to be standing by at the time was hurt, but not dangerously.

The "Grand Council" as they bombastically called it, was addressed by several other gentlemen, but we only propose to notice two or three of the most conspicuous. We are informed that Reverdy Johnson [boys do you hear that?] had the bold audacity to address the people of Talbot—no, not the people of Talbot exclusively, but the assembled crowd. Talbot county will never kiss the rod that smites her!

The Indemnity Bill, its history and its oppressions are yet fresh in the remembrance of her people. Those who were drunk with political excitement applauded, while some, we wot of left the ground overwhelmed with confusion.

The presence of Mr. Graves brought to the minds of many the murder of the lamented Cilley, and the very tomb that were visible in the adjacent "city of the dead" seemed to conspire against the enthusiasm of the scene. While he dealt out his miserable execrations against Mr. Van Buren and those who dare support him, we could not refrain from mentally exclaiming—he is shooting too low for the undaunted chivalry of Democratic Talbot. Our whig friends may think we speak rashly, but let their reason resume its proper empire, and we feel certain that our notice of some of their speakers is well merited. Indeed we have not done justice to those whose language was of the most opprobrious description, and whose zeal in the Log cabin cause led them unreflectingly to denounce men who are far superior to them, either in moral or political honesty.

The introduction of song singing was as novel to some of our people, as it was really laughable. But as every device is resorted to "to win the people" we suppose these Hard Cider lullabys were administered as opiates to the minds of such as were knocked out of tune by what they had heard from the "bold denouncers of the present administration."

The renowned Talbot banner bearing the inscription "She stoops to conquer" was seen at the Grand Council, but if we are correctly informed it was not borne through the streets.

Mr. Hoffman (of coffin handbill notoriety) not having an opportunity to address the people on Wednesday, done so on Thursday night. The audience was small, principally composed of our town citizens,

the country, in a having generally left. Never in our life did we hear such a speech. Never did we see a man plume himself more upon the ignorance of his audience, or deliver himself of more party spleen in so short a time. The word Democracy, false Democracy as he was pleased to call it, came from his throat in tones of horror and disgust, and with emotions of political fury, he branded the Democratic party with such epithets as "destructive," "levelers," "jacobins," "loco focus," &c. &c. The audience showing signs of impatience caused Mr. Hoffman to conclude, when the people immediately departed. Mr. Hoffman is a Whig Electoral candidate, and right glad are we that the people hereabouts have had an opportunity to hear him upon the political topics of the day, not one of which however did he sustain favorably to his own party. We have some notes of Mr. Hoffman's speech and will hereafter have occasion to advert to it free and fearlessly.

Let our friends at a distance take courage from the doings of last week. Let them be assured that the Whig festival has assailed the Democratic spirit in Talbot and her neighbouring sisters, and already are our friends preparing for the contest. As the Harrisonites have "stooped to conquer us" we will rise to defeat them at the great Democratic convention which assembles at the ballot boxes during the approaching autumn.

Among the incidents of the day we notice the following.

A party of young men purchased a lot of tin whistles, six-penny horns, and jays-harps, promenade our streets, and discouraged most woeful music to the edification of those who witnessed their "enthusiasm."

They of course wore the "badge."

Another party took possession of a horse and cart, and very jovially rode through the street to the discomfiture of the driver (who was a negro) and the evident delight of the boys. They too were badged.

A man who called himself Goodhue from Baltimore was arrested on the charge of swindling. He was however released next morning.

One of the Vice Presidents of the day, as well as some other individuals, were relieved of their pocket books by some of the light fingered gentry who visited us to exhibit their log cabin enthusiasm.

There could be seen in one of the Log Cabins which was paraded through the streets on Wednesday, a real black man who appeared extremely delighted at the distinguished post which was assigned to him.

Take it all in all, we pronounce the affair a failure in numbers, a failure in enthusiasm, and a failure in accomplishing any political effect. As they did not extend to any gentleman of the Democratic party an invitation to reply to their Speakers, they had a clear field and unbridled tongues. But we have often witnessed more honest enthusiasm at a county meeting of our friends, than was exhibited on Wednesday last while certain gentlemen were haranguing the crowd. Abuse, vituperation, nor misrepresentation can long sustain itself anywhere, much less in Talbot county.

To give our readers an idea of Whig foolery, we clip the following advertisement from a New York paper.

"SEVENTEENTH WARD.—There will be a rousing meeting this evening, at the Tippecanoe Club of the 17th. Music, public speaking, good singing and hard cider. Several eminent persons are expected to speak."

WHIG VOLUNTEERS.—One of the leading Whig papers in Baltimore giving a sketch of the Whig carousal at Easton, exultingly says—We ought not to omit to mention here, one fact. Although this is harvest time, the Whig masters of the surrounding country, generally, had given holiday to their slaves, and many of them, TRUE to the feelings of the faithful servant, came as VOLUNTEERS. Abolition feeling we suppose is meant.

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind!"

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

RECEIVERS GENERAL.

Stephen Allen, at the city of New York; Isaac Hill, at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

Joseph Johnson, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina.

George Penn, at the city of Louis, in the State of Missouri.

WHERE WAS JOHN DAVIS IN THE WAR?—The Worcester Palladium thus defines the position of the hard cider candidate, John Davis, in the second war for independence:

"In the same man who gave THREE CHAIRS in the streets of Worcester, when he received the news that the British ARMY HAD RACKED THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, AND BURNED THE CAPITOL."

"We are, where we ever have been, and ever mean to be."

## From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

## STREET BRAWLS OF GENERAL HARRISON.

People at a distance having deeply interested themselves on the reports of the absurd conduct of General Harrison, in his attack upon Gen. Hale, respecting the remarks made by the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, at a public meeting held at the Court House of this city some weeks ago, and numerous letters from many places having been received, inquiring as to the truth of the statement—in order to save the trouble of answering letters individually, we thus lay before the public the statement of Gen. Hale of the whole transaction, which was written in answer to a gentleman in Buffalo, New York, whose letter is below.

This, we expect, will convince the most incredulous of the truth of the statement made in our paper, which Wright of the Gazette had the audacity to assert in his paper had been an invention of ours.

We have also given an insertion to the affidavit of Mr. Presley Kemper, one of our county commissioners, as to the fact, which was also stated in this paper, of General Harrison swearing "By the Eternal God," that he would obtain two hundred and forty votes at his election; and which the aforesaid Wright, in his paper, under the editorial head, attributed to us as a falsehood of our invention. In order that truth may be known, and a sample given of the qualifications of the federal whig candidate for the presidency, we request our Democratic friends of the corps editorial to give insertion to the following letter, certificate, and affidavit.

Since the above was written, Mr. Hale called upon us remonstrating against the publication of the letters alluded to below; but our own veracity being at stake, we conceived it due to ourselves to make the publication, though contrary to his wish. The truth of the statement made in our paper, can be proved by other testimony, but we have considered it proper to make use of that of an unwilling witness, in preference to any other.

BUFFALO, 28th May, 1840.

Gen. CHARLES HALE.

Sir.—Although an entire stranger to you, I have taken the liberty of enclosing an article cut from the "Albany Argus" of the 26th inst. respectfully requesting you to inform me by return of mail whether the allegations contained in the said article are true, as regards the attack of Gen. Harrison upon you.

It is no idle curiosity of mine, which prompts me to ask this favor of you; my object is to ascertain the truth of the charge. If true, he is unworthy the support of the American people. If untrue, it is an act of justice to an injured individual, to set the public right in this matter.

My anxiety to learn the facts in this matter, must be my excuse in taking the liberty I have done in thus addressing you.

Yours, very respectfully,  
E. M. TOWNSEND.

CINCINNATI, June 4th, 1840.

E. M. TOWNSEND.

Sir.—Yours of the 28th ult. came duly to hand, and in answer I will inform you that the enclosed statement of the attack of Gen. Harrison upon me, is substantially correct, and took place on Fifth street, in front of my office, during the last month, after the meeting of the Democracy in this city, and on the evening thereafter. The conversation was as follows:

"The General asked me, if I was at the meeting at the Court House, when Buchanan made his speech? I answered, I was not. He (the General) then commenced cursing Buchanan; said Buchanan had calumniated him, & was a DAMNED SCOUNDREL for saying that he had signed a bill while Governor of Indiana, that a man should not vote without holding fifty acres of land; GOD DAMN HIM, (Buchanan), he was a lawyer and knew better, for the ordinance of the Territory required it, and he (Harrison) would not veto any law the Legislature passed. I then said to him—they make some charges against you in the morning papers about selling white meat at auction by the Sheriff, in Indiana. He (Harrison) then said, there were a great many horse thieves—we had in the Territory no Penitentiary, and jails of very little consequence, and had no other way of punishing them. I then said to him, (Harrison) did this law allude to all crimes, or only the higher? He answered, it alluded to ALL. I then remarked—how did Mr. Buchanan calumniate you, when he only explained the law? He (Harrison) got into a violent passion, trembled and frothed at the mouth, and said Buchanan was a DAMNED SCOUNDREL and any person who took his part, and the party were all a set of DAMNED SCOUNDRELS!!! I then remarked to him, that this was strong language to use to me, and I should not permit it. He (Harrison) then said, by way of an apology, that he did not know that I was a friend of Buchanan. I then asked him if he did sign the law to sell white men into slavery, while Governor of Indiana? He said HE DID. I said, I think you did wrong. He replied, I think I did right. I said, then General you will give me the same privilege—to think for myself. This is the substance of the attack.

General Harrison called on me the next morning, and after conversing on the subject said, I (Harrison) must retract. I acknowledged I did wrong last evening. I must retract. I then told him, I knew he would come back, and observed to him, that I had prayed for him on my knees. He thanked me and left.

"These are the facts, and as the truth, I must give this answer."

Your obedient servant,  
CHARLES HALE.

State of Ohio, Hamilton county, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Richard Ayres, one of the Associate Judges in and

for said county, Persley Kemper, a resident of said county, who being duly sworn, by me, depose and say, that on or about the 22d day of April, 1840, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison accosted him on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, in the city of Cincinnati, stating that he was friendly to him, the said Kemper, and knew that he was going to vote against him, but that he would as a friend advise him not to bet against him; for if he did it would ruin him, as he (the said Harrison) was certain of his election; and further stated, that "I shall receive two hundred and ninety odd—by the Eternal God I shall." This conversation was entirely voluntary on the part of Gen. Harrison, and without any motive, that said deponent could discover, unless it might be his, the said Harrison's anxiety to prevent him, the said Kemper, from risking any bets on the Presidential election; as the certainty of his election was so apparent that it would be extreme folly to bet against him—and further this deponent saith not.

P. KEMPER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 8th day of June, 1840.

R. AYRES, Associate Judge of H. Co.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.

I, William H. Harrison, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for said county, do hereby certify, that R. Ayres was on the date of the within, and now is, an acting Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn; that his signature within written is genuine—and that full faith and credit are due, and ought to be given to all his official acts as Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Seal of our said Court at Cincinnati, this 10th day of June A. D. 1840.

WM. H. HARRISON, Clk. by J. SNYDER, Deputy.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME." The New Albany Argus, (Indiana,) publishes a letter from a hard fisted farmer, giving the following:

Changes from Harrison to Van Buren in Morgan township.

F. Blankenbaker, Adam Burkett, John Kepley, Thomas Stevens, John Hull, John Hurst, James Wright, Newton Wright, T. C. Byrn, M. Sappenfield, T. C. Byrn, Geo. Sappenfield, John Sappenfield, Robert Boston, Amos Hollislaw, Ben. Hollislaw, Josiah Hollislaw, Wil. Hollislaw.

Eighteen in one neighborhood, and not all vet.

"The name of T. C. Byrn, that occurs twice, belongs to two different families.

The New Albany Argus exclaims:

"The People are Coming! There is every thing to cheer the democracy on in the present struggle. In all parts of the country, the people begin now to understand the true relation of the parties.

"The well informed federalists in this State, have no earthly hope of succeeding with the hero of North Bond. They know that it is not in the power of human exertion to secure for him the electoral vote of Indiana, and so do we. The people are too intelligent to be wheedled and cajoled into the support of federal principles; they never will be."

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.—The Democrats of the city of New York, had a grand celebration on the glorious fourth. Letters were read from the President, Vice President, and other distinguished individuals. The following toast accompanied the letter from the President, as published in the N. Y. Post:

By Martin Van Buren.—The Workingman—He is to society what the mainmast is to the ship.

There was a tremendous gathering of the Democracy, at Kinderhook, N. Y., on the 4th inst. There were at least FIVE THOUSAND of the hardy yeomanry present. There was real enthusiasm manifested there. No hard cider humbuggery.

Banks in the District of Columbia.—The House of Representatives on the 3d inst. passed a bill, extending the Charters of the Banks in the District until the year 1844, for the purpose of closing their business, and for no other purpose. It further provides—that at the expiration of 90 days from the passage of the bill, they are to resume specie payments, and if they fail to do so—their Charters are to be forfeited, and they are to surrender themselves into the hands of Commissioners.

Resumption.—We learn by the Baltimore Sun of the 7th, that a majority of the Banks of the District, have resumed specie payments.

MR. McDUFFIE'S LETTER.

CHERRY HILL, June 24th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation, in behalf of the citizens of Baldwin county, who are opposed to William Henry Harrison to the Presidency of the United States, to be present at the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, in Millerville. Though I am constrained by circumstances to decline your invitation, I concur fully in your opposition to the election of General Harrison. If there were no other objections to his election, the audacious and insulting position he has assumed of refusing to disclose his opinions to the people, on subjects of vital importance to their welfare, while asking their suffrages for the highest office in their gift, and the disgusting mummery of log cabins and beer barrels, which would disgrace the orgies of the lowest demagogue by which his

nomination has been heralded forth, even by the highest of his partisans, would be quite conclusive with me. I consider all this a gross and contemptuous insult to the people of the United States; and if a weak, superannuated old man, utterly destitute of qualifications to sustain the dignity, or perform the duties of the office, could be elected President under such auspices, I should consider it a reproach to our common country. But as a Southern man, I have much graver objections to him. He is a National Republican; holding all the doctrines and principles of that party, and will sustain every measure which may be proposed by its great leaders. Mr. Webster never uttered a constitutional doctrine, and Mr. Clay never proposed a measure, that Gen. Harrison has not supported or approved. In fact he will be a tool in the hands of these two gentlemen, and to elect him, would be to adopt their principles and measures. If southern statesmen are prepared for this, I cannot believe the people are. Having withdrawn entirely from the field of politics, disgusted with the everlasting scramble for office which gives a party coloring to every public measure, I beg it to be understood, that while I am utterly opposed to the election of General Harrison, I am not a partisan of Mr. Van Buren, though I would greatly prefer him to his opponent. The principles he has not only avowed, but maintained openly and firmly, are dear to the South; and what is equally important they are the principles of his party.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEO. McDUFFIE.

ANOTHER CUP OF HARD CIDER.

John E. J. Black, one of the talented and fearless Representatives in Congress from Georgia, has recently published an admirable letter to his constituents. We hope it will have a wide circulation throughout the entire South. Upon the subject of "selling white men" for the crime of being poor, and unable to pay a fine, he thus speaks:

"This, then, is the way in which General Harrison would dispose of a white man, whose misfortunes may have rendered him unable to pay a fine and cost of suit imposed on him for assault and battery, or for any other violation of the penal code. When he was Governor of Indiana, he gave his official sanction to a law of that character; passed by the legislature of that territory. If he is elected President, and Congress should pass an act in accordance with the above, to sell a defendant for the fine and costs of suit imposed by justice of the district or circuit court of the United States, he would be bound, by his recorded vote, to sanction and give the force of law. Valuing my privileges as a white man, and prepared to defend them to the last extremity, I cannot, by the remotest intimation tolerate, a principle so abhorrent to my feelings and destructive of my rights.

"This is the man, fellow-citizens of all parties, whom the Harrison convention recommends to you to receive 'with something akin to generous confidence.' I know you to be high minded and generous; but I have yet to learn that your generosity is to be tested by your willingness to support a man, who deliberately voted to sell a white man into servitude to raise money to discharge a fine and cost of suit."

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

March, march, Cathlam & Baldwin! Richmond & Muscogee, come from the border! March, march, quick step every one of ye! "Van Buren & Liberty" is now all the order!

Five hundred and seventy-five gallant, brave and adopted sons of old Georgia, have earned fame for themselves, and will be honored by their descendants for inscribing their names on our republican and democratic standard—575 good men and true, embracing every class of society in Savannah are with us. What care we then for federalist scoundrels? The people—the "lone and a new" are with us. Freedom is yet in the ascendant.—[Savannah Ga. Tel.

HARD CIDER IN GEORGIA.

"We are sorry to learn that the 'Log Cabin' newspaper at Augusta, after a brief and fluttering existence of three or four weeks, is about to expire for want of support. Our readers about here will recollect with what enthusiasm the prospectus of the Log Cabin was hailed, and the boasts about the thousands of subscribers it had obtained! Their surprise, therefore, will not be less than our own, on hearing from the editors themselves, that they have only about TWENTY FIVE subscribers to their semi-weekly paper, and about twice that number to their weekly sheet! So much for hard cider boasting.—[Macon Ga. Telegraph.

The Rev. John Newland Madsen, the celebrated and eloquent Methodist Minister, has come out in "Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," through the Cynthiana, (Ky.) Visitor against the present manifold and barefaced dissipation, immorality and vice of the whig party. He is no politician; but, as a servant of the Most High, he cannot be disturbed in his evening meditations by drunken brawlers, he cannot behold young converts taken from his church to the evil and hard center of society in Savannah for the multi-ty rolling cider into the streets for the multitude, as they go and return from church, and the desecration of God's holy temple by rolling it into it on week days, at whig caucuses, without exclaiming against it. If he should hold his peace, he thinks the very stones in the streets would cry out against him. He wants the people to vote as they please, but to do all things decently and in order.—[Chicago Democrat.

In the Senate to-day, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to charter the life banks of the District was defeated, was taken up, and advocated by Messrs. BUCHANAN and GRADY, and opposed by Messrs. MERRICK, PHILLIPS, HUNTINGTON, and DAVIS, and the vote being taken, the motion was agreed to—yeas 18, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Guthrie, Fulton, Grady, Henderson, King, Nicholas, Reuss, Strong, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White Williams, Wright, and Yates—thirteen.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clayton, Davis, Dixon, Hubbard, Huntington, Knight, Linn, Lumpkin, Merrick, Norvell, Porter, Phelps, Robinson, Rogers, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Tappan, Walker, and Wall—twenty-one. Globe 17th.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUM FOR LOUISIANA.—A merchant of New York offers \$10 for the first bag of coffee raised in Liberia, and proved to have been grown there by free blacks.











# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 81

**THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,**  
IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY MORNING  
BY **GEORGE 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 settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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

**ALL** communications to insure attention, should be post paid.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 19]

**AN ACT** to amend an act approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to require the judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson in said State,' approved June the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first Monday in April, eighteen hundred and forty, there shall be two terms of said court held annually by the district judge at Jackson, on the second Monday in December next, and the second Monday in June then following; and the rule days of said court for the return of process and filing of pleadings shall be held on the second Monday of September and March, in each and every year.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That the second section of the act which is intended to amend, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, That the additional term of the circuit court of the United States shall be held in Knoxville, in East Tennessee, on the third Monday in April in each and every year, which said term shall be held by the district judge; and should any difficult point of law arise, at said April term, in any cause or matter of controversy in said court, the said district judge may, at his discretion, adjourn the same over to the next term.

[PUBLIC—No. 20]

**AN ACT** in addition to the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall so happen that no two of the judges of a circuit court of the United States shall attend at the commencement of a session of said court, or at the time appointed on any adjournment thereof, to open and adjourn the said court in person, either of the said judges may, by a written order to the marshal, adjourn the court from time to time, as the case may require, to any time or times antecedent to the next stated term of the said court; and all suits, actions, writs, processes, recognizances, and other proceedings, pending in such court or returnable to or to be acted upon at such court, shall have day and be returnable to, and be heard, tried, and determined, at such adjournment or adjournments in the same manner and with the effect as if the said court had been duly opened and held at the commencement of such session, or other day appointed therefor; and all persons bound or required to appear at the said court, either as jurymen, witnesses, parties, otherwise, shall be bound and required to attend at such adjournment or adjournments accordingly.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That the presiding judge of any circuit court may, at his discretion, appoint special sessions thereof, to be held at the places where the stated sessions thereof are held; at which special sessions it shall be competent for the said court to enter its jurisdiction of, and to hear and decide all cases in equity, cases in error, or on appeal from a new trial, and all other motions, and to award executions and other final process, and to do and transact all other business, and direct all other proceedings, in all causes pending in the circuit court, except trying any cause by a jury, in the same way and with the same force and effect as the same could or might be done at the stated sessions of such court.

Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, That writs of error shall lie to the Supreme Court from all judgments of a circuit court, in cases brought there by writs of error from the district court, in like manner and under the same regulations, limitations, and restrictions, as are now provided by law for writs of error to judgments rendered upon suits originally brought in the circuit court.

Sec. 4. And he it further enacted, That the circuit and district courts of the United States, within any State, shall cease to be liens on real estate or chattels real in the same manner and at like periods as judgments and decrees of the courts of such State now cease by law to be liens thereon; and the respective clerks of the United States courts in such State shall receive the like fees for making searches and certificates respecting such liens as are now allowed for like services to the clerks of the supreme court of such State; and the eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act entitled "An act to amend the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act to amend the judicial system of the United States and for other purposes,' passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine," are hereby repealed.

[PUBLIC—No. 21]

**AN ACT** to remove the land office from Chocoma to Grenada, in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the land office at Chocoma, in the county of Tallahatchie, State of Mississippi, shall be removed to and located in the town of Grenada, in Yalobusha county, in said State; and it shall be the duty of the registers and the receivers of public money for said land office, within sixty days from and after the passage of this act, to remove the books, records, and whatever else belongs to said office, to the place of location, as herein provided for.

**R. M. T. HUNTER**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
**R. M. JOHNSON**  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED July 4th, 1840.  
**M. VAN BUREN.**

## POETRY

**"WE STOOP TO CONQUER."**  
This insulting motto, which was borne so triumphantly in the procession at the British Whig Convention at Baltimore, has called forth from the pen of a private correspondent the following indignant rebuke. Let it be read and preserved.—*New Era.*

**THE DEMOCRAT'S REBUKE.**  
You "stoop to conquer"—curse the thought;  
The lip that spoke—the hand that penned it!  
Our country never shall be bought,  
Nor conquered, while we can defend it;  
As braves the storm—the mountain rock,  
As cleaves the cloud—the eagle's pinion,  
We'll meet oppression's battle shock,  
And triumph o'er oppression's minion.

You "stoop to conquer"—who are you?  
That from your mountain height descending,  
Break fashion's curb—barriers through,  
And with the sons of freedom blending,  
With golden robe and treacherous smile,  
Sow the vile seeds of rank pollution,  
And with your reptile skin defile  
The temple of our Constitution?

You "stoop to conquer"—stoop from what?  
High principles of lofty station?  
What proud pre-eminence is that,  
Whence you descend to conquer nations?  
Poor nurslings of the federal sty,  
Feed on the husks of aristocracy,  
Ye quail in fear beneath the eye  
Of nature's true and tried democracy.

You "stoop to conquer"—whom? the free  
Inheritors of glory's banner?  
Whom? the brave and true who live,  
Nor using oppression's loud blasphemy—  
Children of a free and valor true,  
From tyrant brows the diadem,  
And in the march of nations bore  
The first proud trophy won from them?

"We stoop to conquer!" May the name  
Of him who bore that banner linger  
Forever on the roll of shame,  
A mark for scorn's unmoving finger.  
May they who heiled that banner when  
Its dark folds to the air were given,  
Traitors alike to God and men,  
From freedom's home in scorn be driven.

Back to your dens, poor drivelling fools—  
Born in corruption's darkest regions,  
Fit only for the servile tools,  
Of tyranny's accursed long reign;  
The hearts of freemen, while they keep  
Watch o'er the rights their sires bequeathed them,  
Shall blast with curses loud and deep,  
The words ye breathe, and lips that breathe them.

**THE CONSTITUTION & GUERRIER.**  
Of the thousand and one accounts and stories of the signal victory obtained in the early part of the last war, by the old Constitution frigates, over the Guerriers, we think the following deserves a place at the present time. An eloquent writer in the April number of the Southern Literary Messenger, in the course of an article on the subject of the Navy, thus alludes to the battle:

In 1812, the Constitution met the Guerriere, and a handful of American seamen had the honor of demonstrating a problem on the sea, which nations had been taught to consider difficult, if not impossible of solution. In one half hour, the charm which for ages had hung around the "wooden wall of Old England," and which held world navies spell-bound, was gone forever. An English man-of-war was a prize, and her crew prisoners to an American ship of her own class.

Daguer, recollecting the affair of the ill-starred Chesapeake, held his enemy in contempt, and when he saw the Constitution standing firm over him, he pitied the rashness of the commander. Disclaiming any motive before such an enemy, the haughty Englishman opened his fire at long shot, and boldly stood for the American, but his enemy was the very life of chivalry. Even at such a moment the American tars could but admire the noble daring of the Briton. They felt proud to see their foe bear him in such gallant style; and their sailor song of victory, they called him "the gallant Dares hold." Captain Hull had determined on his position, and stood on in silence.

The shot first fell short, then began to reach and finally to tell. The impatient crew turned from the vanishing Englishman to their own commander, to catch, if they might, by a glance of the eye or the motion of a lip, the half-spoken order. But all that could be read in the regular lines of that countenance was the coolness of bravery, and the stern resolve "to do or die." The Guerrier, enveloped in a cloud of smoke from her briskly worked battery, continued to near. Her shot flew thick and thicker, and louder and louder grew their whistle through the air. The two ships are alongside—the American has gained his position—and with the word, "Now's the time boys, for good shots and gallant blows!" the Constitution opened her well directed and galling fire. Hull strode his ladder. He saw the enemy's mast go by the board, and gave the order to "fire low." With a play upon words, and one loud cheer, the crew caught up the order, and the words "Hull here—halt here!" passed fore and aft, and was echoed and answered from gun to gun. The Guerriere was a riddled and dismasted wreck.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF A DEMOCRAT.

**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
Born Dec. 5th, 1792, at Kinderhook, N. Y. Admitted to the Bar, November, 1808. Elected Senator of the State in 1812. Supported the WAR from the start, and the zealous advocate of its vigorous prosecution—and in Feb. 1816, offered resolutions, expressive of the sense of the N. Y. legislature, on the announcement of the peace.

**SPLendid VICTORY AT NEW ORLEANS.**  
By the CONQUEST of the Conquerors of Europe.  
**GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.**  
With whom he was at a later period. Elevated by a FREE PEOPLE (in 1835) to the second office in their gift. He was consul on the United States at the city of General Hull.

Appointed Attorney General in 1816. Re-elected to the State Senate in 1818. Elected to the United States Senate in 1821. Was a member of the New York Convention to amend the Constitution of his State, where he advocated the cause of DEMOCRACY.

**FREE PRINCIPLES AND EQUAL RIGHTS.**  
Re-elected to the United States Senate in 1824. Elected Governor of New York in 1828. Appointed Secretary of State of U. S. in 1831. Minister to England in 1831. Vice President of the United States in 1832. President of the U. S. in 1836.

In every station, and under all circumstances, he has manifested capacity, honesty, and fidelity to the Constitution, a firm attachment to the Republican principles, and a proper regard to the rights of the people.

**OF OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS.**

**YANKEE PEDLAR.**

A clever trick was played by a Yankee pedlar upon one of the captains of the Steamer running from New York to Albany, on the Hudson river. The Yankee was fully aware of the custom of putting people on shore who attempted to gain a passage for nothing, and his destination was to a place called Poughkeepsie, about half way between New York and Albany. He therefore waited very quietly until he was within a mile or two of Poughkeepsie, and then went up to the captain. "Well, captain, I like to do things on the square, that's a fact, I might have said nothing to you, and run up all the way to Albany, but I thought it more honorable like to tell you at once, I haven't got a cent in my pocket, I have been unfortunate, but by the terms, I'll pay you my passage money as soon as I get it. You see I tell you, that you see I tell you, that's a fact. The captain, indignant, as usual, at being tricked, called him certain names, swore a small quantity, and as soon as he arrived at Poughkeepsie, a punishment, put him ashore at the very place the keen Yankee wished to be landed.

**SINGULAR.**

The name "LORD," is found 8962 times in the Old Testament. The name of "GOD" is found 2725 times. The name of "JESUS" occurs 925 times in the New Testament. The name "CHRIST" 555 times. The word "Solah" is met with 74 times in the Bible. The word "Eternity" but once. The double asseveration "verily, verily," is to be seen 25 times in John's Gospel, and nowhere else. There are 314 interrogations (?) in Job. The phrase "and said," occurs 10 times in the first chapter of Genesis. The name "Jesus" and "Christ" are neither of them in the 3d Epistle of John. The word "Foreordained" is mentioned but once in the whole Bible, 1 Peter 1:20. The word "Perseverance" is mentioned once in the Bible—Eph. 6:18. The word "Atonement" is mentioned but once in the New Testament. The word "Election" but six times in the Scriptures. There is no mention made in the Scriptures of "Adam's Fall," "Original Sin," nor "The Covenant of Grace." The words "Eternal Life" are mentioned but once in the Old Testament, Daniel xii. 2. "The word Predestination" is not once mentioned in the Bible. The word "Predestinate" is mentioned twice, and twice the word "Predestinated" is mentioned.—*Boston Palladium.*

**MR. CLAY'S** bust by PETERSON is advertised at Washington to be raffled. "To what vile uses may we come at last." When the Whigs put old Flanders' mares and galled jades and political mules upon the turf—let me tell you that they make dogs' meat of their old mangled racers. He whose young nostril bleeds, whose neck was clothed in thunder may well be thrust aside, when the trappings of the warhorse are placed upon the sumpter mule for a abolition to ride into power. The cry is now hurrah for the dog—*Charleston Mercury.*

**TESTIMONY OF ONE OF HARRISON'S SOLDIERS**—A letter from Mount Pleasant, Ohio, dated 6th July, says: "I have enclosed you one dollar for the Extra Globe for David Peck, an old soldier who arrived under W. H. Harrison in the late war, and says he knows him to be neither a soldier nor statesman, and wishes to use every exertion to keep the United States from being disgraced by making such a man President."

"All you farmers go for Harrison, I suppose," said a merchant at Chicago to a friend of ours from the country. "No, Mr. we go for no man with a ring in his nose," was the reply.—*Chicago Democrat.*

"Possum up a gum stump,  
Cooney in a hollow,"—*Banner.*

Whiggies to the rescue!  
Cooney in a cage.  
Go it with a rush boys,  
Go it in a rage.

"Mum" is the word, boys,  
"Brag" is the game,  
"Cooney" is the emblem  
Of "Old Tip's" fame.

Go it then, for Cooney—  
Cooney in a cage—  
Go it with a yell, boys,  
Go it in a rage.—*Nashville Union.*

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.**  
TWENTY-SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

**NEW YORK, July 19.**  
The British Queen, for which we have been on the tip of our expectation for several days, came into port this morning, with papers up to her day of sailing, 1st instant, having made the passage in 161 days, a very good run.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
**ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.**  
On Wednesday, the 10th ult. a post-boy named Edward Oxford discharged a pistol at the Queen, while she was riding with Prince Albert. When the miscreant fired at the Queen, the horses started off, and the Queen remarked to Prince Albert how foolish it was to make a noise in that way to frighten the horses.

Prince Albert at that moment was about to make the horses stop and jump out, when the Queen, seeing a man aiming a pistol at her, stooped suddenly down as he fired, and Prince Albert then called out loudly, "Drive on!"

The boy was secured, and on his examination implicated others.

The newspapers of the last ten days teem with accounts of Oxford, the unsuccessful assassin of the Queen. Courvoisier, the servant and murderer of Lord William Russell—and the supposed murderer and the convicted robber of Mr. Campbell. The trial of Edward Oxford for high treason was postponed till the 9th inst. chiefly on account of a supposed prejudice against him, which a letter of O'Connell's is said to have created. Witnesses are to be summoned to prove the boy's unreasonableness of mind, and that it is inherited from his father. The Lord Chief Justice has called upon the press to suspend opinions. Every lawyer, however, is free to speak so far as to make political capital out of the case. It is said that the pistols of Oxford were not loaded with any thing but powder. The life of one, though, may have been attempted. An heir to the throne is not wished for by some. The Queen is well. Courvoisier has been tried and condemned, and is to be hung at Newgate on the 29th inst. He is of Swiss extraction. It appears that he was fond of play, and had imbibed also the spirit of one of the characters in "Jack Sheppard."

The man could proceed to his master's bed chamber and cut his throat with a carving-knife; when, by the way, he shows not a shadow of an intention, beyond explanation, unless it be attributed to one of those mental hallucinations, which humanity is sometimes subject to. He was transported for life, although from the evidence, we think ourselves justified in saying, he merited the gallows as much as Courvoisier. During the trial of the latter at the Old Bailey, strange to say, many spectators were present. But in the present case, no attempts are made in the public prints to turn the attack upon the life of the Queen to political account. O'Connell, in a letter addressed to the people of Ireland says: "The murderous traitor was not the sole criminal—great as his guilt is, he was the agent of greater violence than himself." One London print says: "In looking at the statement which is now before the public respecting this case, we are bound to say, they tell tremendously against that portion of the 'Twins' whom we might fittingly designate 'Hannoverians.'"

A correspondent of another writes: "From a quarter likely to be well informed, I learn that further evidence has been obtained of a Secret Society, and that some vital disclosures have been made connecting it with Hanover. This is terrible. But I have no reason to doubt its truth." The Dublin Monitor publishing the particulars, draws the conclusion:

"It is a dreadful thought to harbor, that the diabolical attempt to assassinate the Queen originated in Hanover; but when we consider the above evidence—when we take into account the liberal and enlightened principles avowed by her majesty—but above all, when we reflect upon the character of him who stands next in succession to the British throne; we do ourselves wrong to draw the self-evident conclusions warranted by the above evidence."

As every circumstance connected with this young man is deemed of interest at the present time, the following incident may be interesting to some. About two years ago his aunt, who is residing in Birmingham, was in London, when she visited him at the King's Head, Hounslow, where he was then engaged as barman to his aunt, Mrs. Fowler, who owned the house. Whilst there, a boy about the same age as Oxford, was amusing himself in the house by firing at a mark with a bow and arrow. Oxford asked the boy to hold his hand up whilst he shot an arrow at it. The boy refused; upon which Oxford offered to hold up his hand first. He did so, the boy fired and missed, and having no alternative but to hold up his hand in return, he took up the position which Oxford had occupied. The prisoner drew the bow, and in a second the arrow was transfixed right in the centre of the boy's hand, thus proving his superiority even at this description of sport.

The father of Edward Oxford, before his marriage with Miss Marklew, was accustomed to practice some extraordinary feats of strength. On one occasion he went to the house with an open razor in his hand, and throwing himself on the floor, he swore vehemently he would cut his throat unless Miss Marklew promised she would marry him; and he was only after repeated promises of a most solemn character, that he would be constrained to refrain from inflicting personal violence upon himself. On another occasion he went with a brace of pistols, and having presented them, asked if she would marry him. She replied she would, and a short time afterwards married him upon the same terms. It would appear, however, that his hot love soon cooled, as he behaved afterwards in the most brutal and barbarous manner towards her. The prisoner's great grandfather was an African, had served in the navy, and was a pensioner in Greenwich Hospital.

The prosecution of the Jews in Damascus is exciting much attention in England. The national spirit of persecution there, when once whetted, checks. The Jews in the island of Rhodes have already felt its influence, and it is to be feared that the dreadful flames will extend to other cities where monastic establishments exist. The position of the Jews at Damascus reminds us of the dark ages, when the ignorant and bigoted, and a holy fire, was kindled against them. The details of the subject will be found in God.

**PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT**—The movements in Parliament during the week preceding the sailing of the Queen, show how much Great Britain is benefited by her colonies, and how necessary it is for her to watch them closely. Before the House of Commons Mr. Stuart brought the sugar question. The people of England have not only sunk twenty millions of pounds in making freemen, but are paying annually the interest of a hundred millions more in the enhanced price of sugar. Ignorant and imprudent legislation for the West Indies will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Stuart wished to reduce the duty on foreign sugar from 63 shillings to 34 per hundred weight. In this case it seems to us that the British sugar trade would be chiefly held by American and the French and Spanish colonies. By furnishing an abundant supply of free labor to the West Indies, cheap sugar could be obtained and slavery abolished. If free laborers had been introduced at £20 each head into the West Indies, England would not grow as she does, and her money would have been well paid.

Mr. F. Kelley obtained leave to introduce a bill to abolish punishment by death except for treason and murder. There are now fourteen crimes punishable with death. A few years ago there were over two hundred. The attorney general tried to have Mr. Kelley lay the bill on the shelf till next year, but he would not. He thinks it will be enacted this session.

Lord Stanley is pushing his Irish Registration bill through the Committee of the House of Commons, in spite of the efforts of the ministerial party.

**STATE OF IRELAND**—Some days since a carman employed in drawing stones to the new poor house, now in course of building near this town, observed a written notice on the gate at the entrance to the quarry, which he took down. Immediately after, a man, armed with a blunderbuss, came up and swore him on the notice as to the amount of wages he received per day, and threatened him with death, as well as other persons who should draw stones for a lesser sum than 2s. per day. The notice was to the same effect.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Thursday six armed men, with their faces blackened, came to the House of John Heffernan, of Glilnabla, parish of Cullin, and county of Tipperary. They assaulted Heffernan by striking him on the head with a gun. They left him for about half an hour, and returned and placed him on his knees. One of the party asked the "sergeant" would he shoot him. The sergeant said not, it would give up the land he lately took. They then went off firing shots in the direction of Galbally. Two other shots were attached on the same occasion. A notice was posted up in Enly, threatening the land jobbers with death.—*Limerick Observer.*

One of the disaffected unemployed at Father of the Liberties of Dublin to the Banquet in allusion circumstances.

The committee earnestly entreat public attention to the following facts:—A large multitude of the poor of Dublin are actually in a state of starvation, and entirely dependent on the benevolence of the public to deliver them from it. The slackness of business, which is usual at this season of the year, is at present greater in degree, more general in extent, and has been of longer continuance than for years past—so that the bulk of the unfortunate people have during some months been unable to get any employment. Meanwhile, they have been suffering by the disposal of whatever movable property they may have in their possession, and now are so reduced as in general to have nothing left by which to raise a supply of necessary food. Upon the ground that they are able bodied men, and in consequence not incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning their bread but merely in want of employment, they are refused aid at the poor-houses while at the same time it is necessary to look at them in order to see famine and the lowest degree of privation pictured in their faces and on their whole persons.—*Saunders's News Letter.*

Paganini is dead. It is said that agents from several of the sovereigns of Europe have already applied to purchase the fiddle about which so many stories are told. He died worth millions, and left to his mother only a life pension of twelve hundred francs.

Count de Surville, Joseph Bonaparte, who has been ill, has been declared to be out of danger by his physicians.

**POLITICAL.**  
From the Louisville Advertiser.

**PROOF OF GEN. HARRISON BEING A Black Cockade Federalist.**

We have just received from Lexington the following interesting correspondence.

Capt. John Fowler is well known to every prominent man in Kentucky, and his word will not be questioned in any part of the West. A veteran in the cause of Jeffersonian principles—now far advanced in life—and having no object in view save the prosperity and future happiness of his country—Capt. Fowler comes forward to establish an important truth—the Federalism of Harrison, and the fact that he wore the Black Cockade during the "reign of terror" through the fierce contest of 1799, when Democrats were battling against the memorable Alien and Sedition Laws of John Adams, and struggling to prevent a war with France, a nation that magnanimously assisted us in the achievement of our independence.

Capt. Fowler's statement, and the affidavit of Judge Price, are corroborated by the real speech of Gen. Harrison, delivered in 1838, in reply to Mr. Randolph. Harrison, when in the presence of Randolph, confessed his friendship for the Black Cockade Administration; a fact his friends endeavored to conceal, by firing a speech for him, which is part of the biography of Harrison by Todd and Drake, which the General had the kindness to endorse.

**LEXINGTON, June 27, 1840.**  
Dear Sir:—In answer to your letter of this date, I will say that I was in Congress, as a member, during the great struggle between Jefferson and Adams, and know the fact that William Henry Harrison, then a delegate from the North Western Territory, was upon the side of Mr. Adams. He was a federalist and wore the Black Cockade. I do not recollect blackness upon the reduction of the United States Army, though I have a file of the Aurora, in which he speaks against the reducing the army. My health will not enable me to answer more fully with regard to the exciting scenes of that memorable period of our history.

Respectfully, your humble servant,  
**JOHN FOWLER.**

In corroboration of Mr. Fowler's testimony, we have from the Ohio papers, the following affidavit of Robt. Price, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of Trumbull county, in that State, formerly a Judge of the county court, and an extensively known lawyer in the State.

Mr. Price, who before the Frederick P. Stephens case, was a Judge of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Erie, personally appeared before me, who being duly sworn, deposed, that he was personally acquainted with William Henry Harrison, the present Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States at the time of the great political excitement when the Federal party wore the black cockade as a badge of distinction. That he frequently saw him, and heard him converse on political matters at that time, and that he knows him to have been a member of the Federal party at that time—**THAT HE FREQUENTLY SEEN HIM WEAR THE BLACK COCKADE BADGE OF FEDERALISM ATTACHED TO HIS HAT**—and that he distinctly remembers having him observe, in an argument in favor of the sedition law, in presence of Charles Sumner and others, that he thought it was proper for the President and heads of the Department and members of Congress, to HAVE A SHIELD THROWN ROUND THEM, THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE THE SOUTH OF EVERY BLACK GUARD THAT WALKED THE STREET.

And further deponent saith not.  
**ROBERT PRICE.**  
Affirmed to and subscribed before me, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1840.

**FREDERICK P. STEPHENS.**  
OGLE'S SPEECH—MR. VAN BUREN AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

One of the meanest and most contemptible specimens of position electioneering, which the present campaign has brought forth, was the speech in the House of Representatives, delivered in April last by a Mr. Ogle, of the Pennsylvania delegation. It related altogether to the house provided for the people for the residence of the President, and to the furniture, which it contained, and was as spiteful and malicious as its tone was coarse and vulgar. It was a disgraceful and a disgraceful specimen of a Congressman, that until lately, none of the Harrison press ventured upon its publication. Now, however, when the war between the Republican and the Democratic parties is at its height, it is deemed proper to publish it, as a specimen of the character and conduct of a Republican Congressman, and to show the public what a man of this class is capable of.

The purpose of Ogle's speech was to show that the expenditures for the Presidential mansion, made by Mr. Van Buren, were not in compliance with his taste and wishes—that he orders all and is responsible for all; and therefore, Mr. Ogle parades in his speech every item, every bill and receipt connected with the matter that he can find, interpreting it with all manner of abuse and misrepresentation, and as a specimen of the speech, we subjoin the following, and leave the reader to judge of the character of the whole. In alluding to the public grounds Mr. Ogle said:

"No, my meadows are too common to graze the refined taste of an exquisite with 'sweet sandy whiskers.' He must have undulations, beautiful mountains and other conveniences, to ravish his exalted and ethereal soul. Hence, the reformers have constructed a number of clever sized hills, every pair of which it is said, was designed to resemble and assume the form of an Amazon's bosom, with a miniature keel on its apex, to denote the nipple."

Now, then, as to the matter itself, which is related on to affect the popularity of Mr. Van Buren. The President's house, the furniture, the grounds about it, the garden and all such matters, are in charge of a committee of the House of Representatives. Whatever sums are devoted to these objects by the representatives of the people, are expended under the direction of the committee. Appropriations for this purpose are usually made at the end of each Presidential term, it having been thought proper from the great size of the house to furnish it gradually, instead of doing so at once, and the furniture is therefore made to conform to the original plan, which is believed to be Mr. Monroe's. Whatever fault there is in the business, it shall be to be imputed, however, to the original projector of the house and its appointments, and not to the Congressmen which have contributed to carry out their views. At all events, it is clear that Mr. Van Buren cannot by possibility be justly reproached in this respect. So far, indeed, is he from taking part in the matter, that when Mr. Ogle was delivering his attack, which is now quoted with such glee by a portion of the opposition press, Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts, a distinguished "Whig" member of Congress and chairman of the committee of expenditures relative to the President's house, rose and made the following cutting reply, completely overturning the dimly fabric of abuse and misrepresentation raised with such care by the individual from Pennsylvania:

"He (Mr. Lincoln) was not friend of Mr. Van Buren, but he would do him the justice to say, if there was any thing wrong in relation to the furniture of the White House, the President was not to blame for it. On the contrary, (Mr. L.) knew his country well, and as the subject, and would assure the gentleman that, whenever the committee had considered the President in relation to any particular furniture, he had invariably expressed his reluctance to have any thing expended for that object. He (Mr. L.) would have been as good as a knowledge, that not a single article of furniture supplied during the last three years, had been supplied at the request of the President. The committee alone were responsible, and they would assume the responsibility. Not so far was the President from charging, by his additions made to the furniture, that about two years ago, it actually became necessary for himself and the other members of the committee to do what he had sworn to do, and would do to ever do it again. This gentleman

dear Sir:—In answer to your letter of this date, I will say that I was in Congress, as a member, during the great struggle between Jefferson and Adams, and know the fact that William Henry Harrison, then a delegate from the North Western Territory, was upon the side of Mr. Adams. He was a federalist and wore the Black Cockade. I do not recollect blackness upon the reduction of the United States Army, though I have a file of the Aurora, in which he speaks against the reducing the army. My health will not enable me to answer more fully with regard to the exciting scenes of that memorable period of our history.

Respectfully, your humble servant,  
**JOHN FOWLER.**

In corroboration of Mr. Fowler's testimony, we have from the Ohio papers, the following affidavit of Robt. Price, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of Trumbull county, in that State, formerly a Judge of the county court, and an extensively known lawyer in the State.

Mr. Price, who before the Frederick P. Stephens case, was a Judge of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Erie, personally appeared before me, who being duly sworn, deposed, that he was personally acquainted with William Henry Harrison, the present Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States at the time of the great political excitement when the Federal party wore the black cockade as a badge of distinction. That he frequently saw him, and heard him converse on political matters at that time, and that he knows him to have been a member of the Federal party at that time—**THAT HE FREQUENTLY SEEN HIM WEAR THE BLACK COCKADE BADGE OF FEDERALISM ATTACHED TO HIS HAT**—and that he distinctly remembers having him observe, in an argument in favor of the sedition law, in presence of Charles Sumner and others, that he thought it was proper for the President and heads of the Department and members of Congress, to HAVE A SHIELD THROWN ROUND THEM, THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE THE SOUTH OF EVERY BLACK GUARD THAT WALKED THE STREET.

And further deponent saith not.  
**ROBERT PRICE.**  
Affirmed to and subscribed before me, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1840.

**FREDERICK P. STEPHENS.**  
OGLE'S SPEECH—MR. VAN BUREN AND THE WHITE HOUSE.











The art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best medical school.

**BARON VON HUTCHMEYER'S HERB PILLS.**

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

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

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

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

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluctuating Ailments, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Headache, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faultings, Hysterical Discharges, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

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

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

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

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

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

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**

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

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

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

**WOOL CARDING.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his

**CARDING MACHINE**

is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The Wool should be put in good order. Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.

**JOHN BEACHAM.**  
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md.  
June 9-11

**Blacksmithing.**

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

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

**Blacksmithing.**

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the

**BLACKSMITHING**

at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,  
**EPHRAIM MCQUAY.**  
May 28, 11

**CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE**  
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Sts.  
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)  
**WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!! Dollars—millions of Dollars!**  
NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily.—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion.—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (will be requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

**JOHN CLARK.**  
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.  
Dec. 4, 1838.

**Dr. Hunt's Pills.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.**

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

**TO FARMERS.**

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Treble Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work; their price, simplicity and other advantages, the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now put up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the country.

The public's ob't servant,  
**JAS. A. RIDGWAY.**  
Royal Oak, March 17, 41

**WANTED.**—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.

**J. SATTERFIELD.**  
June 9

**Spring Fashions.**

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has received the latest

**SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,** and would invite his customers and others to call and examine for themselves.

**The Union Tavern,**

IN EASTON, MD.

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

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

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

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

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

**COACH, GIG, AND**

**Harness Making.**

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

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

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

**NEW CARRIAGES**

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

**HARNESSES,**

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

The public's obedient servants,  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**  
April 30, 1839.

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

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

**New Spring Goods.**

WE have just received from the cities a heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected with great care at unusually low prices, which we respectfully offer to the public on terms well suited to the present depressed state of our stock. Our stock is composed of a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

With many heavy Domestic Goods For Servants' Wear.

A General Assortment of Hardware, Castings, Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen, Wooden, and Stone Ware; A heavy and general assortment of stock of

**GROCERIES.**

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and under Leather—together with a general assortment of

**Boots & Shoes, HATS, CAPS, &c.**

**COTTON YARN.** No. 4 to 16, Wetherill Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed, Whale, and Sperm Oils, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an assortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore, which they respectfully invite their customers and the public to examine.

**POWELL & FIDDEMAN.**  
Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

**Notice.**

E. McCONNELIN has associated himself with Mr. Valliant, recently from Baltimore, and has made arrangements to have the

**Neatest & Latest Fashions,** and at all times will cut to order, and no appointments shall occur. Gentlemen favoring them with orders shall be punctually attended to, and warranted to fit.

**A CARD.**

ONCE more the subscriber begs leave to inform the public; that he still continues to manufacture and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of his very superior Patent Portable Horse Power and Wheat Thrashers, with the attachment of Straw Separator and Fans by which a saving of four hands labour is obtained; he also keeps a supply of Clover Huller's capable of getting out at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels of seed per hour, may be had by application to Reese Merrett, Easton; Wm. Jefferson, near Easton; or to the subscriber.

**ESSE URM.**  
Wilmington, Del., June 13—2m

**DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP**

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces troublesome & dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant.

Mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' SOOTHING SYRUP, which has preserved hundreds of infants from a tedious and painful recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

**DIRECTIONS.**

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

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

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

To the Agent of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup.—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition, most convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture.

My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgement public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

**WM. JOHNSON.**

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

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

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

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

**DOCTOR EVAN'S Camomile and Aperient Pills.**

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

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte, Princess Ann—John H. Stewart, Snow Hill—G. Upshur, Salisbury—Parsons Gordy, Centerville—Thomas Sutton, P. M. Denton—James Sangston & Son, Chesterdown—N. T. Hyson, C. Hall, Norfolk, Va.

E. E. Portlock, Portsmouth, Va. A. Duval, Richmond, Va. Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md. James Barry, Suffolk, Va. Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C. Swettland & Robertson, Petersburg, Va. John N. Bell, Winchester, Va. William Dorsey, Martinsburg, Va. Edward McDowell, Frederickburg, Va.

**SHINGLES.**

**105000 CYPRESS SHINGLES** of superior quality, for sale by the subscriber for Cash, at less than they can be had in Baltimore.

**RICH'D. THOMAS**  
Easton, June 23—11

**THE CAMOMILE PILLS.**

**—HIGHLY IMPORTANT.**

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

**DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S MEDICINES,**

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

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

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

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluors, leucorrhoea, in every stage and degree; female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; fluors, leucorrhoea, and agues; incipient consumption, or decline of either of the liver or lungs; head ache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; inebriation; or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera morbus or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency with bad breath; chlorosis, and palpitations of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

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

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

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.**

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

**TO FARMERS.**

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Treble Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work; their price, simplicity and other advantages, the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now put up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the country.

The public's ob't servant,  
**JAS. A. RIDGWAY.**  
Royal Oak, March 17, 41

**WANTED.**—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.

**J. SATTERFIELD.**  
June 9

**Spring Fashions.**

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has received the latest

**SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,** and would invite his customers and others to call and examine for themselves.

His work will be done on the most moderate terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his old stand opposite the Market house.

**JOHN SATTERFIELD.**  
May 8-1840.

**FOR SALE**

Several fine young WORK HORSES, can be had by applying to the proprietor of this paper.

**APRIL 7, 1840**

**NEW HAT STORE**

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

**Hats and Beaver Bonnets** at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.)

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

**ENNALLS ROSZELL.**  
Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

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

**SHINGLES.**

**105000 CYPRESS SHINGLES** of superior quality, for sale by the subscriber for Cash, at less than they can be had in Baltimore.

**RICH'D. THOMAS**  
Easton, June 23—11