

I have already said, that I do not believe the country will ever acquiesce in this.

The second suggestion is that which was made by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Rives.) That honorable member pledges himself to bring forward a proposition having for its object to do away with the paper system altogether, and to return to an entire metallic currency.

I do not expect, sir, that the honorable member will find much support in such an undertaking. A mere gold and silver currency, and the entire abolition of paper, is not suited to the times. The idea has something a little to a taint, to Spartan in it; we might as well think of going to Rome at once. If such a result as the gentleman hopes for, were even desirable, I regard its attainment as utterly impracticable and hopeless. I lay that scheme, therefore, out of my contemplation.

There is, then, sir, the re-chartering of the present bank, and lastly, there is the establishment of a new bank. The first of these received the sanction of the last Congress, but the measure was negatived by the President. The other, the creation of a new bank, has not been brought forward in Congress, but it has excited attention out of doors, and has been proposed in some of the State Legislatures. I observe, sir, that a proposition has been submitted for consideration, by a very intelligent gentleman, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, recommending the establishment of a new bank with the following provisions:—

1. The capital stock to be fifty millions of dollars.

2. The stockholders of the present United States Bank to be permitted to subscribe an amount equal to the stock they now hold.

3. The United States to be stockholders to the same extent they now are, and to appoint the same number of Directors.

4. The subscription to the remaining fifteen millions, to be distributed to the several States in proportion to federal numbers, or in some other just and equal ratio; the instalments payable either in cash or in funded stock of the State, bearing interest at five per cent.

5. No Branch of the Bank to be established in any State, unless by permission of its Legislature.

6. The Branches of the Bank established in the several States, to be liable to taxation by those States respectively, in the same manner; and to the same extent only with their own Banks.

7. Such States as may become subscribers to the stock, to have the right of appointing a certain number, not exceeding one third, of the Directors in the Branch of their own State.

8. Stock not subscribed for under the foregoing provisions, to be open to subscription by individual citizens.

A project, not altogether dissimilar, has been started in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. These proceedings show at least, a conviction of the necessity of some Bank, created by Congress. Mr. President, on this subject I have no doubt whatever. I think a National Bank proper and necessary. I believe it to be the only practicable remedy for the evils we feel, and the only effectual security against the greater evils which we fear. Not, sir, that there is any magic in the name of a bank; nor that a National Bank works by any miracle or mystery. But looking to the state of things actually existing around us—looking to the great number of State Banks already existing, not less than three hundred and fifty, or four hundred—looking to the vast amount of paper issued by those banks, and considering that, in the very nature of things, this paper must be limited and local in its credit and in its circulation, I confess I am something but a well convinced National Institution, which is likely to afford

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own. They are made without the knowledge of the Bank, and with no understanding of concert with any of its friends. I have not understood, indeed, that the Bank itself proposes to apply, at present, for a renewal of its charter. Whether it does so or not, my suggestions are connected with no such or any other purpose of the Bank. I take up this subject on public grounds purely and exclusively.

And, sir, in order to repel all inferences of another sort, I wish to state, with equal distinctness, that I do not undertake to speak the sentiments of any individual, heretofore opposed to the Bank, or belonging to that class of public men, who have generally opposed it. I state my own opinions; if others should concur in them, it will be only because they approve them, and will not be the result of any previous concert or understanding whatever.

Finally, Mr. President, having stated my own opinions, I respectfully ask those who propose to continue the discussion now going on, relative to the Deposites, to let the country see their plan for the final settlement of the present difficulties. If they are against the Bank, and against all Banks, what do they propose? That the country will not be satisfied with the present state of things, seems to me certain. What state of things is to succeed it? To these questions, I desire to call, earnestly, the attention of the Senate and of the country. The occasion is critical; the interests at stake momentous; and, in my judgment, Congress ought not to adjourn until it has passed some law, suitable to the exigencies and satisfactory to the country.

The special order having been announced, to wit, Mr. Clay's resolutions relative to the removal of the deposits, Mr. Ewing having the floor—

Mr. Calhoun asked leave to make a few remarks, with a view to correct the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) in some remarks which he made in his speech on Friday, which were calculated to make an impression upon the public which he would be injurious to him. The Senator remembered in his remarks, when he addressed them a few days since, that he (Mr. C.) came to the conclusion that the power of the Secretary under the sixteenth section, was limited to the deposits, and that he had no right to withhold them, unless there was satisfactory reason to believe they were not safe, or that the Bank had not faithfully performed its duty in relation to them.

The Senator from Virginia, with a view of rebutting this conclusion, quoted from a speech, which he stated, as he (Mr. C.) understood, he delivered in 1816, when the bill to establish the Bank was under discussion. The passage he quoted was this:—

"As to the control over the Bank, Mr. C. contended that the amendments, retaining the power over deposits, and of making the bills receivable for the revenue, or otherwise, gave the government a greater control than it before possessed over the operations of the Bank, &c. Legislation or party principles, he said, 'never react upon the party pursuing it; he would therefore not resort to it.'"

Now, said Mr. C., if I had really delivered this sentiment, when the Bank charter was under consideration, in 1816, I would admit that the conclusion of the Senator was correct—that if then entertained very different sentiments as to the power of the Secretary, under the sixteenth section, over the deposits, from what I do, and that, considering the part which I bore in the recharter that Congress itself also entertained different sentiments from those I recently delivered. But what must the impression be when I state, that I never delivered such sentiment in 1816; that the passage the Senator quoted was delivered in 1814, long before the existence of the present charter, and could by no probability have reference to the power of the Secretary under the sixteenth section of the charter?

The Old and New Testament Virginia. The facts of the case are these: At the commencement of the session of 1814-15, during the war, a bill was reported by the committee of Ways and Means, to incorporate a Bank of the United States, which, among other things, provided that the government should subscribe twenty millions, that it should have five directors, and that its notes should be receivable in the use of the government. On my motion the bill was amended by striking out the subscription; and, as a matter almost of course, the five directors; when I moved to strike out the section making the notes receivable for the duties of the government, assigning as my reason, as will be seen by the reports of the day, that, as the Government has lost its control by striking out its directors, it should be left in full possession of the power over the receivability of its notes, and withholding the deposits as the means of asserting a due control over the operations of the institution. When it was afterwards objected that the striking out the directors destroyed all the control of the government over the institution, in repelling the charge, I delivered the sentiment quoted by the Senator from Virginia, and which he has quoted as delivered in 1816, when the present charter was under consideration, as a proof of my opinion of the power of the Secretary over the deposits, when there is not the slightest analogy between the two cases; the bill of 1814 having no provision whatever over the deposits, and leaving, of course, to the government, full and unlimited power to place its deposits in the Bank, or to withhold them at pleasure. I hope the Senator from Virginia will be able to afford some satisfactory explanation.

Mr. Rives said, nothing could be farther from his intention than to make any misrepresentation of the Senator from South Carolina, or to convey an impression injurious to his character, in the quotation he had made the other day; and he must be permitted to express his surprise at the excessive sensibility which the honorable Senator had displayed. The gentleman had entirely mistaken the purpose for which he had quoted the observations made by him in 1814. It was not in reference to a mere question of construction on the terms of the 16th section of the Bank Charter, but in relation to a broader and more comprehensive question, which the gentleman had made as to the only legitimate object of a power over the deposits. The gentleman will permit me to recall to him the course of his argument. After laying down the general principle that every power must be construed according to its subject matter and object, and that the power given the Secretary of the Treasury being a power over the deposits, must be necessarily restricted to the object of such a power, he contended that the only object of a power over the deposits must be the safe keeping of the public funds; but to reserve in the hands of the government or its financial officer a general control over the conduct of the Bank. It was to this point I cited the observation made by the gentleman in 1814. What, sir, was that observation? But, said the gentleman from South Carolina, on the occasion referred to, "there was another means of protecting the government against the Bank, more potent and certain than any such pro-

vision: let the United States retain the power over its deposits, and over the receipts of the bank notes in payment of duties and debts to the government, and it would possess a sufficient control over the Bank."

Sir, I appeal to the Senate to say if this observation, no matter when made, is not justly applicable to the purpose for which I cited it, and if it does not fully sustain the proposition for which I contended, to wit, that the object of power over the deposits might not only be the safe keeping of the public funds, (which the Senator from South Carolina asserted could be the only object of such a power,) but also, to reserve to the Government a general control over the conduct of the Bank. If I did not state expressly that the observation was made in 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in 1816,) it was only because in the view I took of it, and with regard to the purpose for which I cited it, it was wholly immaterial when it was made.

It is equally immaterial, sir, to the views presented, in what form this power over the deposits may have been reserved—whether by an omission to say anything about them, leaving the whole subject, of course, at the disposal of the Government, or by an express provision reserving to the Government, by its proper officer, a complete discretionary power over the deposits, as according to the construction I put upon it had been done by the sixteenth section of the Bank Charter.

What, then, sir, is the point, as a point upon which the Senator from South Carolina and myself differ; but surely, sir, if according to my construction, a general discretionary power over the deposits had been reserved to the financial officer of the Government in a broad terms as the language could supply, I was at liberty to invoke the high authority of the Senator from South Carolina for the doctrine that such a power might be exercised, not only with reference to the safety of the public funds, but as one of the securities for the good conduct of the Bank, which I believe to be a great and most important purpose of the power.

Mr. Calhoun replied, that the explanation of the Senator from Virginia was to him entirely unsatisfactory. What Mr. C. had complained of, was, that while his remarks made in 1814, related entirely to the bank bill then under consideration, and had no reference whatever to the present, the Senator had argued from the 16th section of the present bank charter, that the Secretary of the Treasury had a discretionary and unlimited power over the public deposits. And now what reply had the Senator to make? Had he, retraced the error, not at all. Did he now proceed in his argument, as if Mr. C.'s remarks, in 1814, related to the present bank, and not to the bill then under consideration? When Mr. C. had told the Senator that his remarks in 1814 had no relation to the present bank and could not be used in sustaining the Secretary, what then had been the Senator's reply? That Mr. C.'s opinion at that time was, that the power of the Secretary was unlimited over the deposits under the present charter, though then not in existence, for getting that the bank bill of 1814, had no provision in regard to the public deposits; and when of course not at all applicable to the present charter, which contained an express provision on the subject of the deposits. If there had been no provision, the case would have been different.

The deposits, under the present charter, was a subject of contract between the Government and the bank, and the only question that could be presented was as to the power that had been retained by the former, under the sixteenth section, in reference to them.

Mr. C. declared that he would quote him correctly and fully, giving the subject, time, and circumstance, so that he might be judged of by the public on his own acts, and not by the interpretation or comments of the Senator. He felt that in the present instance great injustice had been done him. He had a regard for his consistency; he hoped that when the Senator published his speech, he would place the subject in the light which the facts of the case, and truth and justice required.

There was another point, which, as he was up he would notice. He, Mr. C., had addressed, in his remarks, when he addressed the President, in removing the former Secretary of the Treasury, had been guilty, not of an act of usurpation, but of an abuse of power—a great and dangerous abuse of power, which he stated in the strongest and most emphatic language. The Senator, in quoting his authority to prove that the act was not usurpation, omitted entirely to state what Mr. C. had said in reference to the abuse of power; so that any one reading the speech of the Senator, without knowing his Mr. C.'s sentiments, would be led to the conclusion, that he, Mr. C., justified the exercise of the power of the President in reference to the removal, when, in fact, no one could more pointedly condemn it.

Mr. Rives said, he had no disposition to protect this discussion, but he would make one or two remarks, in addition to what he had already said. The whole question turned on a difference of opinion in regard to the 16th section of the Bank Charter. The Senator contended, that that section created an obligation to continue the deposits in the Bank, unless for some reason affecting their safety; while he, (Mr. R.) contended, that it reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to remove them for any reason he might deem sufficient. A provision, that the public moneys should be deposited in the Bank of the United States, "unless, at any time, the Secretary of the Treasury should otherwise order or direct," seemed to him to reserve an unqualified power on the subject. There was practically no difference between the omission of any stipulations whatever, and a stipulation defeasible at the will of the party making it; which that party had expressly reserved a power to depart from at any time. The power over the deposits reserved by the 17th section of the Bank Charter being thus unqualified, as he conceived, he (Mr. R.) had quoted the observation made by the honorable Senator to show that such a power might be exercised, not only with reference to the safety of the public funds, but as "a control over the conduct of the Bank" in other respects. The honorable Senator had not succeeded in showing that the observation made by him in 1814, was improperly applied to this general question—the only one with reference to which he had cited it.

In regard to the other point alluded to by the Hon. Senator, Mr. R. was surprised that the gentleman should again refer to it, after what had passed on Friday, when the extent to which the gentleman's opinions were relied on was fully explained. Could it be necessary to remind the Senate that the only question made by the resolutions then under consideration, was a question of the existence, and not of the abuse of power. The first resolution of the Hon. Senator from Kentucky, affirmed that the President "had assumed the exercise of a power not granted to him by the Constitution or laws." It was to this question of constitutional power, alone that he (Mr. R.) had applied his own argument, and on that point he had taken the liberty to refer to the opinions of the Senator from South Carolina as differing from those of the Senator from Kentucky, without supposing

that in so doing, he could possibly give offence to either.

Mr. Calhoun. One word more in reply. Had the charter contained no provision in reference to the deposits, there would have been no contract in reference to them between the Government and the Bank; and if no contract, then the former would have had unlimited power to make its deposits in the Bank, or to withhold them at pleasure. Such was the case in the bill of 1814; and of course no question could be raised between the Bank and the Government as to the extent of its power over the deposits, under such circumstances. Such was the case in reference to the bill of 1814; but the case is very different under the present charter, which expressly provides that the deposits shall be made in the Bank; thus making them, as acknowledged by the Secretary himself, in his report, a subject of contract between the government and the Bank, and leaving, as the question, the extent of the power of the Secretary to withhold the deposits, in conformity to the contract—a question, which by no possibility, could come up under the bill of 1814; and of course nothing that could be said, in reference to the bill could, by any possibility, be applicable to the present discussion.

Mr. Rives said, that without repeating what he had already said to show that there was no difference in effect between the omission of any provision whatever on the subject of the deposits, and such a provision as was actually made, reserving to the Government, by its officer, an unqualified power to remove them "he would, in conclusion, only recall the attention of the Hon. Senator himself to the true issue between them. The Hon. Senator had contended that a power over the deposits was, from its nature, necessarily limited to the safe keeping of the public funds. He (Mr. R.) on the other hand, contended that the object of such a power might be not only the safe keeping of the public funds, but to retain in the hands of the Government a control over the general conduct of the Bank. In support of this position he referred to an observation made by the Honorable Senator in 1814, that a power over the Deposites retained by the Government would serve as an important "control over the Bank." To the extent and for the purpose for which the observation was cited, it still seemed to him to be not only applicable, but conclusive.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

Your Committee report that they have examined the proceedings and documents of Geo. Mackubin, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find from an account settled to 1st of December, 1832, by the Committee of Claims of the last General Assembly, there then remained in the Treasury \$111,701 58 cents of Funded 3 per cent Stock, \$3,149 95 in bills of credit of the emission under an act of Congress of the 18th March, 1780, and \$51,326 80 cents cash.

That it appears to your Committee, by the accounts of the said Treasurer, he has received from 1st of December, 1832, to 1st of December, 1833:

On account of Amalgamations, 88 00
Auction duties, 33,742 46
Bank Stock—for dividends, 33,171 34
Confiscated Property, 23 32
Costs of Suits, 102 15
Fines and Forfeitures, 1,620 65

Funded 3 per cent stock—principal \$111,701 58—interest 337 77, 112,039 35
Interest on personal accounts, 1,801 68
Taxes—paid to auctioneers, 7,250 00

To Hawkers and Pedlars, 418 00
To Traders, 27,307 37
To Victuallers, 1,162 25
For Races, Fisheries & musters, 1,063 15
Of Billiard Tables, 633 25
Of Marriages, 8,183 28
Of Ordinaries, 20,049 47
Of Road Stock—for dividends, 5,230 00
Special Deposites—for interest, 15,358 97
State 5 per cent Stock, 177,111 24
State Lotteries, 17,291 78

The Common Free School Funds, 5,152 00
The Penitentiary Sinking Fund, 1,611 60
The Penitentiary Sinking Fund, No. 2, 1,895 75
The University Sinking Fund, 1,199 75
The Tobacco Warehouse Sinking Fund, 12,593 70
The Rail Road Sinking Fund, 166 00

Amounting to, \$38,781 53

That it appears to your Committee, the said Treasurer has disbursed in the same time, the sum of \$42,902 60 cents, viz:

On account of the Free Schools, 12,795 60
The Common Free Schools, 12,700 00
The Penitentiary Sinking Fund—invested, 1,648 00
The Penitentiary Sinking Fund, No. 2—invested, 1,874 60
The Tobacco Warehouse Sinking Fund—invested, 12,689 60
The University Sinking Fund—invested, 1,194 80

Amounting to, \$42,902 60

For all which payments and investments, he has presented to your Committee satisfactory vouchers and receipts.

That it appears to your Committee, there remains in the Treasury, as of 1st Dec. 1833, to the credit of the said funds, a balance of seventeen thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-two cents, cash—and this sum too, they find, stands to his credit as Treasurer, in the Farmers Bank of Maryland. All which is respectfully submitted,

By order, WM. B. DORSEY, Clerk.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Abstract of Proceedings of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, January 23.—On motion by Mr. Grove,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of the more speedy payment of state's witnesses in the several counties of this state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Nicols, from the committee on ways and means, to which was referred an order of the Legislature, directing them to inquire into the expediency of revising, reducing, or otherwise remodelling the license law, passed at December session, 1831, chap. 261, delivered the following report:—

The committee on ways and means, to which was referred an order from this House, "to inquire into the expediency of revising, reducing, or otherwise remodelling the license law, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 261," beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that it would be inexpedient at this time to make any alteration in said license law.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and concurred in.

Mr. Scott submitted the following order. Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Land Office on the Eastern Shore, and of transferring the papers relating to said office, to the Land Office of the Western Shore;

Which was twice read, and the question put, "will the House adopt the order?" Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill reported by Mr. Crabb, entitled a supplement to an act, entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate such elections, was taken up for consideration; when, on motion of Mr. Handy, the said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Sutton, entitled an act to authorize the granting writs of replevin by justices of the peace and for other purposes therein mentioned; was taken up for consideration, when, on motion of Mr. Sutton, said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lantz, the House proceeded to take up for consideration the bill from the Senate, entitled a further supplement to an act entitled an act to establish a bank and incorporate a company, under the name of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany.

Mr. Scott moved to amend the said bill by striking out the 4th section.

Determined in the negative.

The said bill was then read a second time and passed.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the House proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Blackstone, entitled an act limiting the time for the collection of the fees of attorneys, solicitors, clerks, registers, sheriffs and other officers of this state.

Mr. Blackstone moved to amend said bill by inserting after the word sheriffs, the following words, "collectors of county levies, constables," Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Weston moved to amend said bill by adding the following sections:

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That attorneys, solicitors, clerks, registers, sheriffs, collectors of county levies, and constables and other officers of this state, shall prove their accounts as all other persons are required to do, and that their fees be collected as other small debts are collected out of court.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, having claims against any attorney, solicitor, clerk, register or other officer of this state to plead the said account in bar, of any fee or fees sent out against him by any such officer or officers. Any such claim or account when legally authenticated, shall be taken and deemed a fair and legal offset to such fee or fees.

Mr. Handy moved that the said bill with the proposed amendments be laid on the table, and that the amendments be rejected.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Larrison presented a petition of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying the repeal of certain acts of Assembly, authorizing gates to be kept on the public roads of said county, and the privilege of erecting the same free from tax;

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Larrison, Burgess and Roberts.

Friday, Jan. 24.—Mr. Roberts presented a petition of Sarah Wilkinson of Queen Anne's county, praying the repeal of so much of the act of Assembly, passed December session 1831, chapter 223, as relates to her own lands; Which was read and referred to Messrs. Roberts, Larrison and Burgess.

On motion of Mr. Wallis, Ordered, That the committee on petitions be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing a law for the suspension of the trial of a person charged with a crime, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Burchnall reported a bill, entitled a supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Beavertown and Harrington's Branch and Canal Company.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, passed and sent to the Senate.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the following message; which was read:

By the Senate, January 24th, 1834. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, Believing that the business of the session of the Legislature may, without difficulty, be conveniently transacted before Saturday the 22d day of February next; we, therefore, propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to adjourn sine die on that day, unless the business of the session can be completed at an earlier day.

By order, J. H. Nicholson, Clk.

Mr. Blackstone submitted the following message: which was read:

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 24th, 1834. Gentlemen of the Senate, We have received your message, proposing to close the session of the Legislature, on the 22d of February next, and concur therein.

By order, Louis Gassaway, Clk.

This message was adopted by the House.

CONGRESS. THURSDAY, JAN. 23.—In Senate.—A message, signed by the President of the United States, asking a conference on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, relative to the amendment of the Senate to the bill making appropriations, in part, for the support of government for the year 1834, and stating that the House had appointed managers on their part.

Mr. Webster said, it appeared, by the message, that the House simply asked a conference without having insisted on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate. He thought if the case were at all within Parliamentary usage, a conference would not be declined by the Senate. But as the House had proper cause on its disagreement, the most proper course would be to refer the message to a committee, who could refer to the precedents in such cases, and report to the Senate tomorrow. The last case of the kind which came before the Senate, was one in which the House had disagreed to an amendment of the Senate, and a conference had been refused by the latter. In accordance with the courtesy which had hitherto, and ought to regulate the intercourse between the two Houses of Congress, Mr. W. thought the best course would be to refer the message to the Committee on Finance, and made a motion to that effect, which was carried.

The Chair communicated the proceedings of a meeting of a numerous body of citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, condemning the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and praying a committee on finance, which was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Benton presented a letter from Benjamin Phillips, stating that he had discovered a mode of guarding against the explosion of boilers, by steam, notwithstanding the highest pressure of steam be used; and asking that he may be summoned before a committee of the Senate, and be by them examined, in order that his discovery may be put to the severest test.

Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Mangum presented the memorial of numerous and respectable body of citizens of the State of North Carolina, complaining of the evils occasioned by the deranged state of the pecuniary affairs of the country, which they ascribe to the removal of the public deposits

The Unity Sinking Fund, 500 00
University 5 per cent stock of 1822—for interest, 1,475 00
Amounting to, \$537,082 74

For all of which payments, he has produced to your Committee, satisfactory vouchers and receipts.

That it appears to your Committee, there remains in the Treasury of 1st December, 1833, the said sum of three thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety-five cents in bills of credit as aforesaid,

NEW FIRM.

D. S. W. SPENCER, having associated **D. C. F. WILLIS** with him in the **DRUG BUSINESS**, it will now be conducted under the firm of **SPENCER & WILLIS**; who have on hand and intend keeping a FULL SUPPLY OF **MEDICINE, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.**

Dr. S. W. SPENCER, having the utmost confidence in the integrity and capacity of Mr. WILLIS, will now attend exclusively to the practice of his profession. His office is in front of his father's dwelling, opposite J. M. Faulkner's Hotel.

January 1st, 1839.

WAS committed to the Jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 16th day of September, 1833, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace in and for Queen Anne's county, a runaway, a colored man who calls himself **JOHN DINGOES**—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingo is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers.

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

THOMAS SUDLER, Shff. of Queen Anne's county.

dec. 7 2m

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schell, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself **JANE**, or **MARIA MATTHEWS**, says she was born free and raised by her mother on the Reisterstown road, near the Pennsylvania line—said mulatto woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on her right breast, caused by a burn; large full eyes. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, dark cotton handkerchief on her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and old shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th day of December, 1833, by James Bland, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **JOHN KELLY**, and says he belongs to Mrs. Martha Brown, in Queen Anne's county, near Queenstown. Said negro is about 20 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a cut. Had on when committed, an old blue cloth coat and pantaloons, old black silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

A RUNAWAY—Was committed to the Jail of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man who calls himself **WILLIAM BOFFEY**, but now says his name is **BILL GETTYS**. He says he is about 35 years of age; he is about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, (also says he was born free in the state of Pennsylvania), has a speck in the right eye, a small scar on the upper lip, a large scar on the right wrist, and three fingers of the right hand drawn up, occasioned he says by a burn; and there appears to be two teeth wanting in front, one above and the other below. He has a very down look when spoken to, and a very fat nose. Had on when committed an old black coat, and a pair of old black pantaloons, also a pair of striped cotton pantaloons, a waistcoat vest, a pair of old shoes, and an old fur hat.

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

PRESTON MCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford County.

(33-The Baltimore American, Eastern Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.

Jan. 24, 1834.

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a bout 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits. They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK, Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

dec 3 6mo

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th of December last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself **ALNEY DORSEY**, about 22 years of age, five feet 2 inches high; has a scar on the left side of her neck. Her clothing when committed was a striped linen frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Edw. Taney, of Washington county. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Shff.

Jan 18 4w

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.

dec. 14, 1833. 1f

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THOMAS H. JENKINS HAVING returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS, VIZ:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino's, Turkey three and four fold cloths, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Chocolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, Wide, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS, Black Italian Lustrings, and Gro de Soire.

A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.

VELVETS, Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of brown, &c.

FURS! FURS! FURS! The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beautiful lot of

FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THREES. They can be sold on reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.

QUILTED SILK VESTINGS, NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES, SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF

COTTON WAIR. Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention, from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

T. H. J. grateful for past favours from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will be large and an inducement for the liberal consideration of their patronage—Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.

Easton, Dec. 24.

BUG L.W. EAT FLOUR, &c. Lately received and for sale by the subscriber.

Best Wheat Flour, Spermo, Mould & Dip Fresh Bunch Raisins, Candles, Almonds, Fine and coarse Salt, Currants, Salt Petre, Goshen Cheese, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Family Flour, Powder and Shot, Best Spermo Oil.

CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article, and a choice assortment of Old Wines, Liquors, &c.

W. H. & P. GROOME.

MARYLAND Caroline County Orphans' Court.

10th day of January, A. D. 1834.

ON application of Peter Johnson, adm'r of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county both obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty fifth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, A. D. eight hundred and thirty four.

PETER JOHNSON, Adm'r of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter.)

Jy 18 3w

\$20 REWARD—RAN AWAY from the estate of Shadrach Liden, late of Caroline county, deceased, a

MARCH last, a NEGRO MAN, called **HENRY SATTERFIELD**, or sometimes **HENRY FOUNTAIN**. I think he had a scar on his forehead. His clothing is not recollected; his complexion is rather black; he has followed the farming business, and is supposed to be about 40 years of age. Any person who will arrest and secure said negro in Denton jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the state; if taken in the State of Maryland, ten dollars.

EDWARD W. LIDEN, Administrator of Shadrach Liden, dec'd.

Jan. 11 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Joshua Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **RICHARD SMITH**, and says he belongs to Thomas B. Crawford, of Prince George's county, near Upper Marlboro. The said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has several small scars on his forehead and a scar on his left wrist, caused by a reap hook. Had on when committed, gray casinet roundabout, gray cloth pantaloons, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur hat, yarn stockings, and coarse lace boots.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

REMOVAL.

JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR, INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Lovejoy's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. cow3t

THE ATHENIAN, AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper, devoted to

The fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays, Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery, Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c.

Beck's department of his reading particular attention will be paid to that under the head of "Reviews," in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The present paper will be superseded by "The Athenian," on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber will be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater quantity, but also a far greater variety of useful and important matter, and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an acquisition of valuable assistance, and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of engravings, illustrative of celebrated structures or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.

The Athenian being unincumbered in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.

Aware that the offer of rewards to literary aspirants has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature, which it will be the particular aim of the Athenian to encourage, premiums for a variety of such articles are available for its columns will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement for the production of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work, the publishers will issue it in two volumes, each containing twenty-six weekly numbers, and comprising 316 pages; thus, the Athenian will present, within the year, eight hundred and thirty-two pages of well selected and original reading, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This it will be readily admitted, gives to the publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and generally charge double the amount of its subscription.

Of the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but, safer to judge by practice than profession. It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will, in every sense, be worthy of preservation, and will make two handsome volumes annually, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.

Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the Athenian in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in those cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information of works progressing through, as well as of those but newly issued from the press; and also the earliest receipt of such news as those journals may communicate. It is the determination of the publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins from its office, that those papers at a distance which shall notice the alterations proposed for this paper, and insert the present advertisement in full, shall possess the immediate advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged the aid of some of the first literary characters of the day, thus making ample provision for the full success of the undertaking as far as depends on their exertions.

Historical, dramatic, biographical, and poetic contributions will be diligently and promptly attended to, and are respectfully solicited—Book-sellers and publishers of literary works, music, and prints, will find "The Athenian" a very convenient medium for their advertisements, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to this object, and on the most liberal terms; and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their books should send them in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid, and addressed to

BLACKWOOD & CO. No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

TERMS, &c.

The ATHENIAN will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched in the quarto form, and afforded at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. ANDREW OEHLE.

Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. 3w

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, July 2

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gold and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candles, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Stands, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Twoeases, Flutes, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalsus, Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Pipes, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewellers, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.

33-Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS; And familiar Class Book of Astronomy. Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvement in the science, are derived directly from the French and English Observatories, expressly for use in Class books, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."

Published by **F. J. HUNTINGTON**, Hartford, Conn.: and Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Scott, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

dec 3

A COOK WANTED.

A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.

dec. 17 w

For Sale, Cheap,

A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

nov 12

FOR RENT. (possession immediately.) That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR, THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to

SAM'L H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself **CLYDUS WILLIAMS**, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered roundabout, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpauling hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore City and County Jail.

nov 8—1 3w

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. } Baltimore

May 14

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself **ROBERT HARRIS**, says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Balt. City and County Jail.

dec 31 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto woman who calls herself **ELIZABETH TANGLE**, says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harman, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn; also, a small scar on her right wrist. Had on when committed, a calico frock, small red shawl, black navorino bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Balt. City and County Jail.

dec 31

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself **HENRY BOADLY**, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high, has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, and stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pantaloons, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

PRESTON MCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford county.

Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.

dec 28 3w

A TEACHER IS WANTED. at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.

RD. CHAMBERS, Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

December 24, 1833.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

November Term, in the year 1833.

ORDERED That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John C. Randolph and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Randolph, wife of John C. Randolph, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.

R. T. EARLE, P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON.

True copy, Jacob Lockerman, Clk.

DEER CREEK

Young Ladies' Academy.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years, and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss Grey, who superintends the seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition

but so it is, this very night I am to be married. You know how it is,—they think in such places that the whole thing must be nothing

eriving and taking on—and—in a word, Harriet says you must come, by all means, and help us through. Besides, you recollect, we promised to stand by each other in this battle.

There was something like solicitation here; for Frank at first shook his head, like a man whose impulse is to deny in all such cases, and said something about his going off, and his mother, and much of the same character very hurried and indistinct, as though he were shuddering after an excise. But it would not do, and when he remembered his foolish boy promise, he raised his head at once, took his companion firmly by the hand, and satisfied him in two words.

"I will come, Wendell; I will certainly come for your sake and Harriet's."

Not a word more, then, my dear fellow; and Wendell was away like an arrow, for it is a busy day, the bride on, when the bridegroom summons his own guests.

The wedding came, and the gathering. The good, and gay, and beautiful, met on the threshold and blessed it. They clustered around the bride, as courtiers around a queen; and the maidens smiled upon her, and whispered in her ear, and passed on with arch looks, and a feeling of freedom of the whole house, and wandered up and down among the little crowd of festive friends, with hearts all tuned to the song of delight, but yet evidently subdued by a certain kind of consciousness, that seemed to say, "It is proper to be as melancholy as we can."

The ceremony proceeded. It was simple and short. A low breathed prayer, and then a hymn with suppressed voices, as though the singers were at first half asleep, and then the hymn was finished. And there was Frank to witness it. He stood aloof, an impatient gazer upon the whole affair, and was decidedly the most reserved and silent man in the company. Wendell approached, and began to rally him in earnest.

"Is this your way of congratulating me, sir, Solersides? Come, Frank, do throw off this and come along with me, and do as others do. I must be pledged, and a bumper of the strongest, I am determined on, as a health to you all. And others gathered around, and drew Frank with them to a side table, sparkling all over with liquor, for the merry and moody alike. "I never drink, Wendell, you know I never do. I cannot bear it." Wendell knew it, and so did the rest; and for this very reason they were determined to hunt him down.

"I know," continued Frank, looking round, "I know it looks foolish, very foolish here, and just now too, but, now, why will you urge me?" But he was urged on all sides, by smiles, and winks, and nods, till he was at first half mortified and then half mad at the business.

Wendell had poured his glass, and handed it to him. It was adulterated stuff, as Frank bravely said. At that moment the beautiful face of Harriet shone out upon him from a bevy of maidens, and a smile and an inclination of the head, as for a health, met his eye at the instant. The glass was lifted and drained, and the face had disappeared. Frank turned to Wendell.

"Ask me to drink no more, Wendell; no more, as you love me. I have fears, terrible fears, and dreams about this, and I cannot, I dare not indulge. I hate it; I hate it. Don't bribe me to hate you." And his eye sparkled with a strange lustre, as he turned and mingled with the throng. There may be something here that appears unusual to the reader, coming from a boy of eighteen; full of youthful blood, and one to every fascination that besets his age. But who has not had his presentiments strong within him, even at this time of life; dealing with his spirit as a spell from which there is no escape, and which admits of no parody? Besides, this was a first impulse. Let us see the issue.

The night went on in merriment. That one glass had turned the scale with Francis Hayford; and ere the company parted, he had answered every tempter's invitation, and went away for the first time with a flush upon his cheek, and a delight in his heart, that is so nearly allied to grief, to terror and to torture. He went home, bow he hardly knew, and slept miserably, and dreamt of the bridal, and his own shame and confusion.

In one week from that day, his mother was a corpse. He had remained by her in tears, in sorrow, in remorse, almost in penitence. He had confessed his first fault with a burning brow and compressed lip, and had received the last warning of his parent, mingled with all the soothing tones that could not fail to escape the being, who, though this affliction had stricken her to the earth, had yet borne and nourished him. But she was dead, and the next morning that son lifted, was her burial. They had all returned from the grave, and the liquor was waiting for them. It was the custom of the place and of the time, as it now is in many instances; yes, the custom of the place; a kind and silent usage; and certainly—certainly the memory of the dead was to be treated with respect! They drank; what could they do, more or less, and that fated boy drank with them, again and again with a kind of hurry and determination that could not be mistaken. "I will drown my grief," (how many times have I heard the blazoned cry!) "I will drown my grief," said he; "I feel the curse upon me, and I am not alone, absolutely alone, with the wide world before me!"

Do you ask if the wedding rose in his mind? Wendell was at his side, as a mourner, and Harriet upon his arm. A few words only did Frank address to them. "Your bridal, Wendell, has decided my fate; and you, Harriet, continued he, in a low tone, and looking her suddenly in the face with a heated cheek and an unsettled eye, "you must account for this, and for my blood!"

They parted from him in haste, with a rising of anger mingled with wonder, and deny it I cannot, with a bitter and unappeasable reproach. Strange inconsistency of human nature! To reproach another with the effects of which ourselves were the melancholy cause!

From that time Frank Hayford was not seen for many years in his native place. He left the country. He prosecuted his intended voyage, indeed; but things went wildly with him, and he never returned to render any account of it. He wandered over the earth, experiencing various and strange fortunes. He struggled, as he supposed, with the demon that held him, and sometimes thought he had conquered. When this came upon him with anything like conviction, he rose upon the earth, which he had in a manner polluted, with a strong step and a free look, and went like a child, as he went onward, and full of high anticipations, entered upon such employment as good fortune occasionally sent him. But I will not veil the truth. He had temptations as well as rebukes, and he could not, or did not withstand them. Years and years he went on; not yet, not yet bowed to the earth, in his awful bondage. He was not yet the decided drunkard, as the phrase goes in the world. But the path was full of danger, and shrouded in darkness, and his fall was but a moment delayed; for what are months and years when this impetus is complete! He stood, for a time, among men, with a steady though a shining eye, but his mind had gone down from the high place it once held, and at its best estate, it was now the veriest receptacle of all that was weak and disgusting. I need not dwell on this

part of his history; it can well be conceived, for experience tells the tale to every man and woman who has walked the world for a day, with open eyes, or unsealed ears. He went from place to place, and time to time, as a broken, and sinking man; full of thoughts that afflicted him, in some moments of desperate resolve, that at best was but a semblance of despair.

It was mid-day in summer; a hot, silent noon, when the very fitting of the grasshopper seems burdensome to the gazer, and the universal slumber and stillness of the air and earth are weary things to the spirit.

Under the copper sky, an individual might be seen traversing the long street of the seaport in which the scene of my story lies, and steadily but weak step, exceedingly slow, and slow. There appeared to be a face quicker than nature would allow, as though the person were nearly worn out by effort, was now making an anxious struggle to reach the end of his journey. His course lay directly to the house of Wendell. It was a small dwelling, a common, quiet looking residence, standing just off the road, among some tall unobscured oaks of trees. It looked, however, like a shelter; and our traveler had now made up to the gate. The door of the house was flung wide open, "to catch all the air" that was going. Wendell and his wife were seated near a cradle attending on a sick child; and as they raised their heads at sight of the uncertain shuffling gait of the intruder, they saw Francis Hayford standing in the middle of the floor, gazing on them with a look—a strange look of seriousness and inquiry. Not a word did he utter but there he stood, like a statue, silent as death.

The child then caught his eye for an instant. It was raising its little arms for the cup which its astonished mother held, half hesitatingly in her hand. His eye glanced upon the cup, and with a sort of yell he sprang forward, and before Wendell could interpose, seized and dashed it upon the floor, breaking it into a thousand pieces.

Was now that he first found utterance. "Wendell! Harriet! are ye at it again, and upon your baby, too! Stab, smother your child at once, but not that! Not that! Feeding it with spirit! why look at me! and he stood up again, trembling all over, before them. "Look at me, Wendell; and you Harriet. See Frank Hayford, who was at your wedding, as good, and as steady, as healthy, and happy, and as innocent, too, as your infant there—yes; as your own infant; the infant of your bosoms, and which you are now cursing, ere it can lisp; and see what I am now? I say, look—don't come near me with your hands out, and don't take them away from me! I have got to say, Sit down, Harriet, sit down both of ye; and they dropped into their chairs, as though they had been under the influence of a spell.

Frank stood a few minutes, silent again, looking at them earnestly, his form bent, even in youth; tottering in his very prime; shriveled and shrunken, and uncouth; his cheeks hollow and white, save one spot—one small, round spot, glowing, like some heated thing, under his skin, burning away his heart and his existence; his eye large and glazed, and his lips in a perpetual alarm. Then he stood, and with an energy that could not be his, he said, "I have a clearness and eloquence that comes at such times, and even from such persons, as though to plead for the pride of the spirit, the once abused spirit of man, he said to the astonished and stricken creatures before him:

"I tell you, Wendell, you see your own work here; and your work, too."

They both shuddered as he went on. "Six years ago I saw you married. To that moment I was untouched. I was unapproached by the devil, who I now am, inevitably and forever. I was strong, and honest, and unshaken; a good son and an ambitious boy. Now I am a wretched, desolate wretch, and have been to my neck in crime, and am polluted all over. I am degraded, and despised, and diseased. Yes! look at my face! It is already on fire; I feel it day and night. I sleep not. My mind is gone out, and I am a wanderer that would exchange places and hopes, with the very dogs and worms. And now hear me. You, you—both of ye are to answer for this. In this house, in this room, ye first sold me to the destroyer. At the very altar where ye swore to each other, I was sacrificed. Your solicitations, Wendell; do you forget, Harriet, that smile, and your nod, your health? yes, your solicitations, your plot brought me to the first drop of drink, and that drop has brought me to this. Ye had it at your wedding; ye had every intoxicating thing there; and ye ruined me. Are ye any better than I am? continued he; and his voice grew hoarse as he went on with the excitement of a maniac. "Are ye any better than I am? What is that upon your table, there, as it was six years ago? I see your cheeks are tall-tales, Wendell, though they blush; and I see your wife is marked for the grave by your own hand; and your child, your very baby? Wendell! Wendell! you too, are in the same path with me, and we shall all soon sleep together. "Would to God we might never wake; but, if there be a hereafter—"

As he ceased speaking, he fell his length on the floor. He never stood up again on the earth; but from that day he went rapidly to his doom, and died, unregarded, unknown and unwept. The fate of Wendell was no better; and before he died, he said to me with a look I shall never forget, that his first sin, his first drinking, was at a wedding, and his next at a funeral.

From the Savannah Georgian, Jan. 16.

We learn from Captain Low, of the pilot-boat Sarah M., that his pilot-boat fell in on yesterday 15th instant, about noon, with part of the wreck of the barque General Hand, which vessel was shipwrecked on Charleston Bar last week, and took from the wreck, which had drifted from Charleston Bar to within 25 miles of Twelve Bar, three white men who had gone down to the wreck to render their assistance. The men were on board three days and three nights without water or any thing that they could eat. The facts communicated by a pilot who left the boat since the event, to bring in one of our packets. We are not able to ascertain the names of the individuals rescued from the wreck.

Counterfeits.—We have seen a ten dollar counterfeit note on the Farmer's Bank of Va., dated April 8th, 1851. The engraving and printing are badly executed; but we are induced to mention the fact, because we understand that a large number of these counterfeits have lately been put into circulation in the county of Lewis. The people of that section of the State and elsewhere will do well to guard against the imposition.—Richmond Enquirer

A Mobile paper of the 4th instant says, "We had a partial mail from the east last night, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, many of the packages were enveloped in ice—a novel circumstance in this latitude." The Postmaster of Montgomery, Alabama, on the 2d inst. writes to Mobile that the trees on each side of the roads were bent down under the weight of ice, so as to render it in many places

for considerable distances totally impracticable to pass in stages or wagons.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"Out of his own mouth he stands condemned." THE BANK. "You say to this corporation, we cannot authorize you to discount, to emit paper, to regulate commerce—No! our book has no precedents of that kind. But then we can authorize you to collect the Revenue, and whilst occupied with that, you may do whatever else you please." "What is a corporation, such as this bill contemplates? It is a splendid association of favoured individuals, taken from the mass of society, and invested with exemptions, and surrounded by immunities and privileges."

"If, then, as is contended, you could establish a Bank to collect and distribute the revenue, it ought to be expressly restricted, to the purpose of such collection and distribution. It is no mockery, worse than usurpation; to establish it for a lawful object, and then to extend it to other objects, which are not lawful."

"May not the time arrive, when the concentration of such a vast portion of the circulating medium of the country in the hands of any corporation, will be dangerous to our liberties by whom is this immense power wielded? By a body who, in derogation of the great principle of all our institutions, responsibility to the people, is amenable only to a few stockholders, and their clerical foremen. Suppose an attempt to subvert this Government—would not the traitor first aim by force or corruption, to acquire the treasure of this company?"

"The power to charter companies is not specified in the grant, and I contend, is of a nature not transferable, by mere implication. It is one of the most exalted acts of sovereignty, in the exercise of this gigantic power, we have seen an East India Company created, which has carried dismay, desolation and death, throughout one of the largest portions of the habitable world—a company which is, in itself, a sovereignty; which has subverted empires, and set up dynasties—and has not only made war, but war against its legitimate sovereign.—Is it to be imagined, that a power so vast would have been left by the Constitution to doubtful inference?"

Extracts from Henry Clay's Speech in 1811, against re-chartering the U. S. Bank. See the "Biography of Henry Clay," pages 55 to 60.

Messrs. Editors: Look at this Anti-Bank speech of Mr. Clay—Show it to your readers—let them behold the inconsistencies of the prophet, behold the prediction, and beware of its fulfilment. The prophet himself, is, by some art of locus pocus, absolved from his constitutional obligations, and is doing all he can, to realize the very evils, the participation of which struck him with such horror in 1811.

It is time for the people to take alarm.—Those who are most clamorous about Liberty, State Rights, and national usurpation, are pursuing a course, which is at war with their theories, and at war with the will and wishes of the great body of their constituents. They are greasing under theoretical oppressions, whilst a monied mammoth, no way amenable to the people, is, it reports the true, practising a real despotism, more galling and oppressive, than would be the exercise of any power, within the realm of any department of the Government.

Merely to the public servants, until their position is paralyzed, or their support secured; who arrogantly tells us, that our fortunes are dependent upon the perpetuity of the corrupt and corrupting engine which he wields. And what he has not already effected by threats and favors, he is now endeavoring to do, by giving us a practical demonstration of the torturing power of this mighty engine. Are we to be betrayed? Do our public servants intend to sell us to this Bank monarch? Are the American people ready to swallow golden hooks, and be fastened with iron chains to such an institution?

Let us exhibit the humiliating and ridiculous spectacle, of a people, the representatives of which, ready to fly to arms rather than succumb to even an abstraction, which can be made to swallow and acknowledge, that we are dependent upon, and at the mercy and command of a monied corporation, which grounds its right to exist and to rule, upon its power to oppress and to ruin us. Messrs. Editors, this is not the temper of the American people; and if they be truly represented, the Bank and its managers will be taught, that all their attempts at oppression, will only serve more certainly to ensure their defeat. But, unfortunately, our legislative halls are the last places to look to, for the real character, sentiments and opinions of the people. We have been in the habit of calling our representatives our "public servants." It will soon be mockery to call them so. They are our public teachers; and unless the pruning knife be resorted to, or the rod of correction freely applied, they will ere long become our masters. Instead of going to our State and National Legislatures, to represent the will and wishes of their constituents, they go there to devise party schemes. The healthy order of things is subverted; the representative seeks to influence his constituents to prove a certain line is needless. You know, Messrs. Editors, that efforts are constantly made in Richmond and in Washington, to drill the people into the likes and dislikes of their representatives. It is an unsound state of things, and will do mischief, if not speedily corrected. Indeed, there is danger now! It is time to take alarm; to begin to compare acts and practices with theories and promises. When we see men doing things by indirection, the obvious tendency of which is to subvert the very principles which they are constantly sound-ing in our ears, we have seen those who have again and again declared the Bank to be unconstitutional, corrupt, dangerous to liberty, and that it ought to be put down, and when we look to their vote, and their associations, and see that they have taken fire at a single measure of the administration, the removal of the deposits, and are ready to make the pretext for betraying their trust, it is time for the people to take the play out of their hands. If those professed anti-Bank men, who are joining the Bank men in this clamor about the removal of the deposits, were really what they profess to be, would they be so ready to assail the man, who, of all others, has been most consistent, firm, and efficient in the effort to put down that institution? No: there is reason to suspect, that their cries about Executive tyranny and despotism, are intended to cover an ignominious desertion of their principles, and a violation of their pledges. But it will not do.—The people will see through the flimsy veil. Whatever many of them may think of the expediency and propriety of this measure of the administration, these clamours will never drive them from President Jackson to President Biddle. They can never be made to believe, that

their rights and their liberties would be more endangered, by giving to the Executive the sole lion of the places, in which the deposits shall be made, than there would be, in giving them up to President Biddle, to be added to the millions which he already wields, in paying his way into power. General Jackson has only three years to serve—President Biddle wishes to rule our purses twenty years at least; for, even, if he could, here's a wide difference, even supposing General Jackson to be too greedy for power. Upon that charge, it is not my purpose to defend him. For, although I am a Jackson man, have faith in his patriotism, and honestly believe, that his administration has done us much service, yet Jacksonism or anti-Jacksonism is not now the question. Liberty, or the dominion of the Bank, is the matter at issue. Surely, it behoves all who really believe that a strict and honest construction of the Constitution and fidelity to its obligations, are the best safeguards of our liberties, to cease contending for this man or that, and "take a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," against efforts, direct and indirect, to perpetuate the dominion of this golden tyrant.

A COUNTRY DEMOCRAT.

Short Credits.—The proposal of Mr. Clay to extend the time on duty bonds, is occupying no little space, we know not why. The merchants do not ask for the measure. They have not sent up a single expression of opinion in favor of it, nor do we think they generally entertain opinions in accordance with it. Merchants are not in favor of temporary measures. If Mr. Clay will restore the old system of credits, as we think, though we know some of our friends among the merchants think otherwise. The cash duties are operating more changes than were intended. They are excluding young American houses from importing, and bringing in English men and capital in their place. An arrangement have been proposed for establishing English companies here upon this very basis—of getting business by furnishing capital to pay duties. There is another matter of still more importance. Our country, and particularly the City of New York, has been for several years past, rapidly drawing to itself the trade of South America and the West Indies. Traders there were ceasing to send orders to Europe, and were turning them to New York and other cities of the U. States, where they were getting to know that all the commodities of the earth could be found, in a narrower compass than in Europe, and with less time and expense. In looking up the assortments which were wanted for such a trade, the manufacturers of our own country were taken off in large quantities. But this business is checked by an adequate wealhousing system. Formerly produce could bring home all sorts of produce, with no other investment than that which was furnished by their entered cargoes. Now the merchant knows that the moment he arrives in the United States with his cargo, or after the use of a short credit only, he must add to the cost of his goods another large sum in cash for duties. The article of rum for instance, has been largely imported here for exportation. But it is not always in demand, and may remain for months on hand. The uncertainty about being able to sell the article for exportation, before the duty loads would arrive at maturity, requiring an investment of capital still larger than the first cost, will operate as a strong dissuasive from importing the article at all. So far as the rum trade goes, this might, from moral considerations, be a result not to be deprecated. But the illustration applies to an important trade in other articles. It was a great fault in reducing and abolishing the Credit system, that the warehousing system was not made broad enough to cover the ground which it ought to cover, and which, with regard to some articles, such as wines and spirits, we have no doubt Congress would wish to have it cover. Whatever tends to embarrass the importation of goods to be exported in the trade to which we have alluded, tends to injure, not merchants and cities only, but manufacturers and the country generally. It tends to turn away from our doors one of the best portions of our trade, and send it back to its old European channels.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

NUTRITIVE MATTER.—The following is taken from Sir H. Davy's Table of Nutritive Matter, as furnished by different vegetables, and may be found useful to farmers, in making calculations as to the worth of different crops for manure, &c. &c. Indian corn, being the produce of the Island of Great Britain, was not analyzed by him; but we give the results from other chemists:

1000 parts each give the following—
Winter Wheat, 955 Rye, 792
Spring Wheat, 940 Barley meal, 920
Indian Corn, 800 Oat meal, 670
Potatoes, 250 Turnips, 42
Now if we make a table from the above calculations, giving to each the produce of an acre (as near as may be) we shall see at once the relative value of each, compared with the other, as contributing to the support of animal life.

lbs. nutritive matter.
Potatoes, 12,500 would give 3,125
Indian corn, 2,400 " 1,920
W. Wheat, 1,200 " 1,146
Rye, 900 " 722
Barley, 1,200 " 943
Oats, 960 " 652
Turnips, 6,500 " 315

Thus it appears, that one acre of Potatoes is equal to about two acres of Indian corn, three of Wheat, four of Rye or Barley, six of Oats, or ten of Turnips. Should the above table be found incorrect, we will thank any of our farming friends to forward a more accurate one, and we will give it a place in our columns.

Quick Business.—Mr. Samuel Peterson, a clever good natured, widowed Dutchman, aged 70, from New Jersey, came in town day before yesterday for the purpose of procuring a housekeeper. He applied to the Intelligence Office in Chambers street, and was soon furnished with a tidy looking widow lady, aged about 59. The old man was very much pleased, paid his "Intelligence fee," and conducted his housekeeper to the "Rail Road House," from whence he intended to embark for New Jersey. They entered a room at the inn, where the old gentleman, calling for a pipe of tobacco, seated himself on a sofa, and began to cast "sneaky eyes" at the lady who had taken her position on a chair nearly opposite to him. After remaining in a "silent mood" for some ten or fifteen minutes, the old man, carelessly remarked—"Val den I dink dis blain of house-keeping ish not a good blain," "I too," said the lady. "I think it do give people a great chance to tell bad stories," continued the old man, knocking the ashes from his pipe. "I too," replied the housekeeper. "I had much rather be married," said the old man, striking the pipe across the arm of the sofa with a force which sent the bowl, and a part of the stem, to the other side of the room. "I too," returned the lady. We did not learn the rest of the conversation; but about sundown the old gentleman sent us the following:

Married.—On the 16th, by the Rev. Mr. John Power, Mr. Samuel Peterson, of Kings-town, N. J. to Mrs. Sophia Griffin, of this city.—N. Y. Sun.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1834.

THE DEPOSITES.—The question which now appears to engross the whole attention of the public in relation to the affairs of the General Government, is that of the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States to certain State Banks.

This question has been so ably argued in Congress, that, although the speeches which we have been enabled to publish in our limited columns, have not afforded to our readers all the opportunities for information which we could have wished, yet, considering them so much better than any thing we could offer them in the form of an editorial, we have abstained from the introduction of our individual opinions at much length. The question, however, appears to us to be susceptible of being placed in a point of view different from that in which it has generally been treated, and which, indeed, seems to be the correct view. The Bank seems to be considered on all hands as acting on the defensive, and the Secretary of the Treasury as the aggressor; that the Secretary of the Treasury (or the President, if you please) is alone answerable for the pressure in the money market, when it is known to all, that the Bank alone causes it. The friends of the Bank say, that in curtailing her discounts, the Bank is only making an effort to secure herself. What is the fact? Did the Secretary of the Treasury in ordering the deposits of the public moneys to be henceforth made in the State Banks, make it necessary for the U. S. Bank to curtail her discounts? or, did the Secretary of the Treasury make any immediate call on the United States Bank for the payment of the large amount then on deposit with her? No man of character will say that he did, until the Bank of the U. States by her calls on the State Banks, rendered it necessary, for the protection of the State Banks, and then only to a limited amount. On the contrary, it was officially announced that no transfer of the funds of the government, then on deposit with the U. S. Bank, was contemplated, except to meet the current expenses of government. In the face of this assurance the Bank of the U. S. commenced the pressure upon her creditors and upon the State Banks; the latter in turn upon their creditors, until the whole commercial community is thrown into convulsions.

With what propriety, we would ask, can these consequences be charged on the act of the Secretary in the removal of the deposits?—Was the situation of the Bank such as to require it? Was her specie at a low ebb? had she just cause of alarm? No well informed man will answer these questions affirmatively; yet many such justify the Bank. We would ask such, what assurances have they, that the Bank would not have pursued the same course, had the Deposites not been removed? It seems to us, but one of the many powerful efforts of the Bank to prolong her existence. In 1832, pending the Presidential election, her discounts were nearly doubled. In 1833, finding that by lavishing her millions upon the people, she had not been able to seduce them from their integrity, her whole machinery of torture is put in motion, and those whom her smiles could not delude, she determines to scourge into obedience to her will.

But admit, for the sake of argument, that the present pressure in the money market, is an act of the United States Bank, purely defensive, and what view does it present of the question? We have an institution, created solely for the benefit of the government; which can be justified only on the plea, that its existence is necessary to the successful operations of the government, rising with a power, little inferior to that of the government itself, to assert its separate rights to perpetual existence; putting to torture the whole commercial community, and alleging that it is but a defensive struggle against the government, which has decided that the existence of such an institution is no longer necessary for its welfare. The government has decided the question by its constitutional organs, that the United States Bank is not necessary to the prosperity or welfare of the country; yet we see the Bank struggling for existence, with power which almost bids defiance to the constituted authorities of the nation, crippling our merchants and reducing them to bankruptcy and beggary, harassing our banking institutions, and through them bringing dismay and alarm upon the whole community, under the plea, made by itself, and urged by its friends, that such a course is justified on the principles of self defence.

Is there any man in the community at this time, insensible to the power of the U. S. Bank? and with such power, is there any patriot, who calmly views the matter, who will not say, that such an institution is dangerous to the liberties of the country?

The "Gulls of a certain junta" in this county, to call in question the validity of the right of our Delegate, Mr. Spencer, to a seat in the Legislature, have terminated without even the form an investigation by the committee of elections. The allegations of his disqualification under the constitution, notwithstanding the laboured article of a certain would-be distinguished expounder of the constitution, of this country, published in the Maryland Republican in Annapolis, with a view to effect on the minds of the members of the House of Delegates, and afterwards copied into the Eastern Gazette, were too ridiculous to merit serious notice.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. JAMES A. BAYARD, of Delaware, to be a Director in the Bank of the United States for the year 1834.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1834.

Mr. Frelinghuysen rose to present a memorial of the citizens of Newark, New Jersey, on the subject of the agitation in the business and currency of the country, which was read and referred to the committee on finance.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity with the resolution of Mr. Benton inquiring whether the Secretary had received recently reports from the Directors of the Bank of the United States. The department was not in possession of the information.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee of Conference of the two Houses on the Appropriation Bill, made a report, which on motion, was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Silsbee presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Boston, praying the establishment by Government of Marine Seminars, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Tipton, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to enable the inhabitants of Michigan Territory to frame a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union, which was read and referred to a select committee of five. Mr. Tipton, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Porter, Mr. Naudain, and Mr. Ewing compose the committee.

The Vice President here announced the special order to be the motion of Mr. Calhoun for the repeal of the Force Bill. Mr. Calhoun not feeling disposed to interrupt the debate now in progress on the removal of the deposits, declined calling it up, but intimated that he should do so this day two weeks.

The Vice President then announced the special order of the day to be the REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES. Mr. Forsyth rose and addressed the Senate until the usual hour of adjournment; when, without contending, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, submitted the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House the names of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, to whom or whose heirs, commutative pay has been made by the United States for their services in the war of the revolution, and the names of the persons to whom the payments have been made and the sums respectively paid.

Mr. Sutherland presented some memorials, signed by a number of the inhabitants of the first Congressional District, approving of the removal of the deposits.

Mr. Lytle, of Ohio, presented a memorial containing resolutions from a meeting of citizens in Cincinnati. The memorial stated that the resolutions had been passed at a meeting convened by a call from upwards of 600 citizens. The resolutions urged the restoration of the deposits to the U. S. Bank, and concluded by a motion that the representatives in Congress be instructed to support the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Binney reported a bill making appropriations for the support of West Point Academy for 1834; also, a bill to extend the provisions of the act to release from duty iron intended, and actually used, for the purpose of railroads, &c.

Mr. Sutherland, bills making appropriations for light boats, light houses, beacons, monuments, and buoys, for 1834.

Mr. Campbell, a bill to repeal certain acts on goods imported, and to amend the act for the support of the army for 1834. All which bills were read twice and committed.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.

In the Senate, a discussion arose on a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the West India trade, in which Messrs. Sprague, Knight and Silsbee, took part. Mr. Forsyth concluded his remarks on the removal of the public deposits; when, on motion of Mr. Sprague, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after reports of bills from several committees, the question came up on the resolution of Mr. Chilton, on granting pensions to the western soldiers engaged in the conflicts of the western Indians; and Mr. Denny, of Pa., addressed the House till one o'clock. The question of the public deposits, being the order of the day, was then brought up; and Mr. Huntington resumed his remarks, and concluded at near 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia has the floor for this day.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Savannah Georgian of the 20th instant, contains London dates of November 27th, and Liverpool of the 28th, received at Savannah, by the British ship Frances, Capt. Leslie. We copy such articles as appear to be of interest.

It was reported in England that the Marquis of Sligo, was to go out as Governor of Jamaica.

The arrival at Liverpool of 171 steerage passengers in the ship Carroll of Carrollton, from N. York, is looked upon as an indication that the tide of emigration was about to roll backwards.

The work upon the London and Birmingham rail road has been commenced.

Marshall Jourdan died in Paris on the 23d of November, at the age of 71.

The London Gazette of Nov. 16th, says:—The Indicateur de Bordeaux states that St. Sebastian has been declared a free port, and that provisions are abundant in that town, brought there by French vessels.

Accounts from Madrid state that Bourmont passed through Madrid to embark, and that Don Carlos was still at Castello Dranco, or in the environs. Several arrests have taken place at Madrid among the clergy.

It was generally expected that the express from Paris on the 24th November would have brought the official account of the battle in Spain with Sarsfield and Merino, but the speculators were disappointed.

The Foreign market was in the same state as the British; prices nominat as on the 26th November.

Great Explosion.—The powder house at the old mines on Summit Hill, containing between 2 and 300 kegs of powder, was blown up with a terrible explosion on Thursday morning, just as the workmen were on their way to commence their daily labor. Had the explosion taken place a few moments later, many lives would doubtless have been lost. But luckily we understand, none of them had approached near enough to sustain any injury. The shock was so violent as to shake the Summit, like an earthquake, at the distance of half a mile, and several windows were broken.

We understand that circumstances are such as leave no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary, and a reward of one hundred dollars is accordingly offered for his or their apprehension.—March Chink Court.



BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the first session of the twenty-third Congress.

[Public, No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for similar objects, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and pay of seamen, one million four hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-one cents.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, sixty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, five hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, forty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, eighty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, one hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Pensacola, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:

For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles, to officers other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire and office rent, stationery and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judges advocates, for per diem allowances to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; and to officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire and steam engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oven and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools, of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing slips of war, for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other purpose whatsoever, two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not herebefore enumerated, four thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, including arrearsages and increased pay under the act, second of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-five cents.

For subsistence of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and for subsistence of said corps, serving on shore, nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty cents.

For clothing, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, including arrearsages, nineteen thousand dollars.

For transportation and recruiting, five thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, for officers and men serving on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents.

For balance due Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, nine hundred and fifty four dollars and twenty-two cents.

For the erection of barracks for the marines stationed at the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support in the United States, and for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival in Africa, of all persons removed from the United States under the said acts, five thousand dollars.

That so much of the sums appropriated by the act of the twenty-eighth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, for the relief of Alexander Claxton, as still remains due and unpaid, and which has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, shall be and is hereby re-appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, JANUARY 24, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The present Messenger to the Governor and Council, was formerly a printer in this city, and his Hon. Lieut. Gov. Armstrong, was his apprentice and served his time out in his employ. He relinquished his business here and went to Worcester, where he printed and published the Worcester Spy, then edited by his Excellency Gov. Davis—Boston Transcript.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Proceedings of the

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, January 28.—Mr. Wharton submitted the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that there has been, and there is strong reason to believe there will be again, assemblies of the laborers on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at or near Williamsport, in Washington county, in which several lives have been lost, and serious apprehensions are entertained that injury will be done to the persons and property of the citizens of that town and neighborhood; and whereas, it has been represented that the civil authority is incompetent to quell said riots, and that the militia in that neighborhood is insufficient to subdue, and keep in subjection said riots; and whereas, considerable delay must result from a reliance upon the militia in other parts of the state, for aid in the present emergency—Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the President of the United States, be, and is hereby requested, to order on the Williamsport such portion of the military of the general government as in his opinion may be necessary to protect our citizens, and prevent any injury to the public works, and the property of individuals in that neighborhood.

And be it further resolved, That the Governor, be, and is hereby requested to forward a copy of the above resolution by express to the President of the United States.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Merrick, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, reported the following bills, viz:

A bill, entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to promote internal improvement;

A bill, entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to promote internal improvement, by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington;

And, a bill, supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company;

Which said bills were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal, the bill reported by him, entitled, an act to extend real estate, was made the order of the day, for Friday the 31st inst.

On motion by Mr. Palmer, the bill reported by him from the committee of grievances and courts of justice, entitled, an act, to repeal the act of assembly, in relation to the public printing of this state, passed at December session 1831, chap. 303; was made the order of the day for Friday the 31st inst.

On motion by Mr. Merrick the rules of the house were suspended.

Mr. Merrick then submitted the following order:

Ordered, That a special committee of five members be appointed with instructions to prepare and report to this house, a bill for the establishment of Magistrate's courts, and the better regulation of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace; in the several counties of this state;

Which was twice read and adopted.

Whereupon, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Merrick, Palmer, Burchenal, Spencer and Sutton to constitute the said committee.

The clerk of the senate returned the resolutions relative to a riot in Washington county, by the laborers on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; endorsed "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

The bill reported by Mr. Fountain, entitled, an act for the benefit of Edward W. Lyden, administrator of Shadrach Lyden, deceased, former collector of Caroline county.

And the bill reported by Mr. Larrison, entitled, an act to repeal part of an act passed at December session, 1824, chapter 167, authorizing gates to be kept on the public roads in Queen Anne's county; were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a resolution originated in and passed by the Senate, relative to the riot among the laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; which was read the first and second time by special order and assented to.

On motion by Mr. Spencer,

Ordered that a committee of three persons be appointed by the chair to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, providing that all pensions granted since the 1st day of July, 1825, or which may hereafter be granted to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war who served two years or more therein, shall take date from the above day, the jubilee of American Independence.

On motion by Mr. Moore, the order was amended by inserting five instead of three, as the number to constitute the committee; and thus amended, the order was adopted, and Messrs. Spencer, Moore, Evans, Sifford, and Hillen, were appointed the committee.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.—On motion of Mr. Sifford,

Leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, an act relating to landlords and tenants.

Ordered that Messrs. Sifford, Wharton, and Bruff report the same.

On motion by Mr. Handly,

Leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, an act to regulate the serving of writs of replevin.

Thursday, Jan. 30.—Mr. Ely reported a bill, entitled, an act to secure to mechanics and others payment for labor done and materials furnished in the erection or repair of buildings and machinery, or either of them within this state.

And Mr. Miller of Charles reported a bill entitled, a further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers;

Which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to take for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Burchenal, entitled, an act to establish magistrates' district courts in this state, and prescribing their powers and duties, being the order of the day;

When Mr. Merrick moved that the said bill be re-committed to the select committee already appointed on that subject;

Upon which the question was put and resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, entitled, an act to prevent partiality in sales by auction, of deceased persons estates.

The clerk of the senate delivered a bill entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road Company;

Which was read the first time and referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. Merrick from the committee on internal improvement, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road Company;

made a favorable report thereon.

The said bill was then read a second time by special order and passed.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Jan. 25.

Melancholy Death.—Several young gentlemen, among whom was WILLIAM WINCHESTER, eldest son of George Winchester, Esq., yesterday, skated at the Spring Gardens. Mr. Winchester, being first on the ice left his companions, but had not skated far before he fell through the ice and was drowned. We understand his body was recovered last evening and brought to his father's residence. He was a promising young man, and his loss will be deeply lamented by his parents and connections. We hope that this untimely death will be a warning to others who are in the habit of indulging in this dangerous amusement.

Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th inst. states on the authority of a gentleman recently from Mexico, that the general government is pursuing a liberal policy towards Texas. The reasons given for refusing to admit it as a state, is the smallness of its population, which a few years will augment to the required number, the prohibitory act being now revoked. It is also mentioned that small detachments of troops were to be sent to the different frontier posts, to prevent the Indian tribes from molesting the inhabitants.

FROM HAVANA.—By the Charleston Post of the 18th inst., we are informed of the arrival at Charleston, of the brig Marion, Capt. Croft, from Havana with papers to the 14th inst. The packet Correo de la Habana, arrived at Havana, on the 8th inst. from Cadiz, bringing dates from Madrid to the 27th November, and Cadiz to the 21 December.

The Prince Regent and Donna Isabella continued to enjoy good health.

A minister from Don Miguel at the Court of Madrid, who was thought to interfere with the affairs of Spain, in behalf of Don Carlos, in opposition to the Queen Regent, was rather severely dealt with in the public prints, in consequence of which he demanded his passports. This, it was thought, would put an end to the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Queen Regent, in concert with her august friend and ally, the King of Great Britain, are in treaty to put down all the disturbances and desolations which afflict Portugal; and establishing a united mediation between the belligerent parties, which will secure the permanent repose of that kingdom, and concentrate the interest of the mediating powers, and contribute to the maintenance of the general peace of Europe.

Forgery.—A few days since a person deposited in the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, \$95, and requested a check for it on the Branch at Fredericksburg. This was given him, which he altered to \$9,500, presented it and it was paid! The perpetrator has been traced as far as Baltimore, but no discovery of him or the money has as yet been made. It is believed that a portion of the latter has already been exchanged in this city.—Balt. Post.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The January number of this popular periodical has appeared. It contains an unusual quantity of attractive original matter.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, all that plantation or tract of land, situated, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland; adjoining the lands of A. D. Mitchell and others, late the property of Col. George E. Mitchell, deceased, known by the name of "FAIR HILL," containing Two Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land, more or less; the farm divided into convenient fields, with water in each field.

The improvements are a two story stone house and kitchen, with a well and pump of excellent water at the door, stables, carriage house, smoke house, a quarter for blacks, a frame barn and cider mill, with a pump of water in the yard, a stone spring house, with a never failing spring of water, within two hundred yards of the dwelling house, a first rate apple and peach orchard of the best grafted fruit—a garden handsomely paved in, containing near an acre of ground, well set with fruit trees and shrubbery, &c. and is equal if not superior to any garden in the county. A part of the property has been tilled, and is in a good state of cultivation, it has a fair proportion of woodland, and from its situation on the roads leading from New York to Port Deposit, and from Elkton to New London, it could be advantageously divided into two farms, and would be an excellent stand for a tavern, store, blacksmith and wheelwright shop; it is considered the best situation for a farmery in the county, Spanish oak bark, being plenty in the neighborhood, and obtained for one half of Philadelphia prices; the property is within five miles of lime quarries, and could be easily improved by the surplus wood on the property; the surrounding country being thickly settled, and the property located at the intersection of roads leading from Newark to Port Deposit, and from Elkton to New London, renders it an eligible situation for a country physician, there being none within six miles. A liberal rent will be given, and possession may be had immediately. The above named property, if not sold at private sale, before the 1st day of March next, will be offered at public sale on that day, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms and see the property by applying to the subscriber in Wilmington, Del., or to Mr. A. D. Mitchell or Col. Wm. Mackey, near the premises.

HENRY WHITELEY.

P. S.—If the above property is not sold on or before the first day of March next, it will then be for rent.

Wilmington, Jan. 31.—Feb 1

The Chestertown Inquirer, Easton Whig, Baltimore Republican, Cambridge Chronicle, Frederick Citizen, Elkton Republican, Washington Globe and Intelligencer, West Chester Village Record, Pennsylvania, and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, Norristown Register, and Lancaster Journal, will please insert the above once a week, till sale, and send paper and bill to H. Whiteley for settlement.

BAKING

And Confectionary Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that she has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. David Rice, on Washington Street, a few doors north of the Union Tavern, where she intends carrying on the BAKING and CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS, and flatters herself she will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronize her.

WARM LOAF BREAD can be had every morning, Sunday excepted.

WATER and BUTTER CRACKERS, RUSK, & the various descriptions of CAKES, will be kept at all times.

LULLY CLIFT.

Easton, Feb 4

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdle now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers' Ferry," the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent. The consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and in good out houses, which taken in connection with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money, and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

Jan 1

MILLENNARY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER,

HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jackson and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and assures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the FASHIONS regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.

Feb 1

To be drawn February 4th, 1834, THE DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 3.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 5 prizes of \$2000

1 10,000 10 1,000

1 5,000 10 500

1 2,500 20 200

1 1,250 40 100

1 625 60 50

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

Also, THE LITERATURE STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 6, draws February 6th, 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$400

1 5,000 10 200

1 2,500 20 100

1 1,250 40 50

Tickets \$4, shares in proportion.

At the Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

Feb 1

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 9th day of January, 1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Maryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, five feet 4-1/2 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, a small scar under the right arm, one near the left eye, also, one on the left arm. Had on when committed a dark country cloth coat and pantaloons, cotton shirt, yarn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

Feb 1

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, one at suit of Sarah Hoffmose, assignee of Peter Joshua, one other at the suit of James Harrison, assignee of Philomen T. Hambleton; one other at the suit of Rigby Hopkins, and one other at the suit of Perry Porter, and one other at the suit of Jerry Beahm, against the said Harrison, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at the store of Nicholas Orem, in the town of Saint Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Tilly, for cash, to the highest bidder; taken as the property of the said Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and his officer's fees for 1833, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THOS. GRAHAM, Jr.

Constable.

Jan. 11, 1834

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Deaton, on TUESDAY the 18th February next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation whereon Capt. John Ozman now resides, the property of the late James Wilson, deceased, lying on Choptank River, near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring fishery. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner, and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of the late George Magin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of the sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the purchase money is paid with the interest thereon, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before,) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

Jan 21

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the chief and classical department of this seminary is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is highly recommended to the Trustees, and is considered to be well qualified for the station, which he now occupies.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.

Jan 21, 1834. (G) 3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Easton, on the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of **FREDERICK F. NINDE,** Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture,

at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal.

Jan 18 (G cowit)

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

United States Mail Stages.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet.

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening.

The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, for Cambridge, and returns same evening.

The MAIL STAGE for Centerville, leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches Centerville in time for an early supper.

Returning, leaves Centerville at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock.

Fare from Annapolis to Easton, \$3.50

Or—from Annapolis to Broad Creek, \$1.00

“ from Broad Creek to Queenstown, 1.00

“ from Queenstown to Wye Mills, 50

“ Wye Mills to Easton, 1.00

“ from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.50

“ from Easton to Centerville, 1.00

“ from Wye Mills to Centerville, 50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

REMOVAL.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 32.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1834.

WHOLE No. 309.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
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payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until 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 each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by
JOHN J. HARROD,
BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-
TESTANT CHURCH.

	per doz.	Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hyman book M. P. Church, plain, sheep,	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep	5 00	62 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,	6 00	75
Do. do. do. calf, gilt,	8 00	1 00
Do. do. do. do. super extra,	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. morocco do.	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf,	5 00	62 1/2
Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt,	10 00	1 25
Shinn on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes	42 00	4 50
Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 vo- lumes 8vo.	48 00	5 00
Brown's Philosophy of the Hu- man Mind,	36 00	3 50
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored,	3 50	37 1/2
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools,	5 50	62 1/2
Introduction to the above read- er,	2 50	25
Saurin's Sermon's	36 00	3 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	48 00	4 50
Dr. Jennings' History of the Controversy in the Metho- dist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing re- presentation into the govern- ment of said Church,	9 00	1 00
Boxer's History of the Uncover- ed Slave,	4 50	50
Do. do. do. plain, gilt colored,	3 50	37 1/2
Do. do. do. morocco, gilt colored,	4 50	50
Do. do. do. calf, gilt,	2 50	31 1/2
Do. do. do. do. super extra,	2 50	31 1/2
Do. do. do. do. do. super extra,	4 00	50
Do. do. do. do. do. super extra,	6 00	75
Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jennings and Leslie,	12 00	1 25
Polyglot Bibles, plain,	15 00	1 50
Do. Testaments, gilt extra,	9 50	1 50
Clarke's Scripture Promises,	2 50	31 1/2
Watts on the Mind,	4 50	62 1/2
Western Lyre, an excellent se- lection of Church Music, a- dapted to the most popular Psalm and Hymn book tunes, with patent notes,	7 00	75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to pre- achers and people,	\$10 per 100	184
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers,	\$12 per 100	184
Prideaux's Connexion of Sac- red and Profane History,	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper, new publishing, bound and lettered,	3 00	47 1/2
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns,	37 1/2	
—Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded with- out delay.		

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, their fall supply of

GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general as-
sortment.

Among which are a great variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASSI-
NETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH
MERINOES.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style)
BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses,
MERINO AND THIBET SILK, for
CASSIMERES & VELENCIA do.

WOOLLEN & COTTON
HOSIERY.

—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the most reasona-
ble terms.

Easton, Oct. 15 w

Twelve and a half cents reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Au-
gust last, a white boy by the name of JOSEPH
PRICE, bound to me as an apprentice
to the farming business, aged about six-
teen years. The above reward will be given
to any person who will return the said boy to
the subscriber, residing near Denton, Caroline
county, Md.; but no thanks.

JONATHAN EVYTS.

Jan 18

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at
his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.
Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins'
Poems

Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted

Saints' Rest
Gracia Majora
Gracia Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Smart's Cicero
Cesar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griehack's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Riddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tyler's History of Rome
Grinnaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States

Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Conley's Spelling Book
Jesse, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
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LINEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappey con-
tinues to manufacture out of the best materi-
als, of which he keeps on hand a constant sup-
ply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels,

which he warrants to be made in a workman-
like manner—and which he disposes of on no
dear terms. He also repairs old wheels,
chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits
from a generous public a share of its patron-
age.

The Public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FLETCHER.
Trappey, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833.

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to
his friends and the public generally, for
the liberal encouragement received for the
last ten years in his line of business, would in-
form them that he has removed to No. 49, Cen-
tre Market space a few doors below his former
stand, and hopes by a due attention to busi-
ness to merit a continuance of public patron-
age. He has on hand and intends keeping,
as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and
SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own man-
ufacture, together with a good selection of the
Eastern make.

LIKewise:

Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of
which he will dispose of at the lowest prices,
for CASH.

N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centreville
Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and
Belle Air Republican, will publish the above
advertisement to the amount of \$4 and for-
ward their accounts to this office, or to J. B.
George.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of
Rose & Spencer are requested to make im-
mediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who
is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833. If

A CARD.

TO publishers of Newspapers and Period-
icals in the United States and the British
Provinces. The publishers of the New Eng-
land Weekly Review are desirous of making
up a complete list of all the Newspapers and
Periodicals published in the United States
and the British Provinces, with the name
of their publishers and the places where
published; they, therefore, request all publish-
ers to insert this card, and also send them
two copies of their respective publications, that
they may not fail of receiving one, in order to
render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review,
Hartford, Connecticut.
Oct 29

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT.

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN will leave Bal-
timore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock
for Rock Hall, Corcoran, and Chestertown—
returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock
on Friday morning, Corcoran at about 10,
and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in
Baltimore at 4, P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.
apr 30

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday
morning next, the 9th inst, leaving the
lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A.
M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven),
and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore
on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving
Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven
and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
Passage to or from Easton or Cam-
bridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEM'L G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug
Store of **SAMUEL W. SPENCER.**
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, &c.**

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye
Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Corrine,
Piperine, Oil Cubeb,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Denarcized Laud-
am,
Ditto Opium,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES.
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12
by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-
setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That
the chief and classical department of this se-
minary is now open for the reception of pupils.
The vacancy in this department, caused by the
resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the
appointment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is
highly recommended to the Trustees, and is
considered to be well qualified for the station,
which he now occupies.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.
Jan 21, 1834. (G) 3w

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HAT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER.

Has removed his shop to the stand recently
occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET,
near the Market house, and between the stores
of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas
Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the
liberal patronage he has received since he has
carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received,
he assures his friends and the public, that his
best exertions to please, will continue to be ex-
erted. His cutting is regulated by the latest
fashions from the cities, received periodically;
and his work is done in as neat and substantial
a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth
Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in or-
der, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new.
In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes
he will be able to render perfect satisfaction,
having been taught by Mr. Oehler, whose work
has been highly approved.
Jan. 4 G 3t

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by
Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private
sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.

the stream is never failing; her corn stones
and wheat burrs are new and of the best qual-
ity; and the mill is in complete running order.
The improvements are a two story dwell-
ing, kitchen, meat house, corn house,
carriage house and stable. The farm
is about four miles from the mill, nearly on
the road leading to Hall's Roads, contain-
ing about 450 acres, one half of which is well
timbered; the land is of good
quality and susceptible of rapid im-
provement.

The mill and seven eighths of the
above farm can be purchased on a credit of
five or six years, by the purchaser paying one
fifth cash. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber, who may be found at the mill
or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Persons preferring to contract with Mr.
Baynard, will find him at his residence, Wood-
lawn, 8 miles from Denton.
nov 12 (G) J. G. E.

POETRY.

On reading the Description of Pompeii, in the
Tour of the Rev. E. D. Griffin.

By Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

In the garden of a Villa, was found the skeleton
of a man carrying keys in one hand, and mussy
and gold ornaments in the other. Before en-
tering the gate of the city you perceive the ruins
of a guard house, in which was found the skele-
ton of a soldier, with lance in hand.—Tour in
Italy and Switzerland.

It was the evening of the day of God,
And silence reigned around—and the dim lamp
gleamed heavily,—and g. thering o'er my heart
There seemed a lonely sadness—

Then thou cam'st,
Beautiful spirit!—on thy classic wing,
And bade me follow thee.—And so I sought
The ruins cities of Italia's plain,
And with thee o'er Pompeii's ashes trod,
Courting the friendship of a buried world—

'Tis fearful to behold the tide of life,
Infall the tossing of its fervid strength
Thus petrified,—and every buoyant bark
That spread its gay sail o'er the rippling surge,
Sailed to its depths—

Thou haggard skeleton,
Clutching with bony hand thy hoarded gold,
What boots it thus those mussy keys to guard,
When life's frail key turns in its ward no more
Say,—hadst thou naught amid yon wreck
more dear
Than that encumbering dross? No priceless
wealth
Or sweet affinity,—no tender claim—
No eager turning of fond eyes to thine,
In that last hour of dread extremity?

—you grim soldier,—faithful at his post,
Bold and unblenching, though a sea of fire
Chased o'er him with suffocating wave—
Thou reeking air grew hot,—the blackened hea-
vens
Shrank like a shrivelled scroll, and mother
earth,
Fragrant of her love, a traitor turned,—
Yet still he fled not—though each element
Served from the Eternal law,—he firmly
stood,
A Roman Sentinel.—So we may stand,
In thy armour, at our hour of doom,
Though on the climax of our hope, stern death
Shall, all unlooked for,—as the lightning flash
Rusheth the summer cloud.

And now adieu,
My sainted guide.—The warning lamp doth
warn
Me from thy gentle guidance,—though me
it thinks
The breath still fans the brow that o'er thy page,
Delighted hung.—It is not meet for us
To call thee brother,—we who dwell in clay,
And find the impress of the earth so strong
Upon our purest things—

Spirit of bliss!
Is a feature of thy ministry
To shine thyself around the living heart,
My dearest goodness, and my prayer, that I
Shall be a hymn of gratitude for thee.
Knickerbocker Magazine.

FOR THE WHIG.

A SCOLDING WIFE.

Attend, ye Nymphs, while I relate,
In plaint

once lets us into a general review of the conduct of the Bank; the Bank sustains two important relations, to the Government and to the community. In relation to the Government, it is bound to receive, and to pay out the public money, as the Government may require, to aid the operations of the Treasury; and another important branch of its duty is to observe the charter, to look to the conduct of the Bank, in its several relations, and see whether it will justify the Secretary in continuing the deposits.

I beg leave to recall the attention of the Senate, to a matter now old, but not yet fully developed, the subject of three per cent stock, which was required to be paid off by the Bank.

Its failure to do so, as required, was in my opinion, alone sufficient to forfeit the confidence and favor of the Government. The Bank, by a solemn contract, of a fiscal agent of the Government, the consideration was not alone, whether the Bank was solvent, whether it could pay the money, but whether it was ready at all times to pay it, as the contract required. Sir, is not this subject exemplified in the transactions of society at large? When an individual is to meet contingencies in the course of his business, the consideration in lending his money, is not merely whether the person to whom the loan is made is safe, but whether he can pay properly. What, sir, was the conduct of the bank, in relation to the payment of the three per cent stock? In October, 1831, the bank had notice to this effect: the public debt; and again it was notified, in 1832, to pay six and a half millions of three per cent stock, on the first of July, following. Sir, was the bank ready to fulfill its obligation to do so? No, sir, notwithstanding the indulgence which had been already granted it, it could not meet this demand, without producing distress in the community. What, at that time was the state of the bank, and what was the amount of the public funds in its keeping, when the Government of the United States had promised to pay on the first of July, six and a half millions of the public debt? On that day, the amount of public deposits in the bank, was \$9,500,000, which was, in fact, more than three millions beyond the amount which it was required to pay; yet it was not in a situation to do it, because, as the investigating Committee of the other House, in 1832, declared that payment could not be made, without producing much distress in the community; and whence arose its inability will be made to appear. But, I refer to the contract to prove that the bank was no longer entitled to the support and confidence of the Government. It could not meet the emergency, because it had used the funds of the Government in such a manner as to disable it.

Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to postpone the payment; and what then was the consequence? Notice having been given to make the payment on the first of July, 1832, and the bank fulfilling its obligation to meet the demand, there would have been no further claim on the Government. But the Bank sought, in another manner, by a secret negotiation in Europe, to evade the obligation, and throw it back on the Government, because such would have been the inevitable effect of the course which the bank pursued. It appears, that the object of this negotiation, was, to induce the holders of the three per cent stock, to keep up, and not come forward, and receive payment. It is plain that the bank was not only incapable of making payment, but it imposed on itself a draft, the great object of which was to effect the public policy. What, sir, would have been the state of the case, if in the interval, the bank of the United States had become insolvent? If it had failed in the payment of the

approval, in such manner as may suit the purposes of him who takes it. In England the power of the purse is held by the Parliament, as it is by Congress here. The King there may make treaties, or levy war, but he must go to Parliament for the money, and if Parliament choose to withhold the supplies, he may levy war and make treaties in vain.

It is meant, sir, that the power of keeping the purse is not a part of the Executive power. But the Executive has a right to see it done, and to determine on his own responsibility how and where the money shall be kept. There was formerly no obligation to the Secretary to deposit money anywhere. It might be deposited in the State Banks, or in the Bank of the United States, and was he ever accused of depositing it wrong? The public money, since the establishment of the United States Bank, was by the act which constituted that Bank to be deposited in that Bank, until the Secretary should otherwise order and direct. Well, sir, does he, in removing the deposits, transgress the law and usurp the power? No, sir. But then we are told that the Bank of the United States is the treasury. If that is the case, it is so sub modo only. A correct notion of the power of the United States is not to be derived from the place where the money is kept, but from the state or condition of the public money in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. The place of the public deposits is where the proper officer may order them to be deposited.

This position was obviously illustrated by a reference to the documents. In 1810 a resolution was passed in the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report as to the amount of money in the different places of deposit. The Secretary replies:—"The probable amount of money in the Treasury, is near two millions and a half. He did not state any particular place, but merely the probable amount in the different places of deposit, and these were called the Treasury. The receipt of money by persons appointed by the government is synonymous with its receipt into the public Treasury. Whenever the public money is under the control of the Government in the name of the Secretary and to his credit, and where it is available to the uses of the Government, there it is in the Treasury of the United States. Sir, it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the third day of Congress, to furnish a true and perfect account. Does he furnish an account of the bank? No, sir, but he furnishes an account of the public moneys, wherever they may be. Sir, the charge of breaking into the Treasury is one of a grave character, and deserves some elucidation. He endeavor to show that no such crime has been committed. Sir, do not the funds of the country still stand to the credit of the Treasurer? Are they still not under his control, as the money of the Government? Are they any more exempt from the control of the Government in their present situation than they would be, if they were still in the Bank of the United States? Yet we should suppose, from the observations that have been made, that they were drawn out of the Treasury. The honorable Senator, I trust, when his mind is drawn more closely to the subject, will see, upon reflection, that all that has been said, has not been said with justice on this subject.

Sir, I must be permitted to express great surprise, that the Senator from Kentucky, when quoting a passage from the speech of Patrick Henry, should denounce the union of the purse and sword, from that authority, as applicable to the removal of the deposits. I could not but be surprised that a mind so patriotic as that of the Hon. Senator undoubtedly is, and so ready at all times to raise his voice against

any supposed violations of the laws of his country, could go so far as to believe that Patrick Henry uttered this denunciation as applicable to the removal of the public deposits. Henry could not have seen in this, the usurpation of that great power of the purse in union with the sword, which was to give the death blow to liberty. If the Senator had read only a few brief sentences preceding his quotation, he would have seen, that Patrick Henry could not have meant such a union as this, of the purse and the sword, without doing the greatest violence to his language. In his view, Congress had both the purse and the sword; Congress had an unlimited control over both. The purse is the power of taxation; the sword is the power of raising an army, and extending a control over the militia. The two powers in question, were not considered as belonging to the President, but to the Congress of the United States. He used this as an argument, at the convention, in regard to the government considered collectively, and his very use of the term is a confirmation of all I have said. That the power of the purse and the sword is an indefinite power over the public money, and the military forces of the country.

If the Senator will inspect the passage, the expression will satisfy him, that it has some pertinency. Patrick Henry was against the union of the purse and the sword in the hands of the general government; it was the whole power of the country; and under such a union, liberty was gone. My argument was, that if, when the purse and sword are in the hands of the entire government, checked and balanced as it is, by means of its various departments, there is still danger, how much more imminent when they are in the hands of one of them, when all did not furnish a competent security for liberty.

And on another branch of the subject, allow me to say, that Mr. Clay said, that in his remarks on the Union of the purse and sword in the hands of the President, he did not allude solely to the seizure of the public money, but to the power which he had claimed and exercised, of saying to one Secretary, "You must go out of office, if you will not do as I bid you," and to another officer, "I dismiss you, unless you consent to be governed and controlled by me."

It still seems to me, continued Mr. Rives, that the Senator's quotation from Henry, is not applicable to the removal of the public deposits; and I understood the Senator's remark to relate to this particular act; that it was violating the constitution by putting in the hands of one man, the power of the purse and the sword, and of the executive officers of the country, in the hands of the whole government, they were much more so in the hands of an individual; and that it was not improperly said, that by the removal of the public deposits, they were so consolidated. I wish to show that Henry alluded to the power of the purse and the sword in the hands of the many; and to designate the object to which his remarks should be applied, submitting for that object, ministerial power, in supposing a collusion by means of the public money, when executive officers receive and disburse it according to law. It is another matter, if the Senator supposes there is danger in relation to the removal of the deposits, that he sort all his arguments on this point come forty years too late, and all that are applied against the power of removal.

There is not one argument brought against the President's going to an officer and saying, "I remove you unless you do so and so"—not one, which was not urged in 1789, against that power of removal. As to the President's abuse of power, I will say that he may not abuse it; but the single responsibility of the President, looked to as controlling the whole executive department, and his responsibility as to the duties of that department, was considered as a security for the liberty and good of the country; and in that light it was regarded by Mr. Madison.

Sir, permit me to advert to another constitutional opinion, expressed by the Senator from Kentucky. He not only asserts that the President has wrested the purse from the hands of Congress, but there is another glaring usurpation, in wresting also from them all power over the executive department. The constitution has devolved on the President the executive department. The Senator has commented on that, and has decided that the constitution devolved upon him no such control of the executive authority; that it is not from the constitution but from law; that in particular cases he has usurped the power of the state, war, treasury and navy departments were given him by law; that so far as the law has given it he has it, but not from the constitution.

Sir, here is a fundamental error, which must be corrected; that the people and ourselves may have a just notion of the constitution. I am not an advocate of executive power, but I am engaged in a discussion on the constitution; and the constitution vests the whole executive power in one person. There were various propositions in the Convention for framing the constitution, one was for an individual executive; another for a plural executive; the plural was rejected, weighed and discussed, and the determination was—that the public liberty and good required a unity of responsibility in one man; therefore they vested the whole executive responsibility in one person; and it was so vested on the principle that there would be the highest security of public liberty, in one chief magistrate. As a consequence of the responsibility of the president, in regard to the executive departments, he has the power of controlling, inspecting and placing substitutes for executive officers. This power of superintendence was so explicitly recognized in the debates of 1789, at the first Congress after the adoption of the constitution, that I refer the Senate to them.

Sir, in what language could Madison, and every interpreter of the Constitution, more plainly express that one Chief Magistrate is responsible for the Executive department, and on the principle, that it was under his control and responsibility, for liberty and the public good? Mr. Ames says, the President has the responsibility, for the great security of the liberty of the American people: I say responsibility, for it implies the power of control in the President, and the framers of the Constitution would not make the President responsible without control. The Congress of 1789, acted on the ground that the responsibility was in the President; and the Constitution necessarily gives him the power of control.

Sir, the Senator alleges that he has made many researches, and his friends have made them for him. I also have made some, though I have not had the benefit of friendly assistance; and I beg leave to present a few extracts from the debates of 1789, Madison—"There is no danger in the choice of Executive officers by the Senate; they may choose on the nomination of the Executive, who constitutionally has a supervision and control over them." Mr. Lawrence—"In the departments, the Executive determines the source of control." &c. &c.—"The Executive power exists with a view to inspect and control the officers." Through the whole debates, it was admitted, by the majority of Congress that the Constitution had given the President the control of Executive officers, and consequently the responsibility was placed, by the Constitution, on his shoulders. Does not

this show that it is derived from the Constitution, and not from the laws?

The Hon. Senator continued. But, sir, it has been suggested that this great question of the power of removal on the part of the President, is a party question, that the Federal party was in favor of the removal, and the Republican party were of the opposite opinion. Sir, there was no such party spirit. With Madison were found many of those who afterwards bore the character of Republicans. But Sir, to show that this question was not connected with these great principles, I call the attention of the Senate to an authority which can be given.

[Mr. Rives here read several extracts from Jefferson's letters; and continued.] Here, sir, is the highest Democratic authority in favor of the power of the President to control the departments. Need I remind an honorable Senator, that during the administration of Washington, no distinction was made between officers? Sir, this is a most important question. It is desirable that the people should understand it, and that they should not be influenced by bold denunciations.

The Hon. Senator from Kentucky, Sir, has said that in all their searches which he has himself made and which have been made for him by others, he has been pursued by the President. Sir, if the Hon. Senator had looked through the debates, I am sure he would have come to a different conclusion. Sir, I understand the gentleman to say that the President has no authority except when the law is resisted by force; and that he (the President) may overcome the resistance by force.

Sir, I understand the gentleman from Kentucky to say, that under the law and constitution, the President has no other authority than to resist any opposition to the laws or the constitution, which may be made by force. This is a power more dangerous to the liberties of the country than any other power that could be given to him; and there is not, under the law or the constitution, any such provision. The Congress only has the power to call out the militia. The President is, indeed, commander in chief of the forces, and this power is given to him by Congress. But there is something peculiar to the language which confers upon the President this authority, in the words, "that he shall see the laws faithfully executed."

Mr. Madison, however, thought that the duty to see the laws faithfully executed was not to be by force, but through the action of the subordinate officers of the government. The power to issue proclamations rests exclusively with the President. I understood the Senator from South Carolina to say, that the President has a right to state in what manner the laws are to be executed. Sir, the President never claimed any other authority. It has been argued, that the public officers, so far from being accountable to the President were accountable only to the country and to the courts of the country. No one has more respect for the institutions of the country than I have, but I was surprised to hear the Senator from Kentucky quote the opinion of the Supreme Court, in reference to the case of Marbury and Benson. There can now be but one opinion, and that is, that ground which was taken by Jefferson at the time. Mr. Adams had retired, and Mr. Jefferson supposed the commissions to be not then consummated, and he prevented the consummation of the commissions. Sir, is not this the plain practical sense of the constitution? Mr. Jefferson said that it was the invariable practice, that a commission though signed and sealed, was not valid until it was delivered. (Here Mr. Rives cited several instances recorded by Mr. Jefferson in favor of that practice.) Such was the republican doctrine of the day, though it was not the decision of the Supreme Court. It decided that because a commission was signed and sealed it was valid, although not delivered. I may now say that the general sense of the country was against it. Mr. Rives then read a letter addressed to Judge Roane by Mr. Jefferson, and cited several other passages from the same works, after which he dwelt at considerable length upon the nature of the tenure of office, and of the various duties assigned to the several officers of the government.

Mr. Rives alluded to the remark of Mr. Clay, that we are in the midst of a revolution. He accorded with him in that opinion, but in a different sense. We are in the midst of a revolution great and salutary. The American system, of which the Senator was the acknowledged champion, was a system of most unequal taxation, and would, if not laid in the dust, undermine all our institutions. This system was already giving way before the power of public opinion. His chief advocate, fearing the action of a new Congress, had made an effort to save it from destruction, by means of the bill of compromise of the last session. Internal improvement, on which the public money had been unconstitutionally squandered, must of course fail for the want of the means to carry it forward. The Bank, the first step in the system of revolution, had been denounced; a power capable of abuse, yet one which had been exercised in the best of times, both here and in England. In England it was now of no use, because other and less unpopular means had been found and resorted to, for the control of legislation. But in the reign of William III., who had acquired his power by a revolution, and who was deemed in a high degree the friend of freedom, the veto power was frequently exercised. After paying a high tribute to the worth and talents of Mr. Madison, and pronouncing him the most virtuous man in the country, he asked how often did he exercise the power of the veto. In the first two years of his Presidency, he had vetoed four bills passed by Congress, and some of them at least on stronger grounds of exception, than those which had been adduced in the case of the vetoes of the present Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Rives deprecated the counter revolution which might and probably would occur, if there should be a turn in the present course of public affairs. He thought it would be dangerous to the stability and character of our institutions, to the purity of elections, and the morals of the community. He thought the public money was now shut up in a strong box, where it could not be used for purposes of corruption. Such a use of it was by this means rendered wholly impracticable.

When Mr. Rives had concluded, on motion of Mr. Preston, the Senate adjourned.

An advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette offers a reward of \$100, for the apprehension of a man calling himself Ashberry, and bearing a 50 and 60 years of age, who stole both a horse and the man riding on him, a few days since, from the neighborhood of Frederickburg. That was certainly a very great larceny for a fellow sixty years old—thus to steal a young horse and half negro follow between twenty-five and thirty.—Richmond Compiler.

Great Fire at Quebec.—The Montreal Gazette of Saturday last states that the Castle of St. Louis, the residence, from the earliest period of Canadian history, of the representatives of the British and French monarchs, had been totally destroyed by fire at Quebec, on the preceding Thursday. The fire commenced at 4 P. M. in the upper part of the Castle, and in a short time nothing remained of that venerable structure, so well known to travellers.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 30, 1834.

Mr. Wright submitted to the Senate resolutions of the State of New York, approving of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the removal of the deposits. Mr. W., in presenting the resolutions, addressed the Senate as follows:

I hold in my hand, Mr. President, and am about to ask leave to present to the Senate, certain proceedings of the Legislature of my State, in which that body expresses its sentiments in regard to the removal (as it is called) of the public moneys from their deposit in the Bank of the United States, made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury; in regard to the recharter of the Bank of the United States; and in regard to the existing pressure upon the money market in some portions of the country, with its views of the character and causes of that pressure, and in which, also, that Legislature expresses its pleasure as to the course which the representatives of the State, upon this floor, shall pursue, when called to act upon these questions.

In presenting, a few days since, the proceedings of limited portions of the people of their respective States upon the same subject, honorable Senators took occasion, no doubt properly, to inform the Senate of the number, character, standing, political as well as personal, of those whose sentiments they laid before us; to tell as well who they were, as who they were not. I beg the indulgence of the Senate, while, following the example set me, I detail some facts in relation to the body whose proceedings it has become my duty to present, tending to show the extent to which the proceedings themselves claim the respectful attention of Congress.

The whole number of members allowed by the Constitution of the State of New York to its Legislature, is one hundred and twenty-eight members of Assembly and thirty-two Senators. The members of Assembly are apportioned to the fifty-five counties of the State according to their respective population, and the whole territory is divided into eight districts for the election of Senators, each district having four, and electing one of the four every year. The proceedings which I am about to present, were passed in the House of Assembly by a vote of one hundred and eighteen for, to nine against, and in the Senate by a vote of twenty-three for, to five against them; thus showing the very unusual occurrence, that of the one hundred and sixty members elected by the people to that Legislature, one hundred and fifty-five were present and acting upon these interesting and important questions.

But, Sir, if this unexampled strength and unanimity of expression be entitled to weight, and it surely must be, while authentic evidence of public opinion is allowed an influence in our deliberations, that weight is greatly enhanced by the peculiar circumstances attending the expression. All these members of the popular branch of that Legislature, and eight of the thirty-two Senators, were elected during the first week in November last, one full month after the change of the deposits, while the vote shows that more than thirteen to one of the members of Assembly voted for, while but one of the eight Senators, elected, voted against the resolutions. Still the strength of this vote, taken as an expression of public opinion, will be much increased by an examination of its territorial distribution.

It is well known here, and throughout the country, that the extreme western district of the State of New York, has been unhappily, but most severely, agitated, in consequence of an outrage, several years since committed, against the liberty, and probably upon the life of a citizen. The effect of this outrage has been, not only the engendering of the most bitter domestic feuds, but the partial establishment of a geographical line of separation in feeling between that and the other sections of the State. It is, however, a source of high gratification to myself to be able to state, as I trust it will be to all liberal minded men to learn, that this unnatural warfare of feeling is most rapidly subsiding; that the deep wounds which have been created by it, in the social relations of that otherwise highly favored section of the State, are healing fast, and that the time is not distant when the evidence of its existence and effects will entirely disappear. In this section of the State, however, not an expression of complaint as to a pecuniary pressure has been heard, and from the best advisers, I believe that, at this moment, its business relations of every description are in a more prosperous and easy condition than they have ever before been.

Yet to the west and northwest must we look for every vote against the resolutions, and to this section alone for eleven out of the fourteen of these votes. The remaining three are, with one exception, Senators not elected at the election of November last, but in previous years, and all are located beyond the reach of the present pressure; in the agricultural, not in the commercial sections.

In these portions of the State embracing our great commercial emporium, (and which I think I may, without arrogance or presumption, style the commercial emporium of the United States,) and the extensive cities of Hudson, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, and Utica, and an almost endless number of incorporated towns, villages and hamlets, all surrounded by a dense, intelligent, and watchful population, amounting together to at least one million eight hundred thousand souls, there was not found a single member of the popular branch of that Legislature absent from his seat, or not with cheerfulness and alacrity recording his name in favor of the resolutions. Of the hundred and twenty-eight members composing this branch of the Legislature, it is worthy of remark, that the city of New York alone elects eleven, and that every representative from that city in either branch of the State Legislature, responds to the resolutions which I now lay before the Senate.

Of the members of this Legislature, personally, it is not my intention to speak. The situation they hold and their public acts are the legitimate evidence of the capacity and respectability of the individuals. It is as the organ, upon this occasion, of this deliberative body, representing as they do two millions of freemen, nearly the one sixth part of the entire population of the Union; a population too, as commercial, may, sir, I may say more commercial, and employing more capital, than any other portion of the country, and collecting and paying into the National Treasury full one-third of its whole revenues, a people having as deep a stake, pecuniary and otherwise, in the prosperity of this country and as firmly and ardently devoted to its welfare as any other equal portion of its citizens; it is as the organ of such a body, representing such a people, that I submit to the Senate this part of their public proceedings—that I ask to place their almost unanimous opinions as to the conduct of the President, of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the United States Bank, upon your files, by the side of similar expressions from the States of Ohio and New Jersey, also by the side of different expressions from portions of the people from Boston and New Bedford, in Massachusetts; of Salisbury in North Carolina; and Newark, in New Jersey, and such other expressions of opinions as we, or as may come before the Senate upon the same subjects; and at this interesting crisis in the affairs of our common country, I respectfully solicit from the Senate that consideration for these proceedings of the Legislature of my State, which a liberal, just, and unprejudiced estimate of the views and feelings of any respectable portion of the citizens of the country may demand, and no more.

Here sir, I might resume my seat, and I should do so with pleasure, were it not that a part of what I have felt to be an imperative duty upon this occasion remains to be performed. In presenting the proceedings of a meeting of a portion of the town of Boston, the honorable Senator from Massachusetts availed himself of the occasion to express his own views as to the existence of a public pressure, of its cause, and of the appropriate mode of relief. He went further, sir, and called upon all, and especially upon those who sustain the administration, upon the floor in relation to the change of the deposits, to give their views as to the future as well as the present posture of the pecuniary affairs of the country. As an individual, and as one considering it one of my highest duties to sustain the administration in this measure, I am ready to respond to the Senator with entire frankness; but in thus accepting his call I must not be understood as for one moment, entertaining the vain impression that opinions and views pronounced by me here, or elsewhere, will acquire any importance because they are my opinions and not those of others. I know well, sir, that my name carries not with it authority anywhere, but I also know that as far as I may entertain and shall express opinions, which are, or which shall be found in accordance with the enlightened public opinion of this country, so far will they be sustained and no further.

Following then, Mr. President, the example which has been set for me, I shall abstain from a discussion of controverted points; so far as that can be done, and enable me to state unequivocally my opinions; and to make my views intelligible.

First, then, as to the fact of an existing pressure upon the money market, I believe that the recent extensive and sudden curtailment, by the Bank of the United States, in the facilities for credit, which had before been lavished upon the community, has caused very considerable embarrassment to those, in our commercial cities, who had extended wide-spread operations, and who had made themselves dependent upon these facilities; but, at the same time, I believe that these inconveniences have been in an important degree, either directly or consequentially, extended to other classes of citizens. I therefore believe further, that the extent of the pressure has been greatly exaggerated, and that the motives for that exaggeration are to be found primarily, in the belief that the present administration may be brought into disfavor with the people, and may be overthrown through the agency of the panic which is attempted to be gotten up; and secondly, in the hope that the same panic, if successfully produced, may subvert the interests of the institution by which it has been and is to be raised.

Secondly, as to the immediate cause of the pressure, I concur fully with the Senator from Massachusetts, that it is an error to attribute to the mere fact of the change of the deposits. The reasons he has assigned for that opinion are sufficient. They might be amplified and enforced, but it is unnecessary upon the present occasion. Past experience, concurring fact, and the nature of the transaction, all combine to demonstrate that such a change as that which necessarily draws after it such a result, as I concur also with the honorable Senator (Mr. Webster) in the position that the change of the deposits, had taken place in the positions which the Bank of the United States, and the State Banks have heretofore occupied, relatively towards each other, and to the fact which has followed that change. These positions, as at present existing, are pronounced by the honorable Senator to be false. That the attitude which the Bank of the United States has chosen to assume towards the Government and the State Banks is a false position I do not cheerfully admit, but that there has been anything in the conduct of either the Government or the State Banks to justify, or even excuse, that attitude, I deny, and hope to have an opportunity to attempt to disprove. From the Government directly no loans could be obtained or were expected, and it was well known that the State Banks which have been selected as the fiscal agents of the Government, had extended their loans many millions, and to the utmost limit authorized by the public deposits in their vaults.

It is neither shown nor pretended that the other State Banks have curtailed their loans, in consequence of the change of the deposits, except when the curtailments by the Bank of the United States and its branches have compelled them to do so. We have, however, record evidence from itself that the Bank of the United States has curtailed its loans, since the first day of August last, and up to the first day of December last, to the enormous amount of \$8,697,000, and all this curtailment has taken place in the entire absence of any revulsion in the trade of any security in the country, or any other peculiar cause of embarrassment existing, or anticipated. We need not then grope in the field of speculation for the cause of the present pressure. It stands before us recorded in letters and figures which cannot lie, and which leave us without excuse for misunderstanding, or for affecting to misunderstand it.

Thirdly, as to the motives for this conduct on the part of the Bank, I have already said, I deny that a justifiable one is to be found either in the conduct of the Government, or of the State Banks, towards it; and I repeat the assertion. Whether or not this curtailment of its business has been rendered necessary on the part of the Bank, in consequence of the mismanagement, I need not inquire, inasmuch as the Bank itself, and all its friends and supporters, here and elsewhere, most strenuously deny that its present condition furnishes any necessity for increased means. I have looked carefully in the instructions originally given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State Banks in relation to the course to be pursued by them towards the Bank of the United States, and I find there nothing to warrant an apprehension that any disposition existed on the part of the Government to injure the Bank, or to embarrass it in the prosecution of its lawful business. I have examined with equal care the instruction, given in regard to the transfer drafts, and the circumstances under which they were to be, and were in fact, used.

And these acts of the government taken in connexion with the large amount of money still left in the Bank, and which, upon a different supposition, would assuredly have been also withdrawn, I hold to furnish undeniable evidence that no disposition was entertained or manifested on the part of the government to wrong this institution. The only design evinced was to exercise a legal right, reserved by the charter, to change the deposits, and to continue an uncompromising, to be sure, but constitutional opposition to the renewal of the charter of the Bank. That for the purpose of legal rights, it has placed the Bank to wreck its vengeance upon the community, I neither allege nor believe. That the State Banks have made the slightest hostile movement against it,

neither is it the motive, nor the slight language, nor the slightest attempt, to prevent a renewal of the people's causes of it. I will now, which the question of the extension of the charter of the Bank, or that we must before be able to deliver, per to allow to the disposition of this measure, as I have assumed the position of the Bank of the United States, and the State Banks, and the Government, and the people, and the community, and the nation, and the world, and the universe, and the whole of creation, and the whole of humanity, and the whole of the human race, and the whole of the human family, and the whole of the human kind, and the whole of the human genus, and the whole of the human species, and the whole of the human order, and the whole of the human system, and the whole of the human universe, and the whole of the human world, and the whole of the human life, and the whole of the human existence, and the whole of the human destiny, and the whole of the human future, and the whole of the human hope, and the whole of the human dream, and the whole of the human vision, and the whole of the human 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neither is nor can be pretended. What, then, is the motive for this rapid curtailment? I have not the slightest doubt, Mr. President, that in the language of the resolutions I hold in my hand, it is to be found, and found only, in an attempt of the Bank, at a time of general prostration, to produce pecuniary distress and alarm, and in exercising its power with a view to a renewal of its charter from the fears of the people. So much for the pressure, and the causes of it.

I will now consider the remedy for the evil which the Senator proposes. Leaving the discussion of every thing constitutional, political, and expedient, the Senator, with his usual tact, and most confidence he tells us that the remedy is not to be found in the restoration of the deposits, but in the recharter of the present bank. Whatever else may be said of this avowal, it must, at least, be admitted, that it does credit to the candor of the Senator. For myself, I thank him, and the country will thank him also. It is time, Mr. President, high time, that things should be called by their right names in relation to the pending controversy; that the veil with which it has hitherto been attempted to disguise the subject, should be torn off, and that the people should know what is the question which is, in fact, occupying the attention of Congress. This being done by the declaration of the Senator, there is reason to hope that we may hereafter be, if we have not heretofore been, aided by contributions of public sentiment, so far as the Senate may think proper to allow, and the House to enter into the discussion. And, sir, I venture the prediction that if the expressions now upon our files, or those which shall hereafter be placed there, as evidences of public sentiment, shall be examined, it will appear that the good sense and ingenuity of the Senator in devising this remedy, has only placed him upon a level with the common opinion of the whole community, as to the real question in dispute: that every paper favoring the views of the opponents of the administration, has and will, expressly or impliedly, recognise the fact that the question before the public is "Bank or no Bank" and that the real issue has that direction, not the disposition of the government deposits. A petition for recharter is a mere matter of form which can at any time be brought forward. A few days, or even a few hours, are sufficient for that object, and we ought not to permit ourselves to doubt that such a petition will be forthcoming, or not, according to the decision of this merely incidental question, now made to assume the place and importance of the real issue.

But, Mr. President, while I highly approve of the open and manly ground taken by the Senator from Massachusetts, I differ with him *in toto* as to the remedy he proposes. There is no inducement which can prevail upon me to vote for the recharter of the Bank of the United States. I would oppose this Bank upon the ground of its flagrant violations of the high trusts confided to it; but my objections are of a deeper and graver character. I go against this Bank, and against any and every bank to be incorporated by Congress, whether to be located at Philadelphia or New York, or any where else within the twenty four independent States which compose this confederacy, upon the broad ground which admits of no compromise, that Congress has not the power, by the constitution, to incorporate such a Bank.

I may be over-zealous, Mr. President, but I do most firmly believe that, in addition to the invaluable services already rendered to his country by the President of the U. States, he is, upon this question, destined still to render his country a greater benefit, by being mainly instrumental in restoring the constitution of the United States to its original position, and in relieving that sacred instrument from those constructive and implied additions under which Congress have claimed the right to place beyond the reach of the people, and without responsibility, a moneyed power, not merely dangerous to the public liberty, but of a character so formidable as to set itself in open array against, and to attempt to overrule the government of the country.

I believe the high destiny is yet in store for that venerable man, of disproportionate the exalted complement long since paid by the great Apostle of Republicanism, "that he had already filled the measure of his country's glory," and that he is yet to accomplish, what neither Thomas Jefferson nor his illustrious successor could accomplish, by adding to the proof which he has so largely contributed to afford, that his country is invincible by arms, the consoling fact that there is, at least, one spot upon earth where written constitutions are rigidly regarded. I know, sir, that this work which the President has undertaken, and upon the success of which he has, with his usual moral courage, staked the hard earned fruits of a glorious life, is full of difficulty. I know well that it will not be the fortune and patriotism of his country to the severest test, but I am happy also to know that he has, in this instance, as heretofore, put himself upon the fortune and patriotism of a people who have never yet failed him, or any man who was himself faithful to his country in the hour of peril.

Of the course which the State which I have the honor to represent here, will take in this great contest, it becomes me, forming so humble a part of its voice in the councils of the nation, and known only by the favors I have received at its hands, to speak with great diffidence. In the resolutions I now lay before the Senate, it has spoken for itself upon the most of the points involved. As to the others, I feel that my knowledge of the character of its people, and of the known sentiments of whole masses of its public men, will justify me in the confident expression of an opinion that the State will sustain the Executive to the utmost in this controversy; and that I may say to those who are, and long have been, desirous to restore the constitution, in this regard, to its true reading; "now is the day and now is the hour" for its accomplishment. At all events, I have the right to say, that I will place myself by the side of the President, to the full extent of the views I have given, and that I desire to stand or fall with my constituents, as they shall determine the result.

I have thus responded, and I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will allow fully, to so much of his appeal. I will go on, sir, and cover the whole ground. He has asked if you will neither recharter the present Bank nor establish a new one, what will you do? As an individual, sir, and speaking for myself only, I say I will sustain the Executive branch of the Government, by all the legal means in my power, in the effort now making to substitute the State Banks as the fiscal agent of the government. I believe they are fully competent to the object. I am wholly unmoved by the alarms which have been sounded, either against their insecurity, or influence, or any other danger to be apprehended from their employment. I hold the steps so far taken in furtherance of this object, well warranted by the constitution and laws of the land, and I believe that the honor and best interests of the country, imperiously require that they should be fully sustained by the people and their representatives here.

That these views are correct, it is not of course

my intention, at this time to attempt to show, in some stage of the debate upon the great subject, I hope to be able, without trespassing upon the superior claims of others, to have that opportunity.

We have been told, and told emphatically, that things cannot remain as they are; that the powers now vested in and exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury, are too broad, and that legislative aid is required. If I have not misunderstood the import of remarks, it has also been told to us that such aid will be withheld. To this, I for the present only answer that, things are now in this respect, precisely as they were before the incorporation of the present bank; that the same powers which the Secretary of the Treasury then had, he has still; that by the change of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, the Executive department of the government has been restored to the control over the places for the safe-keeping of the public moneys, which it had by law before these moneys were deposited with that institution; and that all the laws formerly existing upon the subject, is now in full force and wholly unaltered, the only effect of the provision in the charter of the Bank being to suspend their operation until the Secretary of the Treasury should order and direct that the deposits be made elsewhere than in the vaults of that Bank. I further state, as my opinion of the law, that by the act of the Secretary of the Treasury ordering a change of the deposits, and by that act only, the full power of Congress over the whole subject, has been restored.

If, then, the powers of the Secretary are too broad, as they have now stand, it is the duty of Congress to restrict them; while, if the powers of the Executive branch of the government are not now fully adequate to the making and executing of all needed orders, rules, and regulations, for the safe-keeping and convenient management of the public moneys, it is equally the duty of Congress to legislate further upon the subject. And whether Congress do or do not legislate in either case, it is a matter wholly between its members and their constituents, for which the Secretary of the Treasury is in no way responsible.

But, Mr. President, while I am prepared to give to this effort of the government, to make the State Banks our fiscal agent for the safe-keeping and convenient disbursement of the public moneys, a full support and a fair experiment, any effort, come from what quarter it may, to return to a hard money currency, so far as that can be done by the operations of the Federal government, and consistently with the substantial interests of the country, shall receive from me a cordial and sincere support; and no one would more heartily rejoice than myself, to meet with propositions which would render such an effort in any degree practicable.

Still we are told by the Senator from Massachusetts, that things cannot remain as they are; that unless something, which, according to his views of this subject, would afford relief, be done, the pressure, the distress, and the agitation, will continue. I have already stated the source from which, and from which alone, in my judgment, the present pressure proceeds. I have stated, also, without reserve, the object which is, in my opinion, intended to be accomplished by it. Of the correctness of my conclusions, the Senate and the country must judge. If they are, as I believe them to be, well founded, it is undoubtedly in the power of the Bank to continue the pressure, and consequently the agitation of the public mind, to some extent, as long as it shall think it to be for its interest, and not incompatible with its safety to do so. It is not for me to speak as with a knowledge of its intentions in this respect, and the Senator from Massachusetts disclaims all information upon the point. I can, therefore, only state my opinion; and this, that the Bank has not entered upon this bold measure without the deepest consideration, and that it will not abandon it, the design not being accomplished, but upon the most stern necessity.

Yet, Mr. President, I trust in God that that necessity will soon, very soon, be made manifest, by the attitude which the nation will assume towards this daring and dangerous institution. The glorious American Revolution was but resistance to moneyed power—yes, sir, to the exercise of a moneyed power, without the consent, and beyond the reach, of the people of this country. To this our fathers opposed a stern and uncompromising resistance. Their souls were made to their fears. Distress in their pecuniary affairs were pictured to them in colors to have deterred any but the pure spirit of patriotism and love of liberty which led them forward. Then the pictures were not imaginary but real; the distresses were not fancy but fact. The country was not then strong and rich and prosperous, but weak and poor and disheartened; and still their march was onward. They armed themselves upon the side of their country, and stood by their Government; and when their hard and perilous services were paid in a paper, worth a fortieth or sixtieth part of its nominal value, the representative of the dollar was the dollar to them, for it gave liberty to the people and freed them from the rule of avarice.

And have we, their immediate descendants, so soon forgot their public spirit? Are we to fold our arms and obey the dictates of a moneyed power, not removed from our soil, and wielded by stronger hands, but taking root among us; a power spoken into existence by our breath and dependent upon that breath for life and being? Are our fears, our avarice, our selfish and base passions to be appealed to, and to compel us to re-create this power, when we are told that the circulation of the country is in its hands? That the institutions established by all the independent States of the confederacy are subject to its control, and exist only by its clemency? When we see it setting itself up against the Government, vaunting its power, throwing from its doors our representatives placed at its board, and pronouncing them unskillful, ungentle, and incorrigible? Nay, Mr. President, when they are, upon our tables, in this chamber, its annunciation to the public, classing the President of the United States with counterfeiters and felons, and declaring that as kindred subjects, both should receive like treatment? I say, sir, are we to be driven by our fears to re-charter such an institution, with such evidences of its power, and of its disposition to use that power, laying before us authenticated by the Bank itself? Are we to do this after the question has been referred to the people of the country, fully argued before them, and their decision pronounced against the Bank, and in favor of the President, by a majority such as has never before in this government marked the result of a contest at the ballot boxes?

gentlemen of this time of revolutions in progress. When Congress, then indeed will a revolution have been accomplished;—then will your constitution have been yielded up to fear and favor, and your legislation be the *sic volo, sic jubeo*, of a Bank. But, Mr. President, I do not distress myself with any such forebodings. I know the crisis will be trying, and I know too that the spirit and patriotism of the people will be equal to the trial. As I read the indications of public opinion, I see clearly that the true question is understood by the country, and that it is assuming an attitude towards the Bank which the occasion calls for. Be assured, sir, whatever nice distinctions may be drawn here as to the show of influence, which expressions

of the popular will upon such a subject are entitled to from us, it is possible for that will, to assume a constitutional shape which the Senate cannot misunderstand, and understanding, will not unwisely resist. The country, Mr. President, has approved of the course of the executive, in his attempts to relieve us from the corrupt and corrupting power and influence of a National Bank, and it will sustain him in the experiment now making to substitute the State institutions for such a fiscal agent. I have the fullest confidence in the ultimate and complete success of the trial, but should it not prove satisfactory to the country, it will then be time enough to resort to the conceded powers of Congress, or to ask from the people what, until every other experiment be fairly and fully tried, they will never grant, the power to establish a National Bank.

Mr. Webster replied to Mr. Wright, at considerable length.

Mr. Chambers followed also in reply to the Senator from New York.

Mr. Tallmadge continued the debate for some time, in support of the position and arguments of his colleague.

Mr. Grundy, in order that the Senate might proceed to the special order of the day, moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table, which was carried, ayes 23, noes 22.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1834.

A communication from our old friend, "A PLAIN MAN," is crowded out this morning. It is hoped we shall be able to attend to it on Tuesday.

CONGRESS.—On Thursday, 20th ult. Mr. Wright, Senator from New York, presented the resolutions passed by the legislature of New York, approving the removal of the deposits; on presenting which he delivered his own views at large. Mr. Webster, and other members of the Senate, having given to Mr. Wright's remarks, an official hearing and an importance, which probably they would not have otherwise enjoyed, by treating them as the views and policy of the administration, delivered by the consent of the administration, (though the fact was disavowed by the speaker,) induced us to give them entire in this morning's Whig; intending to give the remainder of the debate in Tuesday's paper.

On Friday, 21st, Mr. Pointexter offered a series of resolutions, instructing the Committee of Finance to inquire minutely into the authority and reasons for, and the effects of the removal of the deposits; and also, into the causes of the present pecuniary embarrassments of the country.

The debates are still going on in both houses, on the deposit question.

In the LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND, the business transacted, up to Monday the 31st inst. was chiefly of a local or private nature, and of but little interest to our readers. The following important communication was referred by the Senate to the consideration of the House of Delegates:

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY, Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1834—9 A. M.

To the Honorable The General Assembly of Maryland.

Gentlemen, The Treasurer considers it his duty to inform you that, since the first of December last, there remained in the treasury \$31,830 28 His receipts have amounted to 35,562 46

Making \$67,392 74 And that his disbursements, (including the payment at the Bank of \$8480 12, on account of the Journal,) have amounted to 67,013 98

Leaving in the treasury, only \$368 76 Which will probably have been paid away before noon to-day.

The treasury proper will then have been exhausted, & in the absence of other means, can be sustained only by using the cash to the credit of the school funds and sinking funds, which now amounts to \$20,201 99.

This he has been forced to do in the recess of the General Assembly, on several occasions before, and particularly in October last, when with great anxiety for the result, he was obliged very nearly to exhaust the two, there being but \$1400 of them left on the second of November, when the pressure ceased.

It is of course to be understood that, on using such means, the treasurer has taken care not to interrupt the accumulation of the sinking funds, or the payments on account of the school funds.

The recurrence of the necessity, and for the first time so early in the year, admonishes him that they may not safely rely on them any longer to sustain him through the fiscal year; and as the laws of the state do not sanction such a resort in any circumstances, and certainly should not do so with a prospect of interrupting the operation of the funds, he would hold himself inexcusable if he omitted frankly to apprise you of this state of the treasury, and of the danger he foresees to the credit of the state, without some certain addition to its resources before the close of the present session.

He has the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE MACKUBIN,

Treas. W. S. Md.

Which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, chairman of the committee on ways and means, submitted the following resolution, which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be, and he hereby is authorized to sell and transfer upon such terms as he may deem advantageous, the reserved right of the state to invest on shares in the capital stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, and to apply the avails of such sale to the common uses of the Treasury.

FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Editor.—The Inspector of Weights and Measures will shortly be called on to perform the duty of examining and adjusting the Weights and Measures of the county. I wish to ask him, not so much for my own gratification as for the benefit of the public, whether he intends to examine those of the Millers? This duty has been omitted for several years past; and, as I am informed, on account of the Inspector not being compensated for performing it. If this, really, be the case, the public should know it, that the proper corrective may be applied. A reply is respectfully asked.

A FARMER. Talbot county, Feb. 8, 1834.

From the American Sentinel. EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED Washington, Jan. 28th, 1834.

Gentlemen.—The tedious and prolix discussion concerning the removal of the government deposits is still continued—would that it were indeed still!

This day in the senate, Mr. Forsyth concluded his speech in vindication of the conduct of the executive, and the advocacy of the reasons assigned by the Secretary for the removal. The address was eloquent, fervid and forcible, without being bombastic, imperious or discourteous. It was well sustained throughout; and the attention of a numerous auditory of both sexes, and the best grade, was arrested by the happily varied enunciation of the orator. He seemed to feel what he spoke; and to speak what he thought; and to deliver it not from the vain desire of a triumph, but from the necessity of vindicating truth and asserting propriety.

His doctrines seem to differ from those broached lately by Webster, only that they vindicate the proceedings of the executive against the bank, from its mis-administration. A national bank he considers necessary to the welfare of the country, to procure and preserve a safe and sound currency. A charter differently modified from that of the present bank would meet his views; but the present bank, he seems disinclined to charter.

Mr. Forsyth was heard throughout Monday and to-day with almost breathless attention. Few seemed to listen more attentively, or to be better pleased, than the Vice President; "he on his accents hung with rapture and delight." Even the peripatetic disposition of Mr. CLAY seemed removed; Mr. CALHOUN leaned on his left elbow; and assumed the position (so remarkable in Lord Chancellor Brougham) of shielding one cheek with his hand and placing the little finger on his nose. The venerable Senator WYATT turned round completely that his enjoyment might be more complete; and POINTDEXTER made a similar convulsion. I saw but four vacant seats (one of which was that of Mr. RIVES from Virginia) and saw no inattentive listener on the floor nor in the galleries. Many a smile of pleasing triumph was excited in the fair portion of the auditory—all fair and favored.

In the other house, Mr. HUNTINGDON of Connecticut concluded a longwinded argument, ingeniously plausible in its texture and tendency; but it wanted pertinency and solidity. It was wholly calculated for Mr. CLAY's, not for Mr. McDUFFIE's resolution—to disprove the power of the president over the deposits. I shall not burden you with any remarks to elucidate its insufficiency, although I could with ease do so; but so many are still anxious to speak, and so many have spoken, on this subject in both houses, that few have desire even if ability to discuss it beyond the precincts of the capital.

Mr. SCRAGG has the floor of the senate to follow Mr. FORSYTH, and Mr. ARCHER that of the house to follow Mr. HUNTINGDON. I had hoped, ere this, to have heard Mr. ADAMS of Massachusetts speak. But his younger companions seem anxious to be delivered of their impregnable wariness. Less of discussion and quicker action would agree better with all parties and persons not in Congress. Talk is cheap; but not in this instance to the people.

You would have grinned heartily a gloomy smile to have seen the state of the house when Mr. HUNTINGDON proceeded in his address: for from his disagreeable delivery.

He with his tongue whole armies routed. Many of his arguments possessed much ingenuity and plausibility to persuade, if not convince, yet were they lost on a reluctant auditory, who could not relish what they did not understand or could not well hear. Most of the members consequently listened to the senate chamber—where they heard words of sweeter and of softer tone.

I learn that to-morrow (Wednesday) the previous question will again be moved; and if not carried, (which is not likely) the advocates of the administration will endeavor to be contented with the shortest arguments possible for vindicating their votes—a consummation devoutly to be wished!

One bank, but I fear not the bank in Philadelphia, will be the result of the present movement.

No definite conclusion concerning nominations as Minister, or Secretary of the Treasury; nor perhaps will there be any till after this debate.

A Curious Circumstance.—A person having the appearance of a Sailor was arraigned on Tuesday in the Special Sessions upon a charge of stealing a couple of hogs. The evidence of the larceny being pretty conclusive and the fact appearing that the same individual had previously been tried in the same court for similar offenses, the Court were induced to order that the delinquent, who passed by the name of Charles Williams, should be confined in the Penitentiary for the term of four calendar months, "to be put upon Blackwell's Island and made to get out stone." Upon arriving at the Penitentiary, arrangements were made as is customary to substitute the prison dress for the one which the convict wore, when Jack Tar, to the surprise of all parties, was discovered to be a woman. She stated that she is 26 years of age, was born in Boston, but brought up in Providence, from which place she went several voyages to sea, sometimes as a cook and at other times as a sailor, and was recently discharged from one of our national vessels, on board of which she faithfully served out a term of years, but she being ignorant of having been discovered or suspected. The keeper of the prison was induced, under the circumstances, to disregard so much of the sentence as related to the convict being put on Blackwell's Island and made to get out stone; instead of which, he directed that she should be habited as the rest of her sex, and put at the labor usually required of them in that institution.—N. Y. Cour. and Enq.

Mr. Kneeland, lately convicted for publishing an obscene and blasphemous libel, received his sentence on Saturday morning. He was ordered to be imprisoned in the common jail for three months, and to recognize in the sum of \$500, with sufficient surety in like sum to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for two years.

The Boston Transcript states—Before passing sentence, Judge Thatcher observed, that he justly verdict of the jury and that he would have made a disavowal of Atheism. He had hoped, too, that he would have placed on the records of the Court, an assurance that the further publication of the Boston Investigator would cease, so that the Court might have been justified in passing the mildest sentence which was in its discretion, considering the years and former situation of the defendant. It was for him, however, to exercise his own judgment in the matter. The judge had understood it was his intention to enter an appeal, and he was happy that the case would be revised in the Supreme Court, and that any error in this trial might be corrected. "But what, sir," this addressing himself to the prisoner, "are the judgments of these human tribunals, compared with that which you and I must soon encounter?"

Mr. Kneeland, in a respectful and mild manner, expressed his thanks to the Court, for the favor and liberality extended to him in the course of the trial, and said that in justice to himself and his friends—in justice to the interests of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, and in justice to the people of this great national republic, he appealed from the sentence. He then gave bonds in the penal sum of \$400, with two sureties, Daniel Draper and Thomas J. Vinton, to prosecute his appeal.

Steamboat Telegraph.—We have been informed by a respectable gentleman that the steamboat Telegraph, while on her passage up, about 80 miles above Natchez, was run into by the steamer Orleans, and sunk immediately. Our informant further adds, that the crew of the Orleans cut through the hurricane deck into the cabin, and that they discovered the body of a man floating, and that there were also a number of deck passengers on board, nearly all of whom, together with the cabin passengers, were drowned.—St. Fran. Phenix.

Skating Extraordinary!—The Schenectady Cabinet announces the arrival of a Mr. Mills, from Buffalo, by the Erie Canal, on Skates! The journey was performed in four days. Mr. Mills has travelled on foot, from the Rocky Mountains since October.

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening, in this county, by the Rev. Mr. SCRIN, the Rev. LEVI STOKES, to Miss ANN G. NICHOLSON, of this county. On Thursday evening, Mr. THOMAS GRACE to Miss EMILY STANFIELD, both of this town. On Wednesday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Griffin, WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., to Mrs. ELIZABETH RILEY, all of Caroline county.

DIED. On Saturday, 1st inst. at his residence near Queenstown, Captain GREENBURY GRIFFIN, aged 64 years.

In this county, on Monday, Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKAY, relict of the late James Mackay. In this town on Wednesday night, THOMAS ROBINSON, Jr.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for articles purchased at the vendue of the personal estate of the Rev. L. Warfield, or to the said estate, are hereby notified that I shall attend at Easton on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th inst. when prompt payment will be expected. And I wish it expressly understood, all notes or accounts unsettled on those days, will be left in the hands of Mr. William Barnett, for collection according to law. W. H. EMORY. 31

Feb. 8, 1834. To be drawn February 11th, 1834, THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 3.

GRAND SCHEME. 1 prize of \$20,000 10 prizes of \$500 1 5,000 10 200 1 3,000 10 100 1 2,000 24 150 1 1,336 56 100 1 1,000 56 50 Tickets \$4.50—Shares in proportion.

Also, THE VIRGINIA LOTTERY, Class No. 4, draws February 15th, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 prize of \$20,000 75 prizes of \$500 1 5,000 85 200 1 2,000 128 50 1 1,500 128 40 1 1,210 128 30 Tickets \$4.50, shares in proportion. At the Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md. Feb 8

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdell now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers' Ferry," the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighty acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out houses, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given. S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

Feb 1

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 18th February next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation property of the late James Denton, deceased, lying on Choptank River, near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring fishery. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner, and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of the late George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of the sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest thereon, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before), to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claiming under them. JOHN BOON, Trustee.

LAMB, MANUFACTURER OF BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS, No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well known by the constant care taken to render every Stock a perfect article to suit the form of the neck. Gentlemen will find constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best quality and newest fashion, at a reduction of 33 per cent. He would particularly recommend his new and beautiful article the Cravat Stock, also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed. Merchants visiting this city will always find a large assortment, which he will sell by the dozen cheaper than they can be procured in any section of the United States. Fur and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new article)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress, made to measure at two hours notice. Old Stocks covered. dec 31

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of

FREDERICK F. NINDE, Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture,

at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal.

Jan 18 [Gowit]

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

United States Mail Stages.

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet.

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening.

The MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet.

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Returning, leave Broad Creek

DEER CREEK Young Ladies' Academy.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to state, that the young ladies, in general, are well advanced in their studies, and that the accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CHEVY, who superintends the academy, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, the pupils will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial female education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Bull Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trumble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS: Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter, \$20 00
tuition, 5 00
French extra, 5 00
Drawing extra, 5 00
Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.

JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself ROBERT JARRIS; says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Hubbard, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2-1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto woman who calls herself ELIZABETH TAGLE; says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harman, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder, and another on her left shoulder, also, a small scar on her right breast. Had on, when committed, a calico dress, small red shawl, black navorino bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City and County Jail.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Harford County, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOARDLEY, aged about twenty years, says he was born free, in Anne Arundel County, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, and stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pantaloons, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

PRESTON MCCOMBS, Sheriff of Harford County.

Eston Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber. dec 28 3w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

November Term, in the year 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandall and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandall, wife of John Crandall, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern-Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.

R. F. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESSTON.

True copy, Jacob Lockerman, Clk.

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline County. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately. RD. CHAMBERS, Secretary to the Board of Trustees. December 24, 1833.

FALL SUPPLY. SAMUEL MACKAY.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant assortment of

FRESH AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES.

China, Glass, and Queens-ware,

which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINKERS' MORGAN, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

may 29

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to send the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and magnificent subscription which has so largely increased its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made to our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi-Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "a Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented in affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and a very liberal remuneration for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question. \$1 per session.
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore

May 14

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself CLYDE WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark checked round about, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpaulin hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail.

nov 8—1 3w

A COOK WANTED.

A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor. dec. 17 w

For Sale, Cheap,

A SECOND HAND HORSE FOUR

WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best

materials, and in a good substantial manner.

It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

nov 12

FOR RENT,

(possession immediately.)

That commodious Dwelling House

and garden on Dover Street, opposite

the Dwellings of Thomas J. Bullitt and

John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises

will be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE House and Lot near the Point,

where Captain Samuel Thomas resided.

For terms apply to

SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent

for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;

And familiar Class Book of Astronomy,

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating

the Scenery of the Heavens, and the

largest of the kind ever published in this

country.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,

would cover a square surface of more than

ten feet. This work, as now published, contains

a greater mass of interesting matter, connected

with the study of the heavens, than any

other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observations,

embracing the latest improvements in the

science, were derived directly from the

French and English Observatories expressly

for this Class book, and are not contained in

any other. It is now being generally used in

the principal Seminaries of New England, and

is recommended to schools in general, by

members of the Board of Examination of Yale

College, as "a work more needed, and which,

it is believed, will be more useful, than any

other introduced into our Institutions of Learning

for a number of years."

Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and

Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,

and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel,

Albany.—Desilver, Jan. and Thomas; Marshall,

Clark, & Co., and Geo. Latimer & Co., Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James

Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

dec 3

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality, and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Straps, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Twosers, Flutes, Harmoniums, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Balls, Pins, Clock Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Box, Spring Lances, Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Snuffing Bottles, Jew Sharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favors he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old

Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work

or goods.

63-Those persons having accounts that have

been standing over six months will please call

and settle them, as money is at this time very

much wanted in my business. J. B.

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of the State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK,

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay

street, Baltimore.

dec 3 6mo

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

will remain his old stands, the

ensuing season, in Easton and

Centerville.

dec. 14, 1833. U

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 26th of December last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ALSEY DORSEY, about 22 years of age, five feet 2 inches high; has a scar on the left side of her neck. Her clothing when committed was a striped lincey frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Edw. H. Taney, of Washington County. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sh'ff.

Jan 18 4w

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, July 2

A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

ANDREW OEHLER.

Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. 3w

THE ATHENIAN.

AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper, devoted to

The fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General

Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays,

Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery,

Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and

Literary Intelligence, &c.

Besides a department of light reading particular

attention will be paid to that under the

head of "Reviews," in which all new works,

whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be

critically noticed. The present paper will be

superceded by "The Athenian," on the termination

of the present year, and each subscriber will

be furnished with a copy, which will not

only contain a much greater quantity, but also

a far greater variety of useful and important

matter, and every exertion will be used to sustain

the full character of the prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements,

the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the publication complete

in every department, arrangements have been

made for an acquisition of valuable assistance;

and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a

series of engravings, illustrative of celebrated

structures or distinguished individuals, will

periodically accompany the work.

The ATHENIAN being unincumbered in its

utility, will be equally devoted to every

section of the Union, and will comprehend every

subject which may be worthy of observation or

productive of interest.

Aware that the offer of rewards to literary

aspirants has elicited some highly creditable

specimens of American literature, which it will

be the particular aim of the Athenian to en-

courage, premiums for a variety of such articles

are suitable for its columns will be offered

early in January. As the amount must depend

greatly on the patronage received, and as the

publishers are desirous of exercising a degree

of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement

for competition of a higher order, they

cannot but hope that the public generally will

second their endeavors to generate and foster

native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with

semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this

work, the publishers will issue it in two vol-

umes, each containing twenty-six weekly num-

bers, and comprising 316 pages; thus, the Ath-

enian will present, within the year, eight hun-

dered and thirty-two pages of well selected

and original reading, upon every subject likely to

interest the public. This it will be readily ad-

mitted, gives to the publication a claim which

no other weekly quarto in the United States

can advance, as they contain but half its intended

number of pages, and generally charge double

the amount of its subscription.

Of the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous

to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but, safer

to judge by practice than profession. It may,

however, not be unnecessary to say that it will

be, in every sense, worthy of preservation; and

will make two handsome volumes annually,

with each of which an accurate and copious in-

dex will be furnished

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 33.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1834.

WHOLE No. 3010.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sidue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are **THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM**,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted **THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR**, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by
JOHN J. HARROD,
BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-
TESTANT CHURCH.

	per doz.	Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep.	\$3 25	37 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep.	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco.	5 00	62 1/2
Do. do. do. calf, gilt.	6 00	75
Do. do. do. do. super extra.	8 00	1 00
Do. do. do. morocco do.	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf.	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. morocco, do.	5 00	69 1/2
strap gilt.	10 00	1 25
Shins on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes.	14 00	1 50
Mosheim, Quete and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 vo- lumes 8vo.	42 00	4 50
Brown's Philosophy of the Hu- man Mind.	48 00	5 00
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored.	3 50	37 1/2
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools.	5 50	62 1/2
Introduction to the above reader.	2 50	25
Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	36 00	3 75
Dr. Jennings' History of the Contrivance in the Metho- dist Church, on the subject of representation to the govern- ment of said Church.	48 00	4 50
Baxter's call to the Unconver- ted.	9 00	1 00
Pollock's Course of Time, plain.	4 50	50
Do. do. do. gilt.	5 50	50
Mason on Self Knowledge.	2 50	31 1/2
Weston's Moral Philosophy.	2 50	31 1/2
Life of Mrs. Fitch.	4 50	50
Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, 1 vol.	9 00	75
Jennings and Laidley.	12 00	1 25
Pollock's Bible, plain.	15 00	1 50
Do. Testaments, gilt extra.	9 50	1 10
Clarke's Scripture Promises.	2 50	31 1/2
Watts on the Mind.	4 50	62 1/2
Western Lyre, an excellent se- lection of Church Music, a- dapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes.	7 00	75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to pre- achers and people.	\$10 per 100	18 1/2
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers.	\$12 per 100	18 1/2
Priddy's Connexion of Sa- cred and Profane History.	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper.	3 00	37 1/2
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical His- tory, now publishing in superi- or style, in 40 with 16 ele- gant engravings, bound.	\$7 50	
Ditto, in calf, gilt.	9 00	
Do. morocco or calf, su- perly gilt on back, sides & edges.	9 00	12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered.	15 00	
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns.	37 1/2	
Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded with- out delay.		

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, their fall supply of

GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general as-
sortment.

Among which are a great variety of
**SLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSI-
NETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH
MELINGES.**

**CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style)
BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses,
MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS,
CASHMERE & VELENCE do.**

**WOOLLEN & COTTON
HOSIERY.**

—ALSO—
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c.**

All of which are offered on the most reasona-
ble terms.

Easton, Oct. 15

Twelve and a half cents reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Au-
gust last a white boy by the name of JO-
SEPH PRICE, bound to me as an appren-
tice to the farming business, aged about six-
teen years. The above reward will be given
to any person who will return the said boy to
the subscriber, residing near Denton, Caroline
county, Md.; but no thanks.

JONATHAN EVITT.

Jan 18

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug
Store of **SAMUEL W. SPENCER.**

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, &c.**

Among which are:

Dr. Scudder's Eye
Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Corneine,
Piperine, Oil Cubebs
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
De-aercolized Laudu-
num,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
and **GLASS,** of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12
by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of **FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS,** put up by the Shakers of Massachu-
setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That
the chief and classical department of this aca-
demy is now open for the reception of pupils.
The vacancy in this department, caused by the
resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the
appointment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is
highly recommended to the Trustees, and is
considered to be well qualified for the station,
which he now occupies.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.
Jan 21, 1834. (G) Sw

For Annapolis Cambridge and
Easton,

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday
morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the
lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M.
for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven)
and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore
on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving
Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven
and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
Passage to or from Easton or Cam-
bridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. BROOKT,

Easton, Md. will leave Baltimore
on Monday morning, the 9th inst. at 8 o'clock
returning will leave Easton at 8 o'clock
on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and
Back Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in
Baltimore at 4 P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.
apr 30

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at
his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.
Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins'
Poems
Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Priddy's Connexion of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted
Saints' Rest
Gracia Majora
Gracia Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Smarta's Cicero
Caesar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Rudiman's do
Titi Livii
Molayre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Pelle Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States

Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do
Olney's do
Wandrecht's French Grammar
Nagel's French Dictionary
Viri Roma
Kirckham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jes. Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Pockett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
der, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

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the subscriber, residing near Denton, Caroline
county, Md.; but no thanks.

JONATHAN EVITT.

Jan 18

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by
Mr. Thomas H. Baysard, offers at private
sale that valuable

**MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S
MILL.**

The stream is never failing; her corn stones
and wheat burrs are new and of the best
quality; and the mill is in complete running order.
The improvements are a two story dwell-
ing, kitchen, meat house, corn house,
carriage house and stable. The farm
is about four miles from the mill, nearly on
the road leading to Hall's Roads, contain-
ing about 450 acres, one half of which is well
timbered; the land is of good
quality and susceptible of rapid im-
provement.

The mill and seven eighths of the
above farm can be purchased on a credit of
five or six years, by the purchaser paying one
fifth cash. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber, who may be found at the mill
or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Persons preferring to contract with Mr.
Baysard, will find him at his residence, Wood-
lawn, 8 miles from Denton.

nov 12 (G) J. G. E.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR, HAT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER.

Has removed his shop to the stand recently
occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET,
near the Market house, and between the stores
of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas
Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the
liberal patronage he has received since he has
carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received,
he assures his friends and the public, that his
best exertions to please, will continue to be ex-
ercised. His cutting is regulated by the latest
fashions from the cities, received periodically;
and his work is done in neat and substantial
a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth-
ing, can have them scoured, and put in or-
der, as to be little inferior in appearance to new
in this branch of business, the subscriber hopes
he will be able to render perfect satisfaction,
having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose
work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4 G 3t

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now offering the best as-
sortment of **BOOTS & SHOES**, that he
has ever had. His friends and the public are
requested to call and see him. He is de-
termined to sell at the most reduced prices
for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm
leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

april 9

LINEN & WOOLLEN

WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, con-
tinues to manufacture out of the best materi-
als; of which he keeps on hand a constant sup-
ply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels,
which he warrants to be made in a workman-
like manner—and which he disposes of on mo-
derate terms. He also repairs old wheels,
chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits
from a generous public a share of its patron-
age.

The Public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FLETCHER.
Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833.

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to
his friends and the public generally, for
the liberal encouragement received for the
last ten years in his line of business, would in-
form them that he has removed to No. 49, Cen-
tre Market space a few doors below his former
stand, and hopes by a due attention to busi-
ness to merit a continuance of public patron-
age. He has on hand and intends keeping,
as usual, a good assortment of **BOOTS &
SHOES**, both fine and coarse, of his own man-
ufacture, together with a good selection of the
Eastern make.

LIKEWISE:
Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of
which he will dispose of at the lowest prices,
for cash.

N. B.—The Eastern Whig, Centreville
Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and
Belle Air Republican, will publish the above
advertisement to the amount of \$4 and for-
ward their accounts to this office, or to J. B.
George.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of
Rose & Spencer are requested to make im-
mediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who
is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 25, 1833. if

A CARD.

TO publishers of Newspapers and Period-
icals in the United States and the British
Provinces. The publishers of the New Eng-
land Weekly Review are desirous of making
up a complete list of all the Newspapers and
Periodicals published in the United States
and the British Provinces, with the name
of their publishers and the places where
published; they, therefore, request all publish-
ers to insert this card, and also send them
two copies of their respective publications, that
they may not fail of receiving one, in order to
render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review,
Hartford, Connecticut.
oct 28

MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT

24th day of January, A. D. 1834.

On application of Philip Francis Thomas,
administrator with the will annexed of Wil-
liam Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, dec'd.

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by
law to creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the
same to be published once in each week for the
space of three successive weeks, in two of the
newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceedings
of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I
have hereunto set my hand, and the
seal of my office affixed, this 24th
day of January, in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-

four.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county, in Maryland, Letters of administration
with the will annexed, on the estate of William
Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased;
all persons having claims against the said de-
ceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the proper vouchers thereof to
the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth
day of July next, or they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this twenty-fifth
day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and
thirty-four.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, adm'r.
with the will annexed of
William Perry Kerr, dec'd.

Jan 25 3w

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSEPH M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that
he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md.; known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Kerr, Esq. This house is situated in the most
pleasant and beautiful part of the town, with-
in a few paces of the Court House; and a mar-
ket cannot be found (to say the least) equal, if not
superior, to any of a like population in this State.
He is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has advantages this tavern never be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-
ing heretofore attached to the property.
All the property is about to go through a
thorough repair, and will be ready to receive
private families, parties or individuals
in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the
best of Liquors, and his Table shall be fur-
nished in season with such as the market will af-
ford. He has provided attentive Waiters and
Waitresses, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-
gers, when they can be conveyed to any part
of the adjacent country at almost a moment's
warning. Regular conveyances can be had
from Easton to the principal cities—a four
horse stage runs three times a week to Phila-
delphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so
that passengers cannot fail to find an advan-
tage in passing this way. Boarders will be
accommodated on liberal terms, by the day,
week, month or year—he solicits the old
customers of the house and the public generally,
to call and see him.

oct 1

G. H. BURRELL

RESPECTFULLY informs those gentle-
men who may be desirous of entering up-
on, or resuming the studies of the French lan-
guage, that he is forming an Evening Class,
which will meet at the Eastern Female Sem-
inary, the first week in February.

Jan 25 3t

MORE NEW FALL GOODS

WILLSON & TAYLOR

Have again returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and have just opened a great vari-
ety of very

HANDSOME GOODS,

which added to their former supplies ren-
ders their assortment very extensive and com-
plete.

Consisting in part as follows:
Clothes, Cassimeres, Cassinette, Valencia, Silk
and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize,
Rosa and Point Blankets, 3 4
6 4 English Melinos, new style
Calicoes, Gingham, 4-4 and 8-4
black, white and Scarlet Merino
Shawls, handsome Thibet and
Valencia Shawls, Lustrings
Gros de Swiss and Gros de
Naples Silk a very
elaborate assortment;
Woollen and Cot-
ton Hosiery,
&c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
**Groceries, Liquors, Wines and
Teas, Hardware and Cut-
lery, China, Glass &
Queensware &c.**

all of which will be disposed of on the most
reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for
Furniture, Linens and Kersey. Their friends
and the public generally are invited to give
them an early call.

dec 21

AN ACTIVE BLACK GIRL,

12 or 14 years of age, either slave or free, will
be taken in a respectable family in town. For
one that can be well recommended liberal wa-
ges would be allowed.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCI- TY.

At the seventh annual meeting of this insti-
tution, held on the 20th and 21st instant, the
following, among other proceedings, took place:

GERMERT SMITH, Esq. of New York, ad-
dressed the Society, and concluded his remarks
by offering the following resolution, which was
unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this society do forthwith pro-
ceed to ask for a subscription of 50,000 dollars
to its funds, payable in five equal annual instal-
ments; and that this subscription shall be obli-
gatory on those who make it, provided the
Board of Managers shall, within sixty days,
announce to the public that the amount is sub-
scribed by responsible persons.

Subscriptions were taken under Mr. GER-
MERT SMITH's resolution, and the following
persons subscribed the amounts affixed to their
respective names:

Gerrit Smith, of N. Y. \$5,000
Elliott Gresson, of Penn. 1,000
Mathias Bruce, of N. Y. 500
Richard H. Henderson, of Va. 500
Inman Horner, of Va. 100
Seth Terry, of Conn. 100
John T. Norton, of N. Y. 500
Benjamin F. Butler, of Washington, D. C. 250
D. C. 500

Mrs. Lee, of Washington, D. C. 100
J. B. Bigham, of Penn. 100
M. St. C. Clarke, of Washington, D. C. 250
Chief Justice Marshall, 500
E. Jenkins, of N. Y. 50
R. S. Finley, of N. Y. 50
Leonard Bacon, of Conn. 50
Z. C. Lee, of Washington, D. C. 100
Walter Lowrie, of Washington, D. C. 500
R. K. Gurley, of Washington, D. C. 100

\$9,370
On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was unani-
mously

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be
presented to Gerrit Smith, Esq. for his very
liberal subscription made this evening, and to
the other subscribers, under his resolution.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New York, moved the
following resolutions:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the
managers of this Society to possess themselves
of the fullest and most accurate information on
the following subjects, and to embody the same
in their next annual report:

1st. What number of persons have emigrated
to the Colony in each year since the Colony
was founded. How many of them belonged
to the class of free people of color. How many
of them were manumitted for the purpose of
their emigration to the Colony; and how many
of

comfortable. The Temperance Societies invite our co-operation. They say, come, go with us, and we will do you good. What might not a Dryman's Temperance Society do for us and our children? It would save our health, our time, our property, our morals, our peace and happiness in life and death. The present is a favorable moment for action. Public sentiment is extensively favoring the cause of temperance. More than a million and a half of our countrymen have joined with them as a drink. Much of the hardest labour of the community is performed without them. More than 700 vessels sail on the ocean with none, except in the medicine chest. The work of reform is easy. We have only to say, we need no Ardent Spirit, and the work is done. Who will enlist for the safety of himself, his family, and his country? Who?

DEBATE IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1834.

On New York Resolutions.

Mr. Webster rose, and expressed a wish to say a few words. The observations of a gentleman from New York he considered as full of the most portentous import. He considered the declarations which had been made this morning, as conveying the settled purpose of the Administration, on the great question which now agitates the public mind.

Mr. Wright rose to explain that he had given his opinions, as an individual, and that he had no authority to express the views of the Administration.

Mr. Webster said he perfectly well understood all the gentleman's disclaimers and denials. But it was from the station of the gentleman, and from his relations, that he had adopted the conclusion, that every word spoken by the gentleman had been well considered, and the subject of deliberation with himself and others.

Here then was an announcement, to the whole country, in which two things were plainly set forth. 1st, that the present system—if system it was to be called—or state of things, was to remain unaltered, that is, that the public money was to remain under the present disposition of the Treasury, and the whole of the fiscal agency of the Banks selected by the Secretary. That was the point. The gentleman had submitted it to the Senate, his explanation, and had declared his determination to support the Administration in carrying it through; and the gentleman would not have adopted the explanation without knowing the sentiments of the Administration concerning it. There was no plan for the reference of the whole matter to Congress. There seemed to be no intention to adopt any system under the prescription of law. The effect of a legal provision would be to place the public deposits beyond the power of daily change, according to the caprice of an Executive officer, by directing and fixing the place where they should remain. But it was now announced that an experiment was to be tried, and nothing further was to be done until the failure of that experiment.

There was another thing which he had learned, because it was the gentleman's opinion, and he had the means of enforcing his opinion, and with whom he had conferred, and with whom he acted, have the means to enforce their opinions, that they intend to direct against the Bank the faults which are now every where ascribed to the Government. It was to be ascribed here, and made the topic of declaration every where, that, notwithstanding the removal of the deposits, if the Bank had not acted badly, there would have been no pressure on the country. The object was to divert the complaint from the Government, and to fix it upon the Bank. He saw the intention with great pain, and he felt himself urged to make out two remarks.

The gentleman had said that new honors were to be given by the President, from the act which he was about to accomplish. That he was to bring back legislation to its original limits, and that Congress had no power to create a National Bank. He would not stop to inquire whether Congress could not charter a bank in this little district, which should operate every where throughout the Union. Not the constitutional power to create a Bank? On what did this power rest? It was merely a power, which was granted and exercised for the purpose of carrying its other powers into effect. A fiscal agent was necessary for the purposes of the Government, and Congress, under the general authority conferred upon it, could create that fiscal agent in a bank. This the gentleman had denied, and had said that it was not consistent for Congress to create a fiscal agent for itself, but that it might employ, as fiscal agents, institutions not created by itself, but by others, and which were without the control of Congress.

It was admitted that the fiscal agent was necessary, and that Congress had the power to employ it, but Congress could not create it, but must take such agents as were already created. He did not know where the gentleman could find his authority for placing the public moneys in the state banks. But, if there were no state banks, as the gentleman admitted the necessity of a bank, the gentleman could not hold such discordant opinions as to assert that Congress should, in that case, create a bank. For himself, he confessed he was not able to see the distinction between creating a bank for the use of the government, and taking institutions which were already created. To make and to use, to make and to hire, could create no differences, except that every consideration of propriety, and expediency, and convenience would require that Congress should make a bank which would suit its own purposes and answer its own ends, and not use other banks which were not created with any such views, and over which it could exercise no control.

On two or three other points he wished to say a word. The gentleman differed from him as to the degree of pressure on the country. He had admitted, that in some parts, there was some pressure. In large cities, he admitted, there might be some, but that every where else the pressure was limited, would soon be over, and was greatly exaggerated. This was all matter of opinion. It was capable of no proof or disproof. The avenues of knowledge were open to all. He could only say that he differed from the gentleman on this point. For the last few weeks, as he had inferred from the letters he daily received, the pressure had been gradually increasing, and he saw no chance of its diminution, if no measures of relief were adopted by the government.

But the gentleman had ascribed motives. A political crime, it seems, had been committed. The gentleman was mistaken. It was not to bring the Administration into disfavor, that the removal of the deposits was thus strongly censured. The gentleman must have been aware that, notwithstanding the great vote by which the New York resolutions were carried, there were many and as ardent friends of the President, as were to be found any where, who exceedingly regretted the measure. On this floor there had been, for many weeks, as interesting a debate on this subject as had been heard, among all who had supported the Administration, a single Senator may be approved the removal of the deposits. He had only heard

the gentleman from Georgia approach that point, and he did not contend that it was a wise act. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Rives) not now in his seat, had not advocated the wisdom of the measure. He had not met with twenty individuals, out of Congress, who expressed an approval of it—not among the many thousands whose opinions he had heard; twenty who would say that it was a wise course; but he had heard individuals of ample means declare, that they would rather have made great sacrifices themselves, than that the deposits should have been removed.

But it was charged that the motive of these movements on account of the pressure on the country, was to bring the President into disfavor. This was a great mistake. Every body was not a politician. The mind of every man in the country was not occupied about subverting one Administration, and setting up another. The gentleman had done great injustice to the people. He himself knew that great injustice was thus done to the memorialists from Boston, some of whom were very ardent friends of the President, and who could have been influenced by no such motive as was attributed to them.

But, in reference to the conduct of the Bank, he thought he heard yesterday something from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, indicative of the intention to direct the hostility of the country against the Bank, on account of the public distress. It was the duty of the government to have foreseen the consequences of the removal of the deposits; and gentlemen had no right to say that the institution had called against the government, and thus brought on itself the great risk which must result from bringing the whole hostility of the government on its property and character. The government had placed itself in an extraordinary position to the country. The law provided a protection for the credit and currency of the country; but we had seen the executive government breaking down the national currency. We had seen the institution assailed, which, by law, was provided to supply the revenue. Was not that a new course? Did the recollection of the gentleman furnish any such instance? What institution could stand against such hostility? The Bank of England could not have stood against it a single hour.

The Bank of France would have perished at the first hostile breath of the Administration. But the Bank of the U. States had well sustained credit under every disadvantage, and had ample means to sustain it to the end. What had the Bank done? The gentleman from New York, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, had alleged that it was not because of the removal of the deposits, that there was any pressure in the country. It was charged by the latter, that the Bank had begun to curtail its discounts before the removal of the deposits, and at a time when it was only expected that they would be removed. Did not the Bank, by taking this course, prove that it foresaw correctly what was to take place? and because it adopted a course of preparation, in order to break the blow which was about to fall upon it, this was to be also added to the catalogue of its offences. The Bank, it seemed, had curtailed the amount of nine millions. Had she, indeed? And was it not merely that amount of deposits which the government had withdrawn? The Bank, then, had exactly curtailed so much as the government had drawn away from it. No other Bank in the world could have gone on with so small a curtailment. While public confidence was diminishing all around the Bank, it only curtailed just as much as it had lost by the act of the government. The Bank would have been justified, even without the withdrawal of the deposits, in curtailing its discounts gradually, and continuing to do so to the end of its charter. The government had refused to recharter it—its term of existence was rapidly shortening; one of the last acts it could perform was its collections, and the process of collection might have continued. It would have, therefore, been its duty to begin its curtailments.

He hoped that he had not been misunderstood in his remarks the other morning. The gentleman from New York had represented him as saying; that it was not the removal of the deposits which had caused the public distress. What he had said was, that, if the government had required twice nine millions for its service, the withdrawal of that amount from the Bank, without any interruption of the good understanding between the government and the Bank, would not have caused this pressure. Every thing turned on the circumstances under which the withdrawal was made. If public confidence was not shaken, all was well; but, if it was—all was difficulty and distress. Again, a word on the subject of motives. It was said by the gentleman from New York, that government had no design against the Bank; that it only desired to withdraw the public deposits. Yet, in the very paper submitted to Congress by the Executive Department, the Bank is described as unconstitutional—as having broken its charter—violated its obligations, and that its very existence was dangerous to the country!

Was not all this calculated to injure the character of the Bank? The Bank had its foreign connections, and was much engaged in the business of foreign exchanges; and what would be thought at Paris and London, when they saw all these allegations made by the government against a Bank, in which they had always reposed the highest confidence? Did not this injure its reputation? Did it not compel it to take a defensive attitude? The gentleman from New York had talked about the power in the country to put down the Bank; and about doing as our fathers did in the time of the Revolution; and had called on the People to rise and put down this money power, as our ancestors had put down the oppressive rule of Great Britain. All this was well enough calculated to produce the effect which was intended abroad; but it was very wide of the true question; that the gentleman pursued the experiment, which they devised, of collecting the public revenue by the State Banks, the more perfectly would they be satisfied that it could not succeed. The gentleman had suffered himself to be led away by false analogies. He said, that, when this Bank expired, there would be the same laws as existed when the old Bank expired. Now, would it not be the inference of every wise man, that there would also be the same inconveniences as there were then? He then drew a picture of the condition of things when the old Bank in 1791, which expired in 1811. The war came on the next year. The State Banks all then stopped specie payments; and before the war had continued twelve months, there was a proposition for a U. States Bank; and this proposal was renewed year after year. Who supported this proposition? The very individuals who had opposed the former Bank, and who now desired to have such an institution. They took the Bank. The cessation of the war did not do away with the necessity for its continuance. It has been verified, by experience, that the Bank is as necessary in time of peace as in war, and, perhaps, more necessary, for the purpose of facilitating the commercial operations of the country. It had now been alleged that we are to be left in the same condition, as to laws, as when the old Bank expired, and, of course, that we are to be subjected

to the same inconveniences. For the convenience of the government and of the country, there must be some Bank, and he should wish to hear the views of the Administration on this point. It was not so wicked to this Bank as not to be willing to hear any other plan which human ingenuity might devise, if any other feasible scheme could be devised.

The Bank currency had heretofore been circulated every where; it met the wants of every one; it was convenient and safe. It was impossible for Congress to enact a certain law on the paper of the State Banks. They might say that these Banks were entitled to credit, and that they could not legislate them into the opinion of the public. These must take their own course. It could never happen that the New York notes would be at par value in Louisiana, or that the notes of the Louisiana Banks would be at par in New York. The law had now constituted a uniform medium of value every where; and he would say that there was not to be found in the whole world another institution like the Bank of the U. States. There was no instance of a Bank, whose paper had spread over so wide a surface of country, and was every where of such equal value. How could it be that a number of State Banks, reaching over 2000 miles of country, subject to be controlled only by State Legislatures and State tribunals, without the possibility of any general concert of action, could be maintained as an adequate substitute for such a Bank? It could not be. Hence, in the doctrines which had been advanced today, only new distress and danger, and new incurable and more danger to property than the country had experienced for many years; because it was in vain to talk about the occupations of industry unless property was made secure, or of the value of labor unless its recompense was safe. But an opportunity would occur for resuming this subject heretofore.

A word or two on another subject. It had been said by him, on a former day, that the question did not necessarily draw after it the question of rechartering the U. States Bank. It left that question for future adjustment. But the present question involved high political considerations, which he was not now about to discuss. If the question of the removal of the deposits were not now taken into view, gentlemen would be bound to vote on the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, as to the power which had been claimed and extended. The question then was not as to the Bank. But he would repeat, that, however, gentlemen might flatter themselves if it should not be felt that the deposits were to be restored, nothing would so tranquilize the country into quietness and repose. The question was before the country; all agreed that it must be settled by the country. He regretted that topics were mixed up with the question which could prevent it from being submitted to the calm judgment of the people. Yet he had entire faith in public sentiment. Events were occurring daily, which would make the people think for themselves.

The industrious, the enterprising, would see the danger which surrounded them, and would awake. Then he should be satisfied. If the majority of the people should then say there was no necessity for a continuance of this kind of universal currency, he would acquiesce in the judgment, because he could do no other than acquiesce. But if the gentleman from New York was right in his reading of the prophecies, and public opinion should settle down that way, and it should be determined here that the public money and the public currency were to be placed at the disposal of twenty-four State sovereigns, entrusted with absolute power over the whole subject, this he would say, one, and not a powerless one, of the bonds of the Union was dissolved.

Mr. Webster concluded with a reference to the condition of the country, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which the States were anxious to rid themselves of the difficulty and responsibility which attached to them, in consequence of their power over the currency; and stated that the adoption of the constitution was desired for the purpose of getting rid of a state of things so justly described by one of the fathers of the constitution, as an unnatural condition of the country—when the debtor was relentlessly pursuing his creditor, and threatening him with the ruin of payment.

Mr. Chambers said he believed the announcement now made by the senator from New York, (Mr. Wright), would be heard by the American people with a feeling of dismay and despondency, which would be excited by the intelligence that a famine or a pestilence was coming upon the land. The senator from New York, who had frankly come up to the question, and he had boldly and fully disclosed the desperate purpose of pursuing what, in his (Mr. C's) opinion, was the mad scheme of the administration in relation to the attack on the Bank and the currency of the country. In the picture given for public exhibition by the Senator from New York the community would discover quite enough to prostrate all their fond hopes that their rulers would devise some measure of relief. But frightful as it would be to a disappointed and suffering people, it contained one figure which did not belong to it, and the abstraction of which must make its aspect still more hideous. The Senator from New York has stated, that "the selected State Banks have discounted with liberality." Sir, the Senate has no warrant for holding forth such a palliation to the broken spirits and dejected apprehensions of an oppressed people. If they repose on the prospect presented to them, they will find it delusive and deceptive. Let us look to the fact. In the report of Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, we shall find how vain will be the expectation of such relief.

Mr. C. said the book formed by this report was too large to have allowed its perusal in the occasional moments which other occupations left him for such a purpose. He had, however, looked at the proceedings of the Union Bank, which had been selected in Baltimore, to conduct the fiscal operations of the government in its own state.

By reference to the statements furnished from that Bank, it appeared that, on the 13th of Oct. last,

The discounts were	\$2,479,320 60
The public deposits then being	240,979 53
On the 4th of November last,	
the discounts were	2,481,579 96
And the deposits	307,561 17
On the 2d of December, the discounts were	2,515,412 45
The deposits	538,044 86
It will thus appear that, in the interval between the two first periods, the deposits had increased by the sum of	\$66,887 64
And the discounts were increased by 2,049 36	
At the interval between the second and third periods, the deposits increased	230,483 20
While the discounts increased only	\$3,882 49
And in the interval between the first and last periods, the deposits had increased	207,065 38
And the discounts only	64,118 16
During this period the line of private deposits did not materially vary, and consequently could not influence the subject.	
If, then, this be the mode in which the league Bank distribute the fund, which the U. States Bank and its branches have been compelled to	

call in, for the purpose of paying the Government, or rather for the purpose of loaning by the government to the State Banks, how can it be expected that relief is to be afforded? Sir, it is notorious that relief has not been afforded; the pecuniary pressure every where proclaims the contrary. In the nature of things it can but be so. Look to the operation of the measure as stated in this very report. The intelligent officer at the head of the Union Bank, tells you in effect it must be so. Of his willingness to sustain the administration in this measure, he has given full proof, by gratuitously presenting himself in the character of its advocate in the public journals of the day, and of his sagacity and acuteness, on these subjects, no man doubts who knows him. Yet, sir, he gives testimony on the subject in the following language, taken from a letter addressed to the Secretary on the 22d of October:

"I think it cannot be doubted that, as long as the Branch Bank continues to curtail its discounts, that a pressure for money will be felt here; nor that in the proportion that we extend our discounts to relieve this pressure, that we shall fall in debt to that bank, for which she will draw upon us for coin."

Sir, the Bank must "curtail its discounts" for the ensuing two years, if its affairs are to be wound up; and during all that time the State Banks, the pet Banks, are to be restrained from extending their discounts, for the very good reason that it exposes them to danger and loss. Mr. C. said, he regretted that the statements had not come down to a later period than December. He hoped his friend, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, would call for them; and be ventured to predict that they would confirm the fact, now found to exist in the Union Bank, and probably to a larger degree. No, sir, no, sir, there is no escape through that avenue. Penury and ruin, for four years unmitigated and hopeless, was determined by the Administration to be the bitter portion of the suffering, supplicating community. Whether the cup would then be drained, or whether a still more wretched state of existence awaited us thereafter, he should not now attempt to show.

Mr. President, there is one class of idolatry in the creed of which it is taught, that honor, and glory, and fame, are secured by self-motivation; and the misguided victim voluntarily prostrates himself before the idolatry of his wooden god. We have heard it said, in our day, that it was "honor enough" for one man to have served in a distinguished office under the great Chief, who is now the Lord of the ascendant. Whether his devoted worshippers are willing to obey this new belief, and present their fortunes and their hopes, a voluntary sacrifice, to be ruined and crushed by the intended movement of their political Juggernaut, time alone will disclose. The humble individual who addresses you, worships at no such shrine, and certainly will not be numbered amongst the deluded victims of such a heresy: he is ambitious of no such martyrdom, and means to live no such death.

(Mr. Tallmadge, of New-York, here made some observations, the report of which is necessarily deferred.)

Mr. Grundy said that he was averse to proceeding in this way on a subject of such vital importance. No gentleman had said that he was against referring the subject to the Committee of Finance, as suggested by the Honorable Senator from Massachusetts; he (Mr. G.) therefore, would prefer taking up the subject in a more tangible and substantial way at some other time, in order that they might come to a vote on it. He then moved that the subject should lie on the table, and that the Senate proceed to the orders of the day.

The motion was agreed to—Yeas 23, Nays 22.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1834.

Mr. Webster moved to make up the proceedings and resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York in relation to the Bank of the United States, and the removal of the public deposits, submitted yesterday by Mr. Wright; which motion having been carried.

Mr. Webster said, he would beg the attention of the Senate for a few minutes, whilst he made some observations. It was not to be denied that the financial affairs of the country had come, at last, to such a state, that every man could see plainly the question that was presented for the decision of Congress. We had unquestionably before us now the views of the Executive as to the nature and extent of the evils alleged to exist, and its notions as to the proper remedy for such evils. That remedy was short. It was simply the system of administration adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, that whenever he should think proper to remove the public moneys from the Bank of the United States, he should stand, as the sole policy and system of the country, upon the authority of the Executive alone. As he (Mr. W.) understood the grave, significant, import of the remarks yesterday of the gentleman from New York, and, as he perceived, they were evidently understood by the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter,) who alluded to them on presenting his resolutions, he (Mr. W.) would take the earliest opportunity to state his opinions on this subject, and it was, that the evils, under which the country was at this time suffering, could not bring relief, and would not be acquiesced in. He thought the country would not acquiesce, and that, from no motive of hostility to the government, from no disposition to make the removal of the public money turn upon political events, or other political events turn upon the currency; but simply because, in his judgment, the system was radically defective, totally insufficient, carrying with it little confidence of the public, and no more than it carries by means of the name that recommends it.

The honorable member from New York (Mr. Tallmadge) does not admit the propriety, or force, of my remark, respecting the constitutional power of Congress to establish a bank. I will repeat it, sir, for the sake of avoiding misapprehensions. What I said was, that since the Secretary, and all who agree with the Secretary, admit the necessity of the agency of some Bank, to carry on the affairs of government, I was at a loss to see where they could find power to use a state bank, and yet find no power to create a bank of the United States. The gentleman's perception may be sharp enough to see the distinction between these two cases, but it is too minute for my grasp. It is not said, in terms, in the constitution, that Congress may create a bank; nor is it said, in terms, that Congress may use a bank created by a state. How, then does it get authority to do either? No otherwise, certainly, than that it possesses power to pass all laws necessary and proper for carrying its enumerated powers into effect.

If a law were now brought before us for confirming the arrangement of the Secretary & adopting twenty state banks into the service of the United States, as fiscal agents of the government, where would the honorable gentleman find authority for passing such a law? No where but in that clause of the constitution which authorizes Congress to pass all laws necessary and proper for carrying its granted powers into effect. If such a law were before us, and the honorable member preferred to vote for it, he would be obliged to prove, that the agency of a bank is a thing both necessary and proper for carrying on the government. If he

could not make this out, the law would be unconstitutional. We see the Secretary admits the necessity of this bank agency; the gentleman himself admits it, may contend for it. A bank agency is his main reliance. All the hopes expressed by himself or his colleague, of being able to get on with the present state of things, rest on the expected efficiency of a bank agency.

A bank, then, or some bank, being admitted to be both necessary and proper for carrying on the government, and the Secretary proposing, on that very ground and no other, to employ the state bank, how does he make out a distinction, between passing a law for using a necessary agent, already created, and a law for creating a similar agent, to be used, when created, for the same purpose? If there be any distinction, as it seems to me, it is rather in favor of creating a bank, by the authority of Congress, with such powers, and no others, as the service expected from it requires, answerable to Congress, and always under the control of Congress, than employing as our agents, banks created by other governments, for other purpose, and over which this government has no control.

But, sir, whichever power is exercised, both spring from the same source; and the powers to establish a bank, on the ground that its agency is necessary and proper for the ends and uses of government, is at least as plainly constitutional as the power to adopt banks, for the same uses and objects, which are already made by other governments. Indeed, the legal act is, in both cases, the same. When Congress makes a bank, it creates an agency; when it adopts a state bank, it creates an agency. If there be power for one, therefore, there is power for the other.

The honorable member, sir, quoted me as having said, that I regarded the bank as one of the greatest bonds of the union of the states. That is not exactly what I said. What I did say, was, that the constitutional power, vested in Congress, over the legal currency of the country, was one of its very highest powers; and that the exercise of this high power was one of the strongest bonds of the union of the states. And this, I say still. Sir, the gentleman did not go to the constitution. He did not tell us how he understands it, or how he proposes to execute the great trust which it devolves on Congress, in respect to the circulating medium. I can only say, sir, how I understand it.

The Constitution declares, that Congress shall have power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." And it also declares that "no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Congress, then, and Congress only, can coin money, and regulate the value thereof. Now, sir, I take it to be a truth, which has grown into an admitted maxim with all the best writers, and the best informed public men, that those whose duty it is to protect the community against the evils of a debased coin, are bound also to protect it against still greater evils of excessive issues of paper.

If the public require protection, says Mr. Ricardo, against bad money, which might be imposed on them by an undue mixture of alloy, how much more necessary is such protection, when paper money forms almost the whole of the circulating medium of the country.

It is not to be doubted, sir, that the constitution intended that Congress should exercise a regulating power—a power both necessary and salutary—over that which should constitute the actual money of the country, whether that money were coin, or the representative of coin. So it has always been understood by Mr. Madison considered it as such in his measures.

Upon this ground, sir, of the subject, it is obvious that there is only wanting to the full prosperity of the government, the restoration of a uniform medium of exchange. The public good, that I possess, I act, sir, in opposition to nobody. I desire rather to follow the Administration, in a proper remedy for present distress, than to lead it astray, as I fear, at the beginning; and I have said so, until the declaration of yesterday made it certain, that there is no further measure to be proposed. The expectation is, that the country will get on under the present state of things. Being myself entirely of a different opinion, and looking for no effectual relief until some other measure is adopted, I shall nevertheless be most happy to be disappointed. But if I shall not be mistaken—if the pressure shall continue—and if the indications of general public sentiment shall point in that direction, I shall feel it my duty, let consequences be what they may, to propose a law for altering and continuing the charter of the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. WRIGHT then rose and said that it was not his intention to do an act of injustice to the floor; but merely to say that a few of the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts required a reply from him. He then stated that he had not intended to make any observation in reference to the charter of the United States Bank, nor should he continue the argument on that subject. He would say one word more. His colleague was not in his place, being so unwell as to be obliged to keep his room. On another occasion, he should desire to make some reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, so far as they were personal to himself. He would now move to lay the subject on the table.

The motion was agreed to; and the motion to refer the resolutions was laid on the table.

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Eastern Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Lowrey's Store. Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

Persons desirous to be the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

dec 31

N. G. SINGLETON,
WILL open school on MONDAY the 8th of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.
Jan 25

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace in and for Queen Anne's county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGGERS. He was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dinggers is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS SUDLER, Shf.
dec 7 2m of Queen Anne's county.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE, or MARIA MATTHEWS, says she was born free and raised by her mother on the Reisterstown road, near the Pennsylvania line—said mulatto woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on her right breast, caused by a burn; large full eyes. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, dark cotton handkerchief on her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and old shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto woman, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th day of December, 1833, by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN KELLY, and says he belongs to Mrs. Martha Brown, in Queen Anne's County, near Queenstown. Said negro is about 20 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by a King's Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a cut. Had on when committed, an old blue cloth coat and pants, old black silk vest and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

A RUNAWAY.—Was committed to the Jail of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM DORSEY, but now says his name is BILL GETTYS. He says he is about 35 years of age; he is about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, (also says he was born free in the state of Pennsylvania), has a speck in the right eye, a small scar on the upper lip, a large scar on the right wrist, and three fingers of the right hand drawn up, occasioned he says by a burn; and there appears to be two teeth wanting in front, one above and the other below. He has a very down look when spoken to, and a very flat nose. Had on when committed, an old black coat, and a pair of old black pantaloons; also a pair of striped cotton pantaloons, a strawed vest, a pair of old shoes, and an old hat.
The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
PRESTON McCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford County.

93-The Baltimore American, Eastern Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.
Jan. 2d, 1834. Jy 11

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 30th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
24th day of January, A. D. 1834.
On application of Samuel H. Benny, Administrator of William Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, at Easton, this 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of William Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.
SAMUEL H. BENNY, Adm'r. of William Benny, deceased.
Jan 25 Sw

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Joshua Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD SMITH, and says he belongs to Thomas B. Crawford, of Prince George's County, near Upper Marlboro. The said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has several small scars on his forehead and a scar on his left wrist, caused by a reep hook. Had on when committed, gray casinet roundabout, gray cloth pantaloons, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur hat, yarn stockings, and coarse lace boots.
The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

REMOVAL.
JOHN REMPER, TAYLOR, INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularity the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. cow3t

MARYLAND
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
14th day of January, A. D. 1834.
ON application of Peter Johnson, adm'r. of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, at Easton, this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty four.
Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty fifth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.
PETER JOHNSON, Adm'r. of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter.)
Jy 15 Sw

\$20 REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the estate of Shadrach Liden, late of Caroline county, deceased, in March last, a NEGRO MAN, called HENRY SATTERRFIELD, or sometimes Henry Fountain. I think he had a scar on his forehead. His clothing is not recollected; his complexion is rather black; he has followed the farming business, and is supposed to be about 40 years of age. Any person who will arrest and secure said negro in Denton jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the state; if taken in the State of Maryland, ten dollars.
EDWARD W. LIDEN, Administrator of Shadrach Liden, dec'd.
Jan. 11 Sw

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
THOMAS H. JENKINS
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public
A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS, viz:
Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino's, Turkey three and four fold Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.
Black and Checkered Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.
MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.
Black Italian Lustrings, and Gro de Soire.
A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.
VELVETS.
Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of brown, do. do.
FURS! FURS! FURS!!!
The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beautiful lot of
FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS.
They can be sold on reasonable terms.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.
A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.
QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.
NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.
SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF
CHINA WARE.
Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.
T. H. J. grateful for past favours from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will be hoped to be an inducement for the liberal continuation of their patronage.—Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.
Easton, Dec. 24.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, & C.
Lately received and for sale by the subscribers.
Buckwheat Flour, Sperin, Mould & Dip Candles, Fine and coarse Salt, Salt Petre, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Family Flour, Cast Sperm Oil, Best Sperm Oil.
Old Wines, Liquors, &c. &c.
W. H. & P. GROOMER.
Nov. 26—cow4t

SAMUEL OZMON,
CABINET MAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Niede's Bakery.
He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.
The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.
Easton, July 2

A CARD.
A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been falsely represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
oct 9

A CARD.
The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
ANDREW OEHLER.
Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. Sw

THE ATHENIAN.
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper, devoted to
The Arts, the Drama, News, and General Miscellany, embracing Original Essays, Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery, Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c.
Besides a department of light reading particular attention will be paid to that under the head of "Reviews," in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The present paper will be superseded by "The Athenian," on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber will be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater quantity, but also a far greater variety of useful and important matter, and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.
In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an acquisition of valuable assistance; and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of engravings, illustrative of celebrated structures or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.
The ATHENIAN being unencumbered in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.
Aware that the offer of rewards to literary aspirants has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature, which it will be the particular aim of the Athenian to encourage, premiums for a variety of such articles as are suitable for its columns will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement for competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.
With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work, the publishers will issue it in two volumes, each containing twenty-two weekly numbers, and comprising 316 pages; thus, the Athenian will present, within the year, eight hundred and thirty-two pages of well selected and original reading, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This it will be readily admitted, gives to the publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and generally charge double the amount of its subscription. Of the quality of its subjects it need be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but safer to judge by practice than profession. It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will be, in every sense, worthy of preservation; and will make two handsome volumes annually, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.
Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the Athenian in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in these cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information of works progressing through the press; and also the earliest receipt of such new works as those journals may communicate. It is the determination of the publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins from its office, that those papers at a distance which shall notice the alterations proposed for this paper, and insert the present advertisement in full, shall possess the immediate advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged the aid of some of the first literary characters of the day, thus making ample provision for the full success of the undertaking as far as depends on their exertions. Historical, dramatic, biographical, and poetic contributions will be diligently and promptly attended to, and are respectfully solicited. Book-sellers and publishers of literary works, music, and prints, will find "The Athenian" a very convenient medium for their advertisements, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to this object, and on the most liberal terms; and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their books should send them in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid, and addressed to
BLACKWOOD & CO.
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.
TERMS, &c.
The ATHENIAN will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched in the quarto form, and offered at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

NOTICE.
MARYLAND ECLIPSE
will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.
dec. 14, 1833. U

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th of December last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ELSEY DORSEY, about 22 years of age, five feet 2 inches high; has a scar on the left side of her neck. Her clothing when committed was a striped linsy frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Ethelbert Taney, of Washington county. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
RICHARD R. WATERS, Sh'ff.
Jan 18 4w

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a bout 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of the State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK.
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality; Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Carders, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Two-soon Flutes, Harmoniums, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Snelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.
93-Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.
BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And Familiar Class Book of Astronomy, Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, than any other School book extant.
A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class Book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.; and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Ros Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jan. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]
dec 5

A COOK WANTED.
A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.
dec 17 w

For Sale, Cheap,
A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.
nov 12

FOR RENT.
(Possession immediately.)
That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR.
THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to
SAM'L H. BENNY, agent
Son Miss Thomas.
dec 31

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself CLYDUS WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark checkered roundabout, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpauling hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.
nov 8—1 Sw

WOOL.
LYMAN REED & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore
May 14

Congressional Globe.
In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and magnificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with press-types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.
The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.
In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a "Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a special and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made, and the resolutions adopted, under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.
We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented in affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during a session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a full abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

FALL SUPPLY.
SAMUEL MACKEY,
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant
ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching seasons
consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES.
China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.
N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.
CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINKERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.
may 29

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.
RD. CHAMBERS.
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833. w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY,
November Term, in the year 1833.
ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandall and Thomas B. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandall, wife of John Crandall, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas B. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern-Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.
The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.
R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.
True copy,
Test Jacob Lockerman, Clk.

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, and stammers a little when speaking. He has when committed, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
PRESTON McCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford county.
Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.
dec 28 Sw

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kerman, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself ELIZABETH TANGLE, says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Herman, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn; also a small scar on her right wrist. She has when committed, a calico frock, small red and black nervous bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.
The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself ROBERT HARRIS, says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue casimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31 Sw

DEER CREEK
Young Ladies' Academy.
The Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of the majority of the Trustees, who had great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not, elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unsolicited production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Fencing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CHENEY, who superintends the seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial Female education.
The Academy is situated five miles north of Bell Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.
TERMS:
Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter, \$20 00
Tuition French extra 5
Drawing extra 5
Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.
JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.

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NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.
dec. 14, 1833. 4f

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th of December last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ALSEY DORSEY, about 22 years of age, five feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her neck. Her clothing when committed was a striped linen frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Edithson of Washington county. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
RICHARD R. WATERS, Sh. E.
Jan 18 4w

CASH!

I wish to purchase a number of likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits. They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in the city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.
dec 9 6mo*

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Hooks, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tricewares, Flutes, Harmonicas, Parliament and Buff Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewellery, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favors he has received from his customers and the public, and assures them, that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.
N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.
60-Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.
J. B.

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS; and familiar Class Book of Astronomy. Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country. The Plates of the Atlas, of spread out, would cover a square surface, more than ten feet square. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.
A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "a work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York; O. Steel, Albany; Desilver, Jun. and Thomas, New Bedford; Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia; and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]
dec 3

A COOK WANTED.

A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.
dec. 17

For Sale, Cheap,

A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Harrison & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.
Nov 15

FOR RENT,

(possession immediately.) That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to
SAML. H. BENNY, agent
for Miss Thomas.
dec 31

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 30 of February, in the SABRATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.
Jan 25

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace in and for Queen Ann's county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingo is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored man is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS SUDLER, Sh. E.
dec. 7 2m
of Queen Ann's county.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE, or MARIA MATTHEWS, says she was born free and raised by her mother on the Reisterstown road, near the Pennsylvania line—said mulatto woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on her right breast, caused by a burn; large full eyes. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, dark cotton handkerchief on her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and old shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto woman, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th day of December, 1833, by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN KELLY, and says he belongs to Mr. Martha Brown, in Queen Anne's County, near Queenstown. Said negro is about 20 years old, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a canister ball when committed an old blue cloth coat and pants, old black silk vest, black stock, old black hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

A RUNAWAY.—Was committed to the Jail of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM DORSEY, but now says his name is BILL GETTYS. He says he is about 35 years of age; he is about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, (also says he was born free in the state of Pennsylvania,) has a speck in the right eye, a small scar on the upper lip, a large scar on the right wrist, and three fingers of the right hand drawn up, occasioned he says by a burn; and there appears to be two teeth wanting in front, one above and the other below. He has a very down look when spoken to, and a very flat nose. Had on when committed an old black coat, and a pair of old black pants; also a pair of striped cotton pants, and a swansdown vest, a pair of old shoes, and an old fur hat.
The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
PRESTON MCCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford County.
60-The Baltimore American, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.
Jan. 2d, 1834. Jy 11

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th of February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

THE STEAM BOAT
GOV. WOLCOTT,
Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Choptank—returning will leave Choptank at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
apr 30

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton,
THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst, leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.
N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, 25.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15

SAMUEL OZMON,

CABINET MAKER.
ESPECIALLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nijde's Bakery.
He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.
The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Collins with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.
Easton, July 2

A CARD.
WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
oct 9

A CARD.
The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
ANDREW OEHLER.
Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. 3w

THE ATHENIAN, AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper, devoted to
The fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays, Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery, Biography, Rules of Logic, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c.
Besides a department of light reading particular attention will be paid to the under the head of "Reviews," in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The present paper will be succeeded by "The Athenian," on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber will be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater quantity, but also a far greater variety of useful and important matter, and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.
In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an acquisition of valuable assistance; and as soon as the patronage will warrant a series of engravings, illustrative of celebrated structures or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.
The ATHENIAN being unincumbered in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.
Aware that the offer of rewards to literary aspirants has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature, which it will be the particular aim of the Athenian to encourage, premiums for a variety of such articles are suitable for its columns will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement for competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.
With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work, the publishers will issue it in two volumes, each containing twenty-six weekly numbers, and comprising 316 pages; thus, the Athenian will present, within the year, eight hundred and thirty-two pages of well selected and original reading, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This it will be readily admitted, gives to the publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and generally charge double the amount of its subscription. Of the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant to read, but to judge by practice than profession. It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will be, in every sense, worthy of preservation; and will make two handsome volumes annually, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.
Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the Athenian in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in these cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information of works progressing through, as well as of those already issued from the press; and also the earliest receipt of such news as those journals may communicate. It is the determination of the publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins from its office, that those papers at a distance which shall notice the alterations proposed for this paper, and insert the present advertisement in full, shall possess the immediate advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged the aid of some of the first literary characters of the day, thus making ample provision for the full success of the undertaking as far as depends on their exertions. Historical, dramatic, biographical, and poetic contributions will be diligently and promptly attended to, and are respectfully solicited. Book-sellers and publishers of literary works, music, and prints, will find "The Athenian" a very convenient medium for their advertisements, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to this object, and on the most liberal terms; and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their books should send in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid, and addressed to
BLACKWOOD & CO.
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.
TERMS, &c.
The ATHENIAN will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched in the quarto form, and afforded at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.
Nov 26—cow4t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Joshua Trimble, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD SMITH, and says he belongs to Thomas B. Crawford, of Prince George's County, near Upper Marlboro. The said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has several small scars on his forehead and a scar on his left wrist, caused by a reap hook. Had on when committed, gray calico roundabout, gray cloth pants, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur hat, yarn stockings, and coarse lace boots. The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

REMOVAL.
JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR, INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions, and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. cow3t

MARYLAND
Caroline County Orphans' Court.
11th day of January, A. D. 1834.
ON application of Peter Johnson, adm'r. of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have here to set my hand, and the seal of my office, this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty four.
Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty fifth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.
PETER JOHNSON, Adm'r of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter.)
Jy 18 3w

\$20 REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the estate of Shadrach Liden, late of Caroline county, deceased, a NEGRO MAN, called HENRY SATTERFIELD, or sometimes Henry Fountain. I think he had a scar on his forehead. His clothing is not recollected; his complexion is rather black; he has followed the farming business, and is supposed to be about 40 years of age. Any person who will arrest and secure said negro in Denton jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the state; if taken in the State of Maryland, ten dollars.
EDWARD W. LIDEN, Administrator of Shadrach Liden, dec'd.
Jan. 11 3w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
THOMAS H. JENKINS
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public
A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS, VIZ:
Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colors of English Merino's, Turkey three and four fold Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.
Black and Chocolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.
MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.
Black Italian Lustrings, and Gro de Soire
A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.
VELVETS.
Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of Fur, do. do.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
The ladies are particularly requested to call and select from a beautiful lot of
FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS.
They can be sold on reasonable terms.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.
A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.
QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.
NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.
SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF
CHINA WARE.
Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.
P. H. J. gratifies his past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will, he hopes be an inducement for the liberal continuation of their patronage.—Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.
Easton, Dec. 21.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, & C.
Lately received and for sale by the subscribers.
Buckwheat Flour, Candles, Mould & Dip
Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and coarse Salt, Salt Peter, Currants, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Family Flour, Powder and Shot.
Best Spiced Oil.
CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article, and a choice assortment of
Old Wines, Liquors, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOME.
Nov 26—cow4t

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKAY, INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant
ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching seasons
consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
China, Glass, and Queens-ware,
which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.
N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.
may 29

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself CLYDE WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered roundabout, white drilling pants, buff vest, coarse shoes and tarpauling hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.
nov 8—1 3w

WOOL.
LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. } Baltimore
May 14
Congressional Globe.
In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and we trust, by regular care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.
The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.
In addition to the Daily and Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "a Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speaker themselves, to prepare the sketches.
We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented in affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we therefore, ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them, to volunteer their exertions to favor our object—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.
THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi-Weekly Globe, 5
Weekly Globe, 25 50 "
For less than a year, \$1
Daily per month, 50 cts.
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.
True copy, Test Jacob Lookerman, Clk.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself ROBERT HARRIS, says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere pants, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto woman who calls herself ELIZABETH TALLER, says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harmon, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn; also, a small scar on her right wrist. Had on, when committed, a calico frock, small red shawl, black navorino bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.
The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, & stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pants, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
PRESTON MCCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford County.
Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.
dec 28 w

TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.
RD. CHAMBERS, Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 21, 1833. w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY, November Term, in the year 1833. ORDERED, That the sale of the land made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the case of John Crandall and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandall, wife of John Crandall, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year first aforesaid.
The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.
R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.

Young Ladies' Academy.
THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years, and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CHEVY, who superintends the seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial Female education.
The Academy is situated five miles north of Belt Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.
TERMS:
Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter, \$20 00
&c.
Tuition French extra 5
Drawing extra 5
Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.
JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.

DEER CREEK

Young Ladies' Academy.
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JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself ROBERT HARRIS, says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere pants, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto woman who calls herself ELIZABETH TALLER, says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harmon, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn; also, a small scar on her right wrist. Had on, when committed, a calico frock, small red shawl, black navorino bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.
The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, & stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pants, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
PRESTON MCCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford County.
Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.
dec 28 w

TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.
RD. CHAMBERS, Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 21, 1833. w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY, November Term, in the year 1833. ORDERED, That the sale of the land made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the case of John Crandall and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandall, wife of John Crandall, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year first aforesaid.
The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.
R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.

Young Ladies' Academy.
THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.--No. 35.

EASTON, MD.--TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1834.

WHOLE No. 3012

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the rest of the year--BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion--larger advertisements in proportion.

Revised List of Books and Prices. The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep,	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep	5 00	62 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,	6 00	75
Do. do. do. calf, gilt,	8 00	1 00
Do. do. do. do. super extra,	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. morocco do,	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf,	5 00	69 1/2
Do. do. do. morocco,	10 00	1 25
Shinn on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes	42 00	4 50
Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the centuries 8 to 1826, 2 volumes 8 vo.	48 00	5 00
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind,	36 00	3 50
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored,	3 50	37 1/2
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools,	5 50	62 1/2
Introduction to the above reader,	2 50	25
Saunders's Sermon's,	36 00	3 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	48 00	4 50
Dr. Jennings's History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church,	9 00	1 00
Baxter's call to the Unconverted,	4 50	50
Pollok's Course of Time, plain,	3 50	37 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt,	4 50	50
Mason on Self-Knowledge,	2 50	31 1/2
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises,	2 50	31 1/2
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,	4 00	50
Life of Mrs. Fletcher,	6 00	75
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley,	12 00	1 25
Jennys and Leslie,	15 00	1 50
Polyglot Bible, plain,	9 50	1 00
Do. Testaments, gilt, extra,	2 50	31 1/2
Clarke's Scripture Promises,	2 50	31 1/2
Watts on the Mind,	4 50	62 1/2
Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes,	7 00	75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people,	10 00	100
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers,	8 12	100
Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History,	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper,	3 00	37 1/2
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound,	87 50	
Ditto, in calf, gilt,	9 00	
Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges,	9 00	12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered,	15 00	
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns,	37 1/2	
63-Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.		

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of

GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general assortment.

Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOES.

GALICIES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MEKINO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASSIMERES & VELENCE, WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

ALSO--HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms. Easton, Oct. 15

Twelve and a half cents reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, a white boy by the name of JOSEPH PRICE, bound to me as an apprentice to the farming business, aged about sixteen years. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the said boy to the subscriber, residing near Denton, Caroline county, Md.; but no thanks. JONATHAN EVITTs.

Jan 18

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.

the stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat hurs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton. nov 12 (G) J. G. E.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & RINDING-DRRESS MAKER,

Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically, and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth, Clothes, can have them scour'd, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved. Jan. 4 G 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same. Easton, July 23, 1833. if

A CARD.

TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the places where published; they therefore request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut. oct 29

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

LIKEWISE.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking--all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for CASH. N. B.--The Eastern Whig, Centerville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George. Baltimore, Sept. 10.

LIVEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, all of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels,

which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner--and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.

The Public's obedient servant, WILLIAM FLETCHER, Trappe, Talbot county, Md. Oct 29, 1833. w

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c. PETER TARR. april 9

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs Goodrich's Universal Geography Newton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems

Stern's Works Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems Byron's Works Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History Watts on the mind Jay's Lectures Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary

Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jennys, Leslie and Paley Baxter's Call to the unconverted

Saints' Rest Gracia Majora Gracia Minora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Caesar Clarke's Homer Swarts' Cicero Caesar Delphini Horace Delphini Salust Delphini

Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Griesbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises Anthony's Salusty Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do do Titi Livii

McIntyre on the Globes Bonycastle's Algebra Polite Learning Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History Tytler's History Grinshaw's History of Rome

do do France do do Greece do do England do do United States Tooke's Pantheon Adams' Geography & Atlas Worcester's dicto ditto Olney's dicto ditto

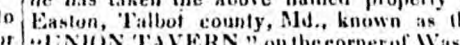
Wanostrocht's French Grammar Nugent's French Dictionary Viri Roma Murray's Grammar ditto Reader

Academical Reader Walker's Dictionary Conley's Spelling Book Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic Bartlett's Reader

Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any in like population in this State.

He is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort--he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Officers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities--a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets--so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year--he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him. oct 1

G. H. BURRELL

RESPECTFULLY informs those gentlemen who may be desirous of entering upon, or resuming the studies of the French language, that he is forming an Evening Class, which will meet at the Eastern Female Seminary, the first week in February. Jan 25 3t

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them. dec 31

AN ACTIVE BLACK GIRL.

12 or 14 years of age, either slave or free, will be taken in a respectable family in town. For one that can be well recommended liberal wages would be allowed.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say--

1st The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3rd The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Eucetone, Strichnine, Cornine, Saffronine, Oil Cubeb, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Doctozed Linaudum, Opium, Do. Colicth Comp Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 by 16, &c.

Also--A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834.

By William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 25 years of age, dark complexion, and a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law. TIOS. SUDLER, Sheriff of Queen Anne's county.

Jan 18 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834; by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAVIS, says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pottomack creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse dark roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, feb 11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22d day of January, 1834; by Ebanian Young, Esq. a justice of the peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself PHILIP JONES, says he is free, but had been a slave, Philip Jones, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a dark country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, feb 11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 9th day of January, 1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for this city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Maryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, a small scar over the right ear, one near the left eye, also one on the left arm. Had on when committed a dark country cloth coat and pantaloons, cotton shirt, yarn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, feb 1 3w Baltimore city and county Jail.

POETRY.

VILLAGERS' HYMN TO THE SCRIPTURES.

Lamp of our feet whose hallowed beam Deep in our hearts its dwelling hath, How welcome is the cheering gleam 'Thou sheddest o'er our lowly path! Light of our way! whose rays are hung In mercy o'er our pilgrim road, How blessed, its dark shades among, The star that guides us to our God!

Our fathers in the days gone by, Read thee in dim and sacred caves, Or in the deep wood silently, Met where thick branches o'er them waved, To seek the hope thy record gave, When thou wert a forbidden thing, And the strong chain and bloody grave Were all on earth thy love could bring.

Our fathers, in the days gone by, Read thee while peril o'er them hung, But we, beneath the open sky, May search thy leaves of truth along: Fearless, our daily haunts among, May chant the hallowed lays of old, Once by the shepherd minstrel sung, When Israel's hills o'er hung his fold.

In the sweet morning's hour of prime Thy blessed words our lips engage, And round our hearths at evening time Our children spell the holy page; The waymark through long distant years, To guide their wandering footsteps on, Till thy last loved lesson be appears, Written on the grey churchyard stone.

World of the holy and the just! To leave thee pure our fathers blest, Thus art to us a sacred trust, A relic of the martyr dead! Among the valleys where they fell, The ashes of our fathers sleep! May we who round them safely dwell, Pure as themselves the record keep!

Lamp of our feet which day by day Are passing to the quiet tomb, From it fall thy peaceful ray, Our last low dwelling hath no gloom, How beautiful their calm repose!

To whom that blessed hope was given, Whose pilgrimage on earth was closed, By the unfolding gates of Heaven!

FERVID ELOQUENCE OF A QUAKER.

The following impassioned burst of deep and ardent feeling is one of the finest specimens of natural oratory we ever met with; the prose of the writer is imbued with the very spirit of poetry, while his warm and excited passion gushes forth in a resistless current of glowing eloquence. It seems Archdeacon Wilkins was exceedingly displeased at Mr. Howitt's History of Priest-craft, and in angry reply to that work makes use of the terms--"You sir, are a Quaker--you, sir, are a poet--you, sir, are a chemist"--and then upbraids him for stepping out of his vocation. Mr. Howitt, thus sarcastically and eloquently replies:

"What business had I to quit my laboratory, and indulge in the pleasure of literature! In these pursuits which, according to Cicero, adom the human mind, seducetum abiection, domi non impudens forte, sed incontinent nobiscum peregrinantur."--What business had I to do this? It is true, little as I have done, I have already had my reward, in the life and strength and joy of my own spirit, and in the communion into which it has brought me with some of the first of minds. What business had Burns to leave his fields where he

"Walked in glory and in joy,

Following the plough along the mountain side?" Why leave the farming of old fields, to write the merry "Tam O'Shanter," the beautiful picture of humble and pious Scottish life--the Cotter's Saturday night, and songs and small poems, to whose quick spirit the heart of the Scottish exile, "encamped by Indian rivers wild," throbs tumultuously,

"And glows and gladdens at the charms, Of Scotia's woods and waterfalls."

And what business had Hogge to march out of Ettrick forest, and go waving his gray tartan up the street of Edinburgh, strong in his marvellous resolve to curl his name amid the poets of the land? Oh, James, James, 'twere whom I know thee left those few sheep in the wilderness! I know thy pride, and the haughtiness of thy heart!" What business hadst thou at the Queen's Wake? At the Court of Queen "Myndel"--reclining in the glen, listening to the uncouthly words of the pure Kilmeny; dancing with the fairies, telling of the Brownie of Bodsbeck; or singing one strong and peerless song of God's Omnipotence? What business had Allen Ramsay to go before thee, chanting of the Gentle Shepherd? Or a far greater Allen to come after thee from the depths of Nithsdale, and casting down his mallet and chisel among his native rocks, dare to enter London and seat himself amid all the fair handwritings of Chantrey? What had he to do with collecting the songs of Scotland, or making mighty ballads of his own?

"A wet sheet and a flowing sea," What were they to him?--he was over-stepping his natural functions. O, honest Allen Cunningham! what business hadst thou with these things? And what business had William Roscoe to leave his mother's lap; to give over carrying out pots and pails, and to go and write the lives of Popes and British Princes; to enable his own mind, to cast a splendour over his native town, and to leave a heritage to his children richer than a patent of nobility? And what business has those shoemakers, Bloomfield the farmer's Boy, and Clifford, the terror of dunces and the pride of Tories, to quit their stalls, and care to become famous? And those draper's sons, Pope and Southey, and honest Isaac Walton, what wrong-headedness was theirs? What right had Isaac to haunt the Dove, and Shawford Brook and the Thames with his rod and line, and go in summer ned-downs, making sermons to himself of such beautiful and serene piety, as seldom issues from the lithographic press for the use of State priests? He has written the lives of certain church worthies too; and yet it is very questionable, that presumption of his. These apothecaries, Crabbe and Keats, why did they not stick to their vocation, and avoid spoiling us with so much good poetry? What a pity it is that our pure Archdeacon was not present when Ben Johnson threw down his hod of mortar, and Jakespacre left off peaching, to warn them against the sin of writing dramae? Could he have prevailed on John Wilson, and John Gibson Lockhart, and Walter Scott, and Sharon Turner, to abide by their parchment and pleas, what reading of multitudinous volumes might we have been spared? Washington left his farming to liberate his country; Franklin his history to frame a constitution for her, and Dr. WIL-

kins was not at hand to cry "overstep not the proper limits of your profession!" From the ranks of trade, from the peasantry of the country ascend to eminence, Ciceronius, Lawyers, and Merchants; three sources of our nobility have sprung from this source; and yet the enterprise of these men is very questionable, for numbers of them, with the happy daring of Sir Richard Arkwright, reached distinction by overstepping the proper limits of their profession. Nothing, therefore, can be more questionable for Archdeacon Wilkins questions it!"

MR. RUSH'S LETTER.

SYDENHAM, PHILADA. COUNTY, JANUARY 29, 1834. Wednesday Morning.

GENTLEMEN:--I have just now received your letter of this date, written on behalf of a number of the citizens of the third Congressional District, expressing their wish that I would give my attendance at the meeting to be held this evening, at the Commissioners' Hall No. 11, and express my views in relation to the U. S. Bank, the removal of the public deposits, and the constitutional power of the president in the matter; and have to regret my inability through other engagements to be present.

But I am flattered at the expression of such a wish on the part of this portion of my fellow citizens, about to assemble in public meeting in a district of which I am also myself a resident and voter; and, unimportant as I should otherwise have supposed my views to be, I will, with your permission, take the liberty of stating them in this form, though I can only do so briefly.

On a call from some of my fellow citizens last autumn, I expressed my opinions on this same subject, under the several aspects which your letter presents, and nothing was so common to change it. On the contrary, further and careful examination have strengthened me in all its grounds. I stood at that time, chiefly upon the evidence brought to light by the President, of the bank having employed and paid the press large sums to work out its own ends, the money being in part taken from the public coffers; an abuse that I hold to have been the most unwarrantable in its way, of any ever before known to our annals; that have we from the corporation since? Truly its own confession of the act, and that it glories in it! The President's constitutional veto it likens, in effect, to an attack upon its character, resenting that which counterfeits make upon its notes, and claims to strike back with a weapon bought up with the public money, in the one case, as it would frame indictments and carry on prosecutions in the other!

Gentlemen, there is an enormity in the whole course of the bank on this single point, apart from all others, upon which I am not now to expatiate, though it is alive with thoughts of it, and of deep public concern. There are, I know, orators and statesmen among us--high, and famous men--who turn from it in real or assumed disdain, as something too small for notice; but to my mind it is big with principles and results transcending in immediate and permanent importance the currency question, or any other to which the removal of the deposits, or non-renewal of the charter, has given rise.

I must ask your excuse for the allusion, my principles requiring it, but if, notwithstanding the many pure and honorable minded men, that there are in the world, I sincerely believe the masonic institution to be productive of public mischief, and in nothing more than its power over the press--what am I to think of a monied corporation, wielding funds larger than the revenues of this nation, that tells the nation to its face that it will spend as much as it pleases on the press, and deal with presidents as it would deal with felons? I have barely time to say, go on in your patriotic work of estimating such a corporation. Show it no quarter that honorable hostility does not demand. In such a warfare with it, I am with you heart and hand. The greater its operation upon the interests of the community, the greater the necessity, under the proved abuses of its power, for its overthrow. Should it get the upper hand now, it will become a perpetual adjunct to the nation, ready to renew and aggravate its worst usurpations. No matter what the present evils of its downfall, culture, *court* them all, before coming under a master's sway. Let the sixth result of the work of spirited citizens of Southward, adopted in public meeting last week; it is in the true tone; treasury notes--continental money--any thing--rather than let the bank get its foot upon your neck in this conflict. That the president has the full constitutional power to act as he has done in removing the deposits, I never had the slightest doubt; but breathe out your exertions to the House of Representatives. Your great hope at this moment lies in firmness there. From the Senate, you have nothing to hope. And what was there to hope from the same body in the most memorable seasons of president Madison's administration? Nothing. The war itself, even for so terrible an outrage as impressment, would not have been waged, or its glories secured, but for the popular impulse that encouraged and sustained him, against the open opposition or secret embarrassments which that branch of Congress was disposed to throw in his way. The people, the House of Representatives, and the president, triumphed then, as I trust they will now. "Madison's War," that "wicked war," was more fiercely assailed at that day, than the removal of the deposits at this; some of his opponents were for sending him to Elba to share Bonaparte's prison--others would have brought him to the block; all raised the cry of injury to the country, in frightful amount and in every way--public and individual distress--ruin--desolation--such were the unceasing and confident predictions. Those who survived the passionate exaggerations of the one epoch, may have done so of the other; even to reap a harvest not less abundant in ultimate advantage. This, gentlemen, I am sure; must be your hope, as it mine; and, as far as I can see into the future, it is a hope resting upon rational and solid foundations. There is in our history, now and then, a close analogy to the history of the late reform question in England, when the people, the House of Commons, and the King, were on opposite sides to the House of Peers

the letter which I addressed to you on the morning of the day before yesterday, in answer to an invitation to attend your meeting, would be deemed sufficient account to the public of my proceedings, but as you have been pleased to do both, as I learn from this morning's newspaper, I respectfully ask permission to make this address to you in the light of an addendum to it. It is for the purpose of saying a word of myself, a point on which it is always apt to be more or less awkward and embarrassing for any one to speak. I will therefore be brief.

I have merely to say, under the auspices of which your meeting seems to afford, that there is no official reward whatever which general Jackson could bestow on me, that I would accept, not that I suppose he could ever desire or need my poor services, or that I do not estimate as I ought high and great qualities in his character; but that I would have no room for the reconstruction of my motives in defending him as, under my duties as a citizen, I have done in his late proceedings towards the bank, having held other opinions of that institution at a former period. This declaration, however entirely unimportant it would naturally be under all other views, will not, I trust, impart whatever of value you may have been pleased to affix to the sentiments of my letter, on which ground alone I had my hope that the declaration will not be regarded by you as out of place or unseasonable.

Reiterating my wishes with yours for the downfall of the bank, which, under the abuses fixed upon it, and even confessed, I believe to be connected with the dearest interests of the nation, including the maintenance of the public liberty itself, I desire to subscribe myself,

Your sincere and
Faithful fellow citizen,
RICHARD RUSH.
Sydenham, Philadelphia co. Jan. 31, 1834.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 11, 1834.

Mr. McKean presented the memorial of a meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, (brought on by a committee of gentlemen appointed by the meeting,) complaining of their great pecuniary embarrassments, and the disorderly state of the currency of the country, which they attribute to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and praying for their immediate restoration to that institution.

Mr. McKean, on presenting the memorial, said, A committee composed of gentlemen of the first respectability and intelligence, from Philadelphia, now in attendance at the seat of Government, had a few moments since charged him with a memorial to be presented to the Senate, signed by more than TEN THOUSAND citizens of that vicinity, deeply complaining of pecuniary distress and derangement of the currency, which they attributed to the recent removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and praying Congress to interfere for their relief. I have, said Mr. McKean, been honored with an interview from a portion of this committee, and have listened to their statements; and however I may differ from them as to the true cause of the present embarrassments, and the proper mode of remedying them, can no longer doubt the reality and extent of suffering in that quarter.

Mr. McKean then moved that the memorial together with a letter which he had received from the committee be read by the Secretary, and that both be referred to the committee on finance, and printed.

Mr. Clay said he hoped the notion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania comprehended not only the printing of the memorial, together with the letter of the committee, but the names of the memorialists.

Mr. McKean replied that he had not intended to move for the printing of the names, but he would accept the suggestion of the gentleman from Kentucky, as a modification of his motion.

Mr. Webster rose, and said, that it would ill become him to add anything to what had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, with the view of drawing the attention of the Senate to this new and authentic evidence of the state of things throughout the country; coming as this did from so many and such respectable sources. But he thought it was his duty, as representing a commercial state, and having daily correspondence with those whom he represented, to state, that, so far from any mitigation of the public embarrassment, his information tended to prove the greatly increased state of public alarm. Every morning's mail, this morning's mail, had brought intelligence of new and serious disasters in the commercial world. We had now reached a period of four months since the system had been changed; and we had advanced some weeks beyond the time when it was announced here that there would be effort on the part of the executive government, to provide a remedy for the distress which had resulted from that change. He asked gentlemen around him, if they could see any omens of returning calm, and quiet, and confidence in the country? Were the people satisfied with the experiment, so far as it had been tried, or did they cease to pour in their complaints on the evil consequences of the experiment?

He wished to address these questions to gentlemen who had been sponsors for the administration; to those gentlemen in this house who, he believed, possessed the power of saving the country. He would most respectfully and most earnestly ask them, whether they could see any way of escape from the pressure which was now upon the country, and from that greater degree of distress and embarrassment which was to be apprehended, and from which observing men seek to rescue but a change of the system which has been adopted by the executive.

He prayed that gentlemen on the other side would take the subject into their earnest consideration; they had the power; and the prosperity of the country depended on their exercise of it. The situation of the country demanded the prompt action of Congress. He supplicated all who saw, with him, the extent of the public distress, to examine the evidence of the fact to be found in the hundred thousand signatures to the memorials on our table, and to adopt some change under the present system, or some change in the system itself.

The motion was to refer the memorial to the committee on finance. That committee would consider the subject, and might feel it to be their duty to make a full report. But it was not sufficient to present a report merely echoing the sound of distress. The cry of the country was for relief, for action, for legislative measures. He was willing to go forward, to take up the state of the country as we may find it, and to see what kind and extent of relief could be given.

If the scheme which he might think best, should not be found agreeable to others, he was willing to take the next best which might be presented. Gentlemen were coming here from all parts of the country to convey the complaints of the people, and he besought the Senate to take up the subject, and determine what remedy could be applied. All the me-

morials on this subject had been referred to the committee on finance, and that committee may report on the whole of them, and as to the extent of the prevailing distress; but such report would be useless. They might report what appeared to them to be a proper remedy, but that might be useless, because their views on that subject were already before the country. It was the duty of Congress to adopt some measure of relief, and the country would not be satisfied unless that duty was promptly performed.

The motion to print and refer the memorial was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee on the post office and post roads, to which had been referred the bill to amend the several laws for the establishment of the general post office department, reported the same with several amendments, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mangum presented the proceedings and resolutions recently adopted by the citizens of the county of Burke, in the western part of the state of North Carolina, on the subject of the pecuniary embarrassments, growing out of the devalued state of the currency of the country, which they attribute to the removal of the public deposits from the bank of the U. S. States, and praying for their restoration to that institution, with such other measures of relief as Congress, in its wisdom, may deem advisable.

Some discussion ensued on this memorial, in which Mr. Mangum, Mr. Brown, Mr. Benton, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Bibb, participated; of which the report is necessarily postponed.

Mr. Forsyth had just risen to make some remarks, when Mr. Preston rose and announced, in a very lively manner, during the discussion in the other House, a distinguished member of the House, Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia, had suddenly fallen in his place, and almost immediately died.

On motion of Mr. Preston,
The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported the following joint resolution, which was read the first time.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a joint committee be appointed to contract with four competent American Artists for the execution of four historical paintings on subjects relating to the history of our country, to be placed in the vacant panels of the Rotundo of the Capitol. The subjects of the paintings to be selected by the artists under the control of the Committee.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to prescribe the mode of paying pensions heretofore granted by the U. S. States, accompanied by a detailed report as follows:

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the U. S. of the 4th of February, 1834, with the accompanying documents communicating to Congress the refusal of the Bank of the U. S. States to deliver over to the order of the Secretary of War, the books, papers and funds, connected with the disbursements to be made under the act of June, 1832, entitled "an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

REPORT.

That they have given to the subject all the consideration which its importance demands, as well from its intrinsic character as from the class of most meritorious persons whose interests may be affected by the delay which may take place in the payment of the sums respectively due to them, in consequence of the refusal of the Bank of the U. S. States, to deliver over the funds heretofore provided by law for their payment, together with the books and papers connected with its disbursement.

The Bank, by the appointment of the Secretary of War, has heretofore been the disbursing agent of the government, under the act of June 7, 1832, "for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution." In ordinary circumstances, all disbursing officers are responsible for the faithful performance of the duty assigned them, and are removable by the Executive. This control over them has been deemed essential to the correct performance of their duty, as well as to the just security of the public interests. The Bank, however, under the act of June 7th, 1832 claims to be the disbursing officer of the government independent of the officers by law, and under the act of June 7th, 1832, claiming to have the power of removal by the Executive authority. Such a claim, to be supported, should be clearly established, as it is at variance with the general principles of the constitution and laws.

The committee, on an examination of the documents accompanying the President's message, find that an order was given by the Commissioners of Pensions—which order was authorized by the Secretary of War, for removing from the Bank of the United States and its branches, to the local banks of deposit, at places where local banks had been selected, the books, papers and funds relating to the execution of the act of June 7th, 1832. With this requisition the bank has declined a compliance, on the ground that the bank is constituted by law the agent for making payments under the act of 1832, and that the Secretary of War has consequently no right to transfer those duties to any other agent.

The question is, therefore, one of authority between one of the Departments of the Government and the Bank of the United States, in which the Bank has undertaken to retain the money and other property of the government, until some measure of legislative or judicial power be adopted whereby the authority of the Executive over the public money and property, and the right claimed by the Bank to retain them, can be determined, and provision made for their ultimate disposition.

The committee are of opinion that the Bank has taken a position, and set up a claim to the possession of the funds, books and papers in question which cannot be supported. The opinion of the Attorney General, communicated by the President, contains a history of the agency of the Bank in the payment of pensions, and of claims under the act of 1832, and also a full view of the law of the case. To this opinion they refer, as greatly diminishing their labors on this part of the subject. It is conceded that, by various legislative enactments, direct and indirect, the Bank was constituted the disbursing agent for paying invalid and revolutionary pensions prior to and under the act of March 18, 1818. The Secretary of War has given no directions for the changed of this agency, and the Bank remains as it was, the disbursing officer for the payment of pensions under these laws. But in 1832, under that act, the Bank was not, by the terms, or any fair construction of the law, constituted the disbursing agent for paying the annuities which it granted. That act is supplementary to the act "for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," passed May 15, 1828. These two acts of 1828 have reference to that of 1832, and the phraseology of both is nearly identical. They provide for making payments to the surviving

officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, in consideration of services, and the sums to be paid are denominated pay; and before any payments can be made under either of these laws, if the persons claiming their benefit are already receiving pensions under former laws, such pensions are required to be relinquished. No annuities are required to be paid to a man in this "monthly pay" as they are agreeably to the system of the invalid pension laws; nor is property essential to this act, as it is under the act of March 18, 1818, and the act of May 1, 1820, supplementary thereto. But the whole claim seems to be placed on the ground of services, and in consideration of them the "annuity" is given and received. The execution of both these acts was confided to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that officer was authorized to cause the payments to be made at such times and places as he thought proper.

The act of 1828, provides "that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and times as said Secretary may direct." The act of 1832 provides "that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private entitled thereto, or to his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct." And both acts contain a permanent appropriation of the sums necessary to carry them into effect. The Secretary of the Treasury under the authority given by the act of 1828, has caused the payment to be made at the Treasury, directly to the individual entitled to it. The law had any agency whatever under this law, nor is it known to the committee that they ever interposed any claim to make these payments. It is very clear that if the payments under the act of 1832, could be made at the Treasury, or at such other place as the Secretary of the Treasury might direct, without the intervention of the Bank as the disbursing agent, so could the payments under the act of 1832 be made in a like manner, had the execution of the act of 1832 remained with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The execution of this act, however by a joint resolution of June 25th, 1832, devolved upon the Secretary of War, and the duties which the act required to be performed by the Secretary of the Treasury were transferred to the Secretary of War. "The Secretary of War was, by this resolution, clothed with the same authority to make payments to those entitled under the act of 1832, at such times and places as he might direct, as was previously possessed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In whatever mode the payments could have been made by the Treasury Department previous to the adoption of the resolution of June 25, 1832, in the same mode they can be made at the War Department after the adoption of the resolution. The whole business then was to be done under the "direction" of the Secretary of War, and the payments made at such "times and places" as he might direct. It will not be disputed that the words of the law confer upon the Secretary of War a general supervisory authority over the payments to be made under it. They authorize the payments to be made whenever the Secretary may direct. If the Secretary were to direct the payments to be made at the Treasury, (as by law he has a clear right to do,) it surely cannot be maintained that an agent of the Bank must stand by to receive the money and pass it over to the Secretary. It surely cannot be contended that the money is not properly disbursed, unless it first pass through the hands of the Bank.

If the Secretary of War thinks the convenience of those entitled to pay under this act, or the public interest requires that places of payment should be designated where there are no branches of the United States bank, may the bank, by refusing to establish an agency at such places, (and there is no law requiring them to do so,) defeat the contemplated arrangement? It appears to the committee, that the power conferred by law, and the duty imposed, to designate times and places of payment, necessarily include the authority to select the persons who are to act as agents in making the payments, as without such authority, the power to direct the times and places of payment would be wholly nugatory.

The committee are of opinion, that upon no correct principles can the bank claim the legal right to make these payments—either in their character of commissioners of loans, or as disbursing agent of the government. The charter does not confer on the bank the right of being in all cases the agent for the payment of pensions directed by law, and to the power to impose on the bank the duty which was before performed by the commissioners of loans; and as those commissioners, at the date of the bank charter, performed the duties of agents for paying the invalid pensions, the reservation in the charter authorized Congress to impose that duty on the bank. But Congress may or may not, at its own pleasure, exercise the power it has thus reserved. The bank can have no right to demand its exercise. The charter, therefore, in this respect, confers no right on the bank. It merely reserves to Congress the power to impose a duty, and the duty of the bank, in this particular, cannot be more extensive than the laws passed subsequent to the charter shall be found to require of it. The act of the 31st of March, 1817, made it the duty of the bank to pay, as agent, the pensions which before that time were paid by the commissioners of loans; but it does not require that all pensions afterwards created shall be paid in like manner by the bank. Its provisions are expressly confined to the duties which were then performed by the commissioners of loans, and no allusion is made in the law to the power of the bank to impose a duty on the Secretary of War to direct the payments to be made in the same manner as that time been paid, and it is by virtue of this provision that the bank pays the pensioners under this law. But this act, like that of 1817, makes no general provision on the subject of paying pensions. It directs the manner in which the particular pensions it created should be paid, but it does nothing more.

From this statement it appears that the duty of pension given has been imposed on the bank by law, in those cases where the pensions were created by the act of 1818, or by some previous act of Congress. But it is not the duty of the bank to act as pension agent in relation to pensions created since the law of 1818, unless some subsequent act of Congress has imposed that duty on it.

If then it be assumed that the payments under the act of 1832, are to be regarded as pensions, yet the bank would not be bound to take upon itself that duty, unless it was required by act of Congress. For it is not enough that new pensions are created—there must also be some law directing the bank to act as agent in paying them; otherwise the bank can do nothing more than a voluntary agent, and at liberty, therefore, to surrender their trust whenever they think proper.

But there is no pretence that the law or resolution of 1832 contains any direction that the bank should act as agent in paying these claims. There is no reference in the law to any former act of Congress from which such an intention can be inferred, even by the most strained and

forced construction; and, therefore if these payments be considered pensions, in the legal sense in which the word is used in the acts of Congress, yet the duty of paying them has not been imposed on the bank, and they were not bound to perform the duty, unless they supposed it to be their interest to do so.

There is another point of view in which the subject presents itself, and which it is believed is still more important, and that is the attitude assumed by the bank. They do not claim the books, papers and funds, as belonging to them. These are confessedly the property of the government. But they claim the right to retain the possession of them, not from any interest which they have in them, for this is disavowed, but merely that they may take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This is certainly a novel pretension, and it is believed is now for the first time asserted by a corporation, at least in the United States. By the constitution, the execution of the laws is confided to the executive.

The allegation of the bank, as contained in the letter of the president of the bank of January 23, 1834, that "it is no justification to the bank, to obey any other authority," (than Congress) "for if it pays money or transfers money, without the authority of Congress, its accounts may be disallowed by the accounting officers," does not, in the opinion of the committee, deserve to be seriously considered or refuted. It is impossible to conceive upon what grounds, such an apprehension as is here pretended could be seriously entertained, for whatever authority the bank had to disburse the annuities under the act of June 7th, 1832, was derived, not from Congress, for the act directs the payments to be made "under the direction of the Secretary," but from their appointment as paying agent, by the Secretary of War; and if he gave the authority, it would be strange indeed, if he could not revoke it. The public money had been placed in the hands of the bank, by the order of the secretary of war, and if he revoked that order, and directed the money to be returned to the treasury, or transferred it to other agents, it is absurd to suppose that the bank, by obeying, should be in any way embarrassed in the settlement of their accounts. There was no slightest ground for such a belief; and it cannot, therefore, be regarded as any extenuation or apology for the course of the bank.

In no view of the subject can the Bank, in the opinion of the committee, rightfully retain possession of the money and property of the Government. If the law of 1832 had constituted the Bank, (which the committee do not concede but on the contrary, maintain it did not,) the paying agent of the Government, it would not necessarily follow that they must keep possession of these books, papers, and funds. Many cases might be conceived in which it would be not only proper, but the duty of the Government to resume the possession of them. The books and papers might be wanted for copying, examination, or correction, or other conceivable purposes. The money appropriated for these payments, might be accumulated in an unnecessary degree at a given point, and might be wanted elsewhere, in consequence of a diminished supply at other "places" designated by the Secretary for the payment. But the ground taken by the Bank, excludes all possibility of the exercise of this supervisory regulation of the head of the Department, whose duty the law makes it to see that the "pay" allowed by the act shall be made under his "direction," and at such "times and places" as he may designate. The Bank, in effect, says—we have decided that we are the proper agents to make the payments, and therefore the Government shall, in no case, have any power to withdraw the property which it has heretofore placed in our possession.

Such a principle, if applied to all other cases of disbursing officers, who may assume the ground that they have been illegally dealt with, would lead to consequences which do not require to be stated, and could not for a moment, be tolerated.

If the Bank, when the demand was made for the books, papers, and money of the Government in its possession, had "protested," if they thought the demand illegal, and had then delivered them up, and had afterwards appealed to Congress, the judicial tribunals for such redress or decision as the nature of the case might call for, their position would have been far different from what it now is. Assuming to decide the law for themselves, and arrogating the power to see that the laws be faithfully executed, they assume a power heretofore unknown to our laws and institutions. Claiming to define their own legal rights, they have so far forgotten the rights of the public as to withhold vouchers and funds to which they can have no title.

It further appears to the committee, that the change made by the Secretary of War, in calling for the books, papers and funds, is understood that the change has been made to a substitution of the local banks of deposit for the Bank of the United States and its branches, at those places where local banks of deposit have been selected. Where the public funds are yet deposited in the branches of the United States Bank, those branches are yet the agents for making the payments, by appointment of the Secretary of War, under the act of June 7th, 1832. Where the change has been made, the business is to be done by the new agency without any charge whatever to the Government.

The reason and propriety therefore of the measure are obvious. The object is to direct the Bank holding the public money to pay out this money to persons claiming it under the act of June 7th, 1832, instead of having the funds drawn from these banks and placed in the U. S. Bank and its branches, for the mere purpose of doing what the former may do as well. To have continued the agency of the Bank of the United States in making these payments—when the public moneys were in other banks, would have been unnecessary to put it in the power of the Bank of the United States, by means of the public money, to draw large amounts of specie from time to time from the selected Bank, to hoard in its own vaults, thereby to increase for its own purpose, a needless and unjustifiable pressure on the people.

It remains to be considered what effect this unwarrantable act of the Bank may have upon the future payments to be made to the officers and soldiers entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the act of 1832. The committee called upon the Secretary of War for information on this point, and herewith submit the answer which has been received. It appears that on the 1st of January last, the Bank, as disbursing agent for the public money, claims under the act of June 7th, 1832, held of public moneys drawn from the Treasury for this object, the sum of \$470,546.98. Since then, other payments, to a comparatively small amount may have been made, and it is possible that subsequent settlements may further reduce this balance. This sum had been regularly drawn from the Treasury by warrants in the usual way and placed in the possession of the Bank to be disbursed. The act of 1832 makes a standing appropriation of the amount necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The Bank, by withholding the sum which it has in possession, stands in the situation of an officer defaulting disbursing agent, and a sum equal to that which it thus wrongfully retains, must be drawn from the Treasury, and applied to the payments, until the amount withheld by it shall be recovered. The detention of the books and papers by the Bank, will not necessary post-

pone the payments until the possession of such books and papers may be recovered from the Bank; but it will render it necessary for the Department of War to make out new lists of those entitled to pay, and there is no probability that this can be done sufficiently early to enable the payments under the act of June 7, 1832, to be made on the 4th of March next, especially at the distant agencies, agreeably to the established usage. The labor of preparing new lists and papers is understood to be great, and with all the care that can be taken, there will be a liability to error, in many cases, until the present agents settle their accounts, resulting from the uncertainty of the periods to which the payments may have been made. But as no surviving claimants have been paid a period later than the 4th of September last, all who are now living may be paid on the 4th of March, for the half year ending at that time.

If any inconvenience should be felt by any of those veterans of the Revolution, as the committee believe it will be, by the delay which will take place in the payment of the next annuity due to them, it is to be attributed to the unjustifiable conduct of the Bank in interposing to thwart the views of the Government in withholding from the officers of the Government the public money and public property, to which they do not pretend to have any claim. The committee cannot condemn, in terms too strong, the conduct of the Bank in this transaction. The Bank withholds from the public service the large sum of four hundred and seventy thousand five hundred forty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents, and thus puts the Government to the inconvenience of applying other funds to the objects for which the sum they retain was appropriated and drawn from the Treasury.

So far as respects the delivery of the public property in their possession, they refuse to obey the instructions issued; but so far as respects the termination of the duty of making payments, they yield a ready acquiescence, and yet there is the same authority for the one order as for the other. But in the former case, they have a direct pecuniary interest in the course they pursue. In the latter, their interest is not at stake, and no one suffers but the Government, which must advance other funds to supply the place of those illegally retained by the Bank, and the veterans of the Revolution, who must wait for the amount due them until the necessary documents can be prepared to justify the payment.

The existing laws are, in the opinion of the committee, adequate to enable the Government to effect a recovery from the Bank of its money and property, and therefore they propose no measure of legislation in this respect. Neither is any further appropriation required to supply the place of the sum thus retained by the Bank; for as has been already remarked, the act of June 7, 1832, makes a standing appropriation of the sums necessary to carry its provisions into effect. If the Bank, or any other disbursing agent for the payment of these claims, become defaulters, and refuse to pay over the public moneys placed in their hands to make such payments, the meritorious class of citizens provided for by the act, cannot, on that account, be deprived of their rights, though some of them may experience delay in receiving the sums due to them, as in this case they probably will, in consequence of the conduct of the Bank, in withholding the public books and papers, by which the exact amount of their claims is to be ascertained.

The committee deem the course of the Bank such in this case, as to justify the repeal of the several provisions constituting their pension agents, under the invalid acts and the acts of 1818 and 1820. There seems to be no propriety in the separation of these duties, but as one may be conveniently performed by the agents, selected by the Secretary of War, so may the other. There seems to be a propriety too, in confiding to a responsible officer of the Government, the duty of making these payments, rather than leave it in the hands of an irresponsible corporation. They therefore recommend this course, and report a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Polk, the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blair, of S. C., said, that the subject was one of high interest to the public, and he moved a suspension of the rule, to allow him to move the printing of an extra number of copies.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Blair moved that 10,000 copies of the report and accompanying documents be printed.

The Speaker stated the motion must lie one day before it could be considered.

Mr. Adams of Mass. referred to the several memorials from New York, which had yesterday been presented by Mr. Cambreleng, and observed that he had not at the time understood that one of them referred to the warehousing system. In regard to the others, the subject of the public distress and the Bank, he had no objection that they should go, as they had been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; but that on the subject of the warehousing system, had reference to the commerce of the country, and still more deeply concerned one interest (Manufactures) which it had been made his special duty to advocate and support in that House. He had not read the memorial but from the gentleman's account of its object.

Mr. A. presumed it pertained to the province of the Committee on Manufactures. He therefore moved a reconsideration of so much of the vote of yesterday as referred to this memorial to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. A. further desired the subject to be at once considered, but the House refused to suspend the Rules for that purpose, and it lies over to Monday, as Petition day.

THE PENSION SYSTEM.

Mr. Chilton's resolution on the extension of the Pension Laws coming up once more—After some debate and a motion for the previous question the main question was put, viz: shall this resolution be adopted; and the decision was as follows:

Yeas, 119; Nays 87.

So the resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the expediency of so extending the provisions of the Act of Congress passed 7th of June, 1832, granting pensions to certain classes of troops therein named, as to embrace in its provisions those who were engaged in the wars against the Indians subsequent to the close of the Revolutionary War, and down to the treaty of Greenville, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Deposite Question then coming up as the Order of the Day.

Mr. Bouldin, of Va. rose to address the House, and began in the following words:

"Before I submit some remarks I wished to make on the merits of the very serious question before the House, I must advert to a rebuke which, with all due humility, I received from my colleague, (Mr. Wise.) He stated, and truly, that although Mr. Randolph, when he died, had been a member-elect of this body, yet that the fact had not been announced on this floor. I am not in the habit of taking to myself—myself—myself—myself—myself—a kind that it will apply to one else, or not to any one else with equal propriety. I am compelled to take notice of it. My colleague did not as kindly suggest that this ought to

have been done, until he mentioned it in his remarks on the floor; but another colleague most kindly and delicately did, through another person, suggest to me that it ought to be done; and now, as is my duty, I must tell my colleague, and this House, and my constituents, the reason why Mr. Randolph's death was not here announced. But I can't tell the reason why his death was not announced, without telling what I told a friend that I should say, in case I did."

(Here Mr. Bouldin swooned, fell, and in a few minutes after expired.)

And the House immediately adjourned.

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL. Extract of a letter to the editor, dated WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1834.

The discussion on the removal of the deposits—at least so far as the preliminary debates goes—is likely to be terminated in the House in another day's proceeding on the topic. Indeed it would have been warmly contested to have pushed it to its last stage, this day, had not the levee of the president occurred this evening—which perhaps made many members vote for an adjournment, who would have sat out the debate, to have enforced a compromise. As it was, the question of adjourning was taken by ayes and noes; and carried only by a majority of ten votes. You will see by the newspaper, that here that Mr. Preston of Tennessee, and Mr. Wise of Virginia—both in favor of the administration—occupied the house to day.

Mr. Wise made many very happy remarks on the subject of the degradation of members using pamphleteering slang; and evincing to notice what is termed the kitchen cabinet. He reproached also the idle assertion that no monarch of Europe would have dared to act as the president recommended, in the instance of removing the deposits;—thus leveling the condition and spirit of an American citizen who would tamely submit to the alleged usurpation of power below the standard of European vassals and serfs; and familiarizing the mind to such presumed advantages of monarchy as well as the dangerous outcry that the constitution is in danger where no danger exists, nor alarm need be excited: thus giving to pseudopatriotism the privileges of zeal, and forestalling the zeal and spirit of our citizens, when the voice of the patriot may be required when the citadel of liberty or constitutional privileges shall have been stormed.

Yesterday in the senate, a tolerable warm debate occurred after Mr. Webster had read his own report as chairman of the committee on finance; and to-day there was a repetition of it, in even a reprehensible form: for it was extended so far that more serious consequences were apprehended by the less experienced. Mr. Wilkins of Pa. had delivered the exordium of his speech; and proceeded to comment on the very impenetrable language which had been used by honorable legislators for the purpose of terrifying the administration into a retraction of what was deemed its errors, and of exciting apprehensions of portentous balefulness among the people, and jealousy of the present administration. In doing this, he referred to what had (some two or three days since) been said by Mr. Webster, that in his (Webster's) opinion, "peace would not be restored, but by the sword alone." This Mr. Webster disclaimed having said. Wilkins rejoined, that it so appeared on his notes taken at the time, which he had accidentally forgotten to have brought with him. Mr. Webster asserted he had made no allusion of the kind. Wilkins said that the impression made on his memory by the assertion was so strong, and his recollection so little likely to deceive him in this instance, that he could not imagine that he was wrong in attributing the words to the honorable senator from Massachusetts—although that gentleman in the order of his address, might not have intended his words should bear the tendency thus imputed to them. Mr. Webster again denied having used the words; and demanded that the senator from Pennsylvania should not persist in this attributing them to him. Mr. Wilkins resumed his speech; but was soon called to order by Mr. Webster, who again peremptorily demanded that he, Mr. Wilkins, should recant what he had said. Mr. Clay here interposed, and the chair said, that he thought the senator had said all that the senator of Massachusetts could with propriety demand. Here too Mr. King of Alabama interposed; and said by the rules of the house, that Mr. Webster could not maintain his call for order, unless he wrote down expressly what he did say, that it might be ascertained what he did not say. Mr. Wilkins again resumed; Mr. Webster saying he was satisfied.

By the by, Mr. Webster seems to hang a rod in terror over your senator. It appears that the opposition expected Mr. Wilkins would side with them in favor of the bank; they therefore nominated him as chairman of the committee on foreign relations; and elected him as a member of the committee on finance. He is thus placed in rather an awkward predicament—particularly in his relation to the finance committee. He had not concluded his address when the senate adjourned. He appears to be prudent and discriminating in his matter; warm and fervent in his manner; energetic and eloquent in his delivery; figurative and happy in his rhetorical embellishments.

A determination seems prevalent to restrict the issues of small notes in currency. This, if adopted, will be eminently useful. But the improvement in banking should not stop there. Some approximate ratio should be tested, justifying currency in specie. This would conduce to public confidence and credit at home and abroad.

Melancholy Accident.—It becomes our painful duty to record the sudden and untimely death of Mr. William A. Campbell, a young man who was in the employ of Mr. Wm. Woodall, engaged by the corporation to repair the Pumps of our Town. On Thursday morning last while engaged in fitting a stock in a well in Queen Street, some of the fixtures gave way, and in falling, came in contact with Mr. C. and precipitated him to the bottom of the Well; the stock a piece of massive timber, about 15 or 20 feet long falling upon him. He was rescued from the well and medical aid immediately procured, but too late to be of any service. He was conveyed to his boarding house, but expired a few minutes before he reached there. Mr. C. we are informed has left a wife and family who reside in Old Town, Baltimore, to lament his untimely end.—*Chestertown Telescope.*

FROM ALABAMA.—The Alabama Journal, of the 25th, contains the following intelligence: "The Creek Controversy.—The people of our State have entered the year with the hope that this controversy was at an end. But their hopes are destined, we fear, to a sad disappointment. The movement of the troops towards Fort Mitchell seems not to have been without a purpose. The Marshal is now here with orders we understand to proceed in the removal of those persons who are settled upon lands included in the reservations. These reservations include a very large proportion of good hands, and of course, the habitations of many of the settlers. The order is to be confined to the reservations which have not been sold. We understand that a comparative small number has been sold. The settlers, we also understand,

have no reservation by them.

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have no disposition to retain possession of the reservations; they are willing and anxious to buy them.



BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the first session of the twenty-third Congress.

[Public, No. 2.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty four. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress, and delegates, five hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, thirty-two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

The said two sums last mentioned, to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, 11th February, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, February 13, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, an act to prevent the destruction of oysters in the waters of this State; ordered that Messrs. Roberts, Dudley, Hayne, Griffith, Larrimore, Sellman and Blackstone, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Johns, leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the more effectual protection of public worship in this State, passed at December session, 1824, chap. 33; ordered that Messrs. Johns, Nichols, Sifford, Handy and Burchenal; report the same.

On motion by Mr. Fountain, leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund, for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned; ordered that Messrs. Fountain, Charles and Burchenal report the same.

Mr. Hutt submitted the following preamble and order, which was twice read and adopted:

Whereas, the present laws, providing for the appointment of judges of elections, and clerks of said elections make no provision for the appointment of a clerk in case of sickness or other disability;—

Ordered, That the committee on elections and privileges inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of a clerk in case of such sickness or disability.

Mr. Fountain submitted the following preamble and order, which was twice read and adopted:

Whereas, the Orphans' Court of Caroline County are empowered and authorized by several acts of Assembly heretofore passed, to draw from year to year on the Treasurer of the Western Shore, and the Treasurer is thereby required to pay to their order the proportion of the school fund to which said county is or may be hereafter entitled; also, the State's donation; and whereas, it appears that no report has ever been made, or any account rendered how these several sums have been disposed of;—

Ordered, That the Orphans' Court of Caroline County, are hereby required to report to the next House of Delegates, a particular and minute account of all their proceedings for 1832, 1833, and 1834, an accurate account of all the moneys by them received, and all moneys paid away, and to whom the same has been paid.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the joint committee upon that part of the Governor's message, which relates to the controversy between this State and the State of Virginia, in regard to the southern and western boundaries, being the second order of the day. The said report was then read a second time, concurred in, and the resolutions therein contained, assented to.

State Boundary Line.—On Thursday, the Joint Committee in the Maryland Legislature made a report on the subject of the disputed boundaries,—on our western and southern frontier, between this State and Virginia. The report contains in sharp terms of the course of proceedings adopted by the legislature of Virginia, in relation to the controversy; "a course," says the committee, "heretofore unknown in a matter of dispute between States who sincerely desire a continuance of friendly relations, and which cannot be allowed by this State, without loss to her reputation and dignity." The report, resolutions and other papers, heretofore adopted by the Maryland Legislature, were duly transmitted to that of Virginia through the proper channels. Strong resentment is expressed at the "arrogance" with which that State, "without denying one single fact," and without any argument to confute or overturn any one of our positions," has, by a solemn act of the legislature, closed the door of negotiation, and determined that the boundaries in question will not be settled unless we permit her to be "the sole arbitrator and judge."

A resolution of the facts and arguments upon which Maryland relies to establish her claim, is made in the report. They are substantially the same, that have been published before,—with one additional document of importance, which has been discovered in the Land Office, since the publication of the report in 1831. It is the report made to Governor Eden in 1771 by one of the Commissioners who surveyed the boundary, and who declared that the "foundation" in dispute, which is claimed by Maryland to belong, according to the true construction of the charter. The report of the Joint Committee concludes that, as Virginia has "disregarded all friendly overtures of arbitration, and will have nothing to do with us, except upon her own terms, and these are found contrary to justice, and the equity and right of the matter," her manner forbids on our part any further approach to her, except by adversary proceedings." They therefore recommend, in accompanying resolutions, the institution of a suit against the State

of Virginia in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the settlement of the boundary—the suit to be discontinued whenever Virginia signifies her assent to the terms of compromise and arbitration heretofore offered by Maryland.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1834.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the President's Message in relation to the refusal of the Bank of the United States to surrender the pension fund, will be found in this morning's Whig.

"A PLAIN MAN" shall be attended to on Saturday.

The New York Standard, says—"Great relief was experienced in the money market yesterday. Specie is flowing in from all quarters; borrowing is becoming lighter, and it will not be in the power of the United States Bank to continue the present state of things much longer. Relief is at hand."

The latest accounts from Jamaica, state that quiet was restored in the island, and the slaves had returned to their work without murmuring or discontent.

Vera Cruz papers to the 7th January have been received at New York.

The General Congress of Mexico closed its extraordinary sittings Dec. 31st. Its ordinary sittings were immediately resumed.

The Vera Cruz Censor of Jan. 5th contains a long article in favor of religious toleration.

A city of Mexico paper of the 27th December contains an article censuring Col. Austin, for his conduct in reference to the Province of Texas. He is accused of favoring a movement whose object is the separation of that Province from the Mexican Republic.

A most tragic scene occurred in the House of Representatives yesterday. The successor of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, Judge B. L. R. rose, and began his speech, by apologizing for having declined hitherto to ask the usual tribute to the great orator, who died a member of the House, and who, while living, had made it illustrious by his eloquence—when in the act of offering his reasons, the Judge fell dead in the arms of one of the members near him. The sensation produced was extreme, and excited to the highest, by the appearance of Mrs. Bouldin in the Hall, who had witnessed from the gallery, the fall of her husband.

When she approached him, and found that all attempts to restore life were in vain, the bereaved and almost distracted lady, pierced the Hall with her shrieks. She was borne from the Hall—and her husband's remains were carried to the Speaker's room to await the order of the House in relation to his funeral.

The private worth and public character of the deceased, will doubtless receive from some one of his surviving colleagues, proper commemoration on the meeting of the House to-day.

In our report of the proceedings of the House, will be found, as taken down by our Reporter, the remarks uttered by Judge Bouldin, when his voice was hushed by the hand of death.—Globe.

Cholera.—We learn by a gentleman direct from New Orleans, that the Cholera now exists in that city, in a mild form. Several cases and deaths had occurred on steam boats ascending the Mississippi. It is feared that the next summer will be one of unparalleled mortality in the lower country.

The present winter has been unusually cold and severe in Orleans. Snow and ice, which are rare at that place, have been seen in considerable quantities this season. The cold was so intense that a number of persons were frozen to death.

A State Bank.—We trust our readers will be gratified to find that there is a prospect of a State Bank being established by the present Legislature. As we have before remarked, the State possesses an ample capital for the purpose, and such a Bank, instead of endeavoring to cramp and destroy the business of this city and State, for the purpose of promoting the business of another city and another State, will foster and promote the general interest of Maryland.

It is a consummation greatly to be wished, and we sincerely hope it may be realized.—Balt. Repub.

An effort is made, in secret whispers here, to produce an impression that the President means to confirm Dr. Cooper's declaration, that the Executive is opposed only to the Bank of the United States, but not to a bank. A portion of the nullifiers anxiously propagate this idea, to justify the votes they are about to give in favor of the present Bank of the United States.

To operate on Pennsylvania, and to promote the views of both branches of the coalition, the letter-writers, in the employment of the press at work for the bank, spread far and wide such absolute announcements as the following:

"To the editors of the Commercial Intelligencer, FEBRUARY 5, 1834.

"GENTLEMEN: The President is yet unwilling in his determination not only to retain the deposits, but to persevere until he has completely prostrated the present Bank of the United States, when another similar institution, with a capital of \$50 millions, will be established in New York, subjected to the special guardianship of the safety-fund patriots of the Empire State."

Some persons who propagate these false rumors in this city, we understand, pretend to draw their information from high sources. We have felt it our duty to make direct inquiries, to enable us to put an end to the doubts and misgivings growing out of such suggestions, which have been most industriously disseminated from the moment that Mr. Clay gave the cue in the Senate, in his attempt to prove that the President was not committed by any of his messages, against the renewal of national bank privileges, with certain modifications. This artifice of the enemy we now meet by an emphatic contradiction. In making the state banks the fiscal agents of the treasury, the President has taken a course which makes his final determination in relation to this subject. He is convinced by the experiment already made, that well-managed state banks are fully adequate to the performance of all the duties connected with the collection, the safe-keeping, and transfer of the public funds—the only duties which it is necessary the government should require of such institutions to facilitate the operations of the treasury.

He is also satisfied that they are fully competent to carry on the business of domestic exchange between the different parts of the United States, in a manner that will be both convenient and satisfactory to all parts of the country, and that this can and will be conducted by them upon terms at least as favorable to the country, and probably more so, than has heretofore been done by the Bank of the United

States; and we feel authorized to state that all reports to the contrary are mere inventions of the enemy—and that the President is firmly resolved to adhere to his plan of the state banks. He distinctly asserted this intention in his exposure to his cabinet, and he repeated it, with equal clearness, in his recent conversation with the New York Committee.—Wash. Globe.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It will be recollected that B. W. Leigh, Esq. who was despatched as ambassador or envoy from Virginia to the nullifiers in South Carolina during the height of their factious proceedings last winter, has since been nominated to the Presidency by frequent public meetings throughout Virginia. It appears by some letters from Mr. Leigh to his friends, lately published by them, that the nomination has been a source of great annoyance to him. He is well known, and has a high standing in Virginia, but owing to his indisposition for public life, has been little heard of out of the State, and his friends, or pretended friends have been importing him to make a public exposition of his political opinions and principles. The following is an extract from one of his letters:

It is to me most wonderful, that my friends should be importuning me to make profession of my political principles and opinions, in direct reference to this nomination of me for the Presidency—that they do not perceive that they are laying into the hands of their opponents—these have been employing every artifice—by press, by pamphlet, by disputation, and by profligations of their wits towards me, "if I was only known to the nation at large"—"if my opinions were understood"—to induce my friends to demand an exposition of my faith: If I decline to make it, the commentary will be, that I am so utterly unknown, that my own friends are ignorant of my political character, and yet I refuse explanation even to them: If I make it, then I shall be charged with openly acting the part of a candidate, electioneering and intriguing for my office, and degrading myself to promote my election to it. The very thing (giving him credit for sense to know what he was about) was to betray my friends into these importunities; he would have been silly enough to suppose that I would give him an answer in the newspapers. Now, if I were really ambitious for the office of President—which Heaven knows I am not, for I have not hope enough of it, to excite or feed ambition—I should never be weak enough to degrade myself in order to obtain it. If I were young, and ambitious, or my ambition is not young. If the Presidency could be had for asking, but not without asking, I would not ask it.

We are gratified to state that the individual who, a few weeks since, drew from the Branch Bank of Virginia at Fredericksburg, nine thousand six hundred dollars, by means of an altered check, has been apprehended, and is now in the jail of this corporation. We are enabled to give the following particulars of his arrest.

Several days elapsed before the fraud was ascertained, and he had a week's start of Mr. Howison, the teller of the bank, who was despatched in pursuit of him. He was traced without much difficulty to Philadelphia, and indeed to Trenton, from which place he returned to Philadelphia, and there he proceeded in eluding pursuit. Mr. Howison proceeded to New York, and thence to Newark, where he was fortunate enough to meet with an individual, who had been concerned in some previous operations with the prisoner, and had been hardly dealt with in the division of the spoils. This man was engaged to effect his capture, which he did in Easton, Pennsylvania, by the basest treachery; having slept the night previously with Collins, and received from him and his brother-in-law, one hundred dollars. Collins—his real name, we understand is Wm. Cowden—was found at the house of his brother-in-law, who with his wife was also committed for passing counterfeit money. In the house was discovered many implements for counterfeiting and spurious notes and checks to a considerable amount. The sum of \$3,400 in good money was recovered. He was not committed in Pennsylvania, and voluntarily accompanied Mr. Howison to Fredericksburg, at which place he arrived on Sunday evening last.

There are many interesting incidents connected with the affair, which we do not feel at liberty, at present, to allude to.—Fredericksburg Herald, Feb. 11.

Case of Samuelsen.—On Monday night last, Mr. Little, a very respectable carrier, residing at the corner of Rivington and Norfolk streets, being greatly fatigued in consequence of attendance on a sick child, was advised to go into an upper chamber and take rest.

In the course of the night, he rose in his sleep, gained the roof of the house which is three stories high, and is supposed to have walked off the gable end. He was discovered by a watchman, lying in the street, and conveyed into the house. His spine was found to be broken and driven in, the lower part of his body paralyzed, and both his feet badly injured. A portion of the spine was removed by Dr. David L. Rogers, an operation which has afforded much relief and freed him from paralysis. It is not known how long he remained on the ground, but he was senseless when he was taken up. When he recovered his recollection, he said the last thing he remembered was, that he supposed himself and his wife were visiting Niagara Falls, that she had made a false step on table-rock, and was falling off, when he sprang to her rescue. The situation of Mr. Little is now comparatively comfortable.—N. Y. Com.

It is generally known in this city, and the information may have been circulated elsewhere, that pressing demands for specie have been made for some days past upon the branch of the Susquehanna Bank in this city. We are gratified to be able to state that all demands of this nature were promptly satisfied, and that this institution, which from its first establishment, has displayed a liberality and spirit of accommodation that, entitle it to the gratitude of many of our citizens, and the good opinion of all, is believed to be as sound as any other in Baltimore. Great credit is due to several Banks and other institutions in this city, as well as to respectable and wealthy individuals, for the active interest which they have shown in the support of the credit of the Susquehanna Branch.

This spirit prevailing among the Banks generally, as we hope will continue to be the case, will secure them, even in these perilous times, the high reputation which they have acquired.—Baltimore Gazette.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Lancaster, Columbia (Pa.) and Taneytown (Md.) on Wednesday night last about ten o'clock. It was attended with a rumbling noise. At Lancaster, the houses were in some cases shaken to such a degree, that lamps were extinguished, "and the people generally were so alarmed as to rush to the windows, or into the streets."

At Columbia its effects are thus described: "Crackery and other articles on shelves were not loose, but were considerably shaken. Its duration could not have exceeded twelve seconds."

We have heard it remarked by a number who were out of doors at the time, that there was a great change in the atmosphere immediately before the shaking—it being so hot and oppressive, as to render it difficult to breathe. The shock was said to be the most violent one ever experienced in this part of the country.

A rogue named George W. Williams was tried and convicted in one of the New York city courts, last week, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of a package containing \$12,000, from the steamboat Providence, in July last. The principal witness against the accused was one of his own gang—who was pronounced by a London Bow street officer, to be a "first rate swell thief."

Horrible Murder.—An affray occurred at the tavern and grocery store of Jacob Seiverts, New York, between a number of young men, which resulted in the immediate death of one of the party, George Miller, who was deliberately stabbed in the head, by Jacob Fritz.

We find the following extraordinary piece of information in the Baltimore Republican.—It is stated in such a manner that there can be no reasonable doubt of its truth. However much cause any portion of our own citizens may have to be dissatisfied with the present administration of their Government, it is to be hoped that no one could be found to join the modest foreigner in his boast.

Foreign insurance.—We have received from a gentleman of this city, who states that he was present on the occasion, a statement that Mr. Demulder, one of the ministers of the King of Holland, to settle the boundary question between the U. States and Great Britain, at the American Hotel, in New York, gave the following toast:

"Destruction to General Jackson—May he die before morning; and be hung up as the Turks are, with a spit."

The gentleman who has furnished us with a copy of the toast, has given us the names of several respectable gentlemen who were present upon the occasion, and heard the sentiment delivered.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains! ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY OF ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

8 NEW GIGS, price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

SULKIES, one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW HARNESS, all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS, in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made to order, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-work, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.

Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters alike. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA LEONARD.

Feb 18 34

For Rent, And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Mcconekin, dec'd. P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

SIX CENTS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber on or about the 19th of January last, JOHN W. McNEAL, an apprentice to the shoe making business. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Easton, but neither thanks given nor charges paid. All persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ said apprentice, as I shall put the law in force against all persons so doing. PETER TARR.

Easton, 17th Feb. 1834 Feb 18 34

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the first day of February, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MATTHIAS BUSICK; says he was born free, and was raised by John Gadd, living on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was committed as belonging to John Higgins, of Harford county, Md.; said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, and a larger scar on his left ankle caused by a cut. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, coarse drab country cloth pantaloons, dark waist vest, cotton shirt, coat shoes and old fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man (if any) is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warlen Baltimore city and county jail.

Agricultural Notice. THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Mr. S. T. Kennard's in Easton, on THURSDAY next the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order, M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

Feb 15

NOTICE. A meeting of the Board of Managers of the T. C. FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held in EASTON, on THURSDAY the 20th, at Mrs. Hammond's, South-street, 11 o'clock. The President requests a punctual attendance.

Meeting subject to the usual restrictions as to weather, &c. Feb 15

TO RENT FOR THE YEAR 1834. That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Mcconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply to WM. L. GROOME, eow4w

Easton, Feb 15

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for articles purchased at the vendue of the personal estate of the Rev. L. Warfield, or to the said estate, are hereby notified that I shall attend at Easton on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22d inst., when prompt payment will be expected. And I wish it expressly understood, all notes or accounts unsettled on those days, will be left in the hands of Mr. William Barnett, for collection according to law.

W. H. EMORY.

Feb. 15, 1834

To be drawn February 25th, 1834, THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 4.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 75 prizes of \$1,000

1 10,000 84 500

1 4,000 128 100

1 3,000 128 80

1 2,420 128 60

5 2,000 128 40

Lowest prize \$10—Tickets \$9—Shares in proportion.

Also, THE LITERATURE LOTTERY, Class No. 8, draws February 27th, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$12,000 5 prizes of \$500

1 3,000 10 300

1 2,111 20 300

1 2,000 20 150

5 1,000 100 100

Tickets \$3—shares in proportion.

At the Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

MARYLAND, TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT

February Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased once in each week, for the same to be published over three successive weeks, in the two newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of August next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this seventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

WM. H. EMORY, Admr. of Lott Warfield, dec'd.

The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward the bill to the editor of the Whig.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in consequence of damages and inconvenience that I have sustained, owing to Richard Skinner and Nicholas Fountain, not keeping up their parts of the division fence, between them and me, that I shall disjoin fences and take my part off, and make a fence in-tire to myself.

THOMAS F. BOURKE.

Feb 11 34

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed, hurried as it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiffs do not command executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff. February 11, 1834. G 11

LAMB, MANUFACTURER OF BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS, No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well known by the constant care taken to render every Stock a perfect article to suit the form of the neck. Gentlemen will find constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best quality and newest fashion, at a reduction of 33 per cent. He would particularly recommend his new and beautiful article the Cravat Stock, also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed.

Merchants visiting this city will always find a large assortment, which he will sell by the dozen cheaper than they can be procured in any section of the United States.

Fur and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new article)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress, made to measure at two hours notice. Old Stocks covered.

dec 31

United States Mail Stages.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet.

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening.

The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, for Cambridge, and returns same evening.

The MAIL STAGE for Centreville, leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches Centreville in time for an early supper. Returning, leaves Centreville at 8 o'clock

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to present the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very far to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses, types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi-Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a Congressional Globe, exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1833, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity text, and the greatly increased paper now presented in affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very moderate profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them, to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.

Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$3 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

WOOL.
LYMAN REED & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffin, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore May 14

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself CLYDE WILLIAMS, says he is free, but old belongs to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered round about, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes and tarpaulin hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.
nov 8—1

FALL SUPPLY.
SAMUEL MACKAY,
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant assortment of

FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES.

China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SHERMAN'S HOTEL, Water street, at which residence the subscribers can be found, or at their place on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29 Baltimore.

REMOVED.

JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR.
INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Loveley's Store, and adjoining site Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. eov3t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Joshua Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD SMITH, and says he belongs to Thomas B. Crawford, of Prince George's County, near Upper Marlboro. The said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has several small scars on his forehead and a scar on his left wrist, caused by a reap hook. Had on when committed, gray casinet roundabout, gray cloth pantaloons, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur hat, yarn stockings, and coarse lace boots.
The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

MARYLAND
Caroline County Orphans' Court.
14th day of January, A. D. 1834.

ON application of Peter Johnson, adm'r of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty fifth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

PETER JOHNSON, Adm'r of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter).
Jy 13 3w

\$20 REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the estate of Shadrach Liden, late of Caroline county, deceased, in March last, a NEGRO MAN, called HENRY SATERFIELD, or sometimes Henry Fountain. I think he had a scar on his forehead. His clothing is not recollected; his complexion is rather black; he has followed the farming business, and is supposed to be about 40 years of age. Any person who will arrest and secure said negro in Deaton jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the state; if taken in the State of Maryland, ten dollars.

EDWARD W. LIDEN, Administrator of Shadrach Liden, dec'd.
Jan. 11 3w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
THOMAS H. JENKINS

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, viz:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino's, Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Chocolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.

Black Italian Lustrings, and Gro de Soire. A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.

VELVETS.

Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of brown, do. do.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!!

The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beautiful lot of FUR CAPES, ROANS AND THIBETS. They can be sold on reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.

A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.

QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.

NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.

SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF CHINA WARE.

Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention, from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

T. H. J. grateful for past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will, he hopes be an inducement for the liberal continuation of their patronage.—Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.
Easton, Dec. 24.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, & C.
Lately received and for sale by the subscribers.

Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip Candles, Fine and coarse Salt, Salt Petre, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Powder and Shot.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY, November Term, in the year 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandale and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, William Sherwood, Ann P. Crandale, wife of John Crandale, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, ministerial of Richard Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$185 25.

R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.

True copy, Jacob Lockerman, Clk.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY HOADLY, aged about twenty years, says he was born in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very tight lips, and stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pantaloons, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

PRESTON MCCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford county.

Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.

dec 28

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.

RD. CHAMBERS, Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto woman who calls herself ELIZABETH TANGLE, says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harman, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn; also, a small scar on her right wrist. Had on, when committed, a calico frock, small red shawl, black nappie, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Balt. City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself ROBERT HARRIS, says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-bitch, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light cassimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Balt. City and County Jail.

dec 31 3w

DEER CREEK
Young Ladies' Academy.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have no elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to the years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether creditable to place Miss CHENEY, who superintends the seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial female education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Bell Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS:
Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter \$20 00
Tuition 5
French extra 5
Drawing extra 5
Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.

JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.

THE ATHENIAN.

AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper, devoted to

The fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays, Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery, Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c.

Besides a department of light reading particular attention will be paid to that under the head of "Reviews," in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The present paper will be superseded by "The Athenian," on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber will be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater quantity, but also a far greater variety of useful and important matter, and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the arrangements complete in every department, and to secure the assistance, and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of engravings, illustrative of celebrated structures or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.

The ATHENIAN being unincorporated in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.

Aware that the offer of rewards to literary aspirants has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature, which it will be the particular aim of the Athenian to encourage, premiums for a variety of such articles, as suitable for its columns will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement for competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work, the publishers will issue it in two volumes, each containing twenty-six weekly numbers, and comprising 316 pages; thus the Athenian will present, within the year, eight hundred and thirty-two pages of well selected and original reading, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This it will be readily admitted, gives to the publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and generally charge double the amount of its subscription. Of the quality of its subjects it will be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but safer to judge by practice than profession. It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will be, in every sense, worthy of preservation; and will make two handsome volumes annually, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.

Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the Athenian in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in these cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information of works progressing through, as well as of those that have just issued from the press; and also the earliest receipt of such news as those journals may communicate. It is the determination of the publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins from its office, that those papers at a distance which shall not be the alterations proposed for this paper, and insert the present advertisement in full, shall possess the immediate advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged the aid of some of the first literary characters of the day, thus making ample provision for the full success of the undertaking as far as depends on their exertions. Historical, dramatic, biographical, and poetic contributions will be diligently and promptly attended to, and are respectfully solicited.

Book-sellers and publishers of literary works, music, and prints, will find "The Athenian" a very convenient medium for their advertisements, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to this object, and on the most liberal terms; and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their books should send in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid, and addressed to

BLACKWOOD & CO.
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

TERMS, &c.

The ATHENIAN will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched in the quarto form, and afforded at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

ANDREW OEDLER.
Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833.

SAMUEL OZMON,
CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, July 2

A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton,

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50

All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

oct 15

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT,

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chertown—returning will leave Chertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

apr 30

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.

Jan 25

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace in and for Queen Ann's county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingo is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers.

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

THOMAS SUDLER, Shff.
dec. 7 2m of Queen Ann's county.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaff, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE, or MARIA MATTHEWS, says she was born free, and raised by her mother on the Reisterstown road, near the Pennsylvania line—said mulatto woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on her right breast, caused by a burn; large full eyes. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, dark cotton handkerchief on her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and old shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto woman, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th day of December, 1833, by James Blair, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN KELLY, and says he belongs to Mrs. Martha Brown, in Queen Anne's County, near Queenstown. Said negro is about 20 years old, 5 feet 31 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by a Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a cut. Had on when committed, old blue cloth coat and pantaloons, old black silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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country, with what scale it is of such outcasts, few at the head in its infancy, had over our pity, and the danger the public and a desire to look for: should just opposition away with the American citizen his own fig-ter which is not er crime, and then see the high hand of the virtuous, country; the renewed, your five hundred poor driven from

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tail discounts at pleasure to embarrass the country, without even rendering an account on what scale it is done. When we take a view of such outstretched authority assumed by a few at the head of such a moneyed institution in its infancy, and reflect on the power it has had over our press, and men high in authority, and the public funds to the proper authority, and the desire to be rechartered, what may we look for should she be able to rise against all just opposition? Then away with liberty, away with the blessed peace and happiness of American citizens, where each may sit under his own fig-tree; away with that high character which is now cherished and idolized in every clime, and by every tongue. We should then see the reign of terror stalk abroad; the high hand of federalism lifted over the heads of the virtuous, honest industry of our beloved country; the Alien and Sedition Laws renewed, your land taxed, a free suffrage denied, a five hundred dollar qualification imposed, the poor driven from place to place, like flock of sheep, and the lords of the creation mount the stage of action, holding in one hand the purse, and in the other the sword of proscription; your government will be administered in the former extravagant style, she will again become involved in debt; your Bank will issue her millions and millions of paper, and loan to the government, which will be made current and forced on her citizens in payment of debts, whether redeemed or not; gold will be banished from our country by a speculation of the bank (as she has already done) fifty cent, twenty five cent and ten cent notes, would issue from her vaults in lieu of gold and silver, forced on the people and never redeemed; such would be the picture presented to our view, such would be the situation of our country.—But I hope we have a redeeming spirit; I hope we have still remaining among us enough of the principles of Jefferson, to save the country from destruction. Has not this picture been seen and felt in England? Has not the bank of England played this game? Has she not impoverished her citizens? Has she not caused almost a rebellion? Has there not been a loud call for reform? and are not the citizens almost in a state of starvation? are they not bowed down with taxes to support a profligate administration? has she not banished gold and silver, and issued checks and drafts which she causes to pass current? yes, and such would be our case, should this monster in the shape of a Bank be rechartered. Are those imaginary ideas no sir, but facts. What was the situation of two of the branches of the Bank in January, 1832, viz. Pittsburgh and Fayetteville? they had fifty thousand dollars in specie, to meet two millions of notes in circulation, about one hard dollar for every forty dollars in notes. What sir, would you say of any individual in Talbot county, who had land alone worth fifty thousand dollars, and was in debt two millions, would you trust him for one year's subscription to your paper, unless you intended to give to him; no sir, specie is the capital of the bank, as well as land of the individual.—And further, what was the situation of the mother bank in 1832 she increased her loans, independent of what she had out, to sixty-six millions, and had but seven millions in specie to redeem them; I suppose some of this money went to Clay's county, under the item of printing or stationary. Another daring outlawed dishonest transaction shall be noticed. The U. States government give notice that during the months of October 1832, and January 1833, the debt due on the three per cent stock, would be paid off at the bank, information of which was given to Bidle, on the 24th of March, the bank holding at that moment sufficient funds of the government to discharge the same, on which she paid no interest. But the exchange committee having learned of the money, and desiring of receiving the credit of the States, despatched General Cadwallader as their secret agent, without the knowledge of the Secretary, or any officer of the government or stockholders, to England, to negotiate with the foreign holders of the stock, to defer presenting their claims for twelve months longer than was stipulated by the U. States to pay the stock. That this mission was a secret one, and intended to be kept a secret, was given in testimony by Cadwallader himself before a committee of Congress.—The agent did go to England, and made a contract with the celebrated bankers of England, Baring and Brothers, to negotiate with the holders of the three per cent stock, not to present it for payment, and to leave in their hands the government certificates as collateral security. Baring and Brothers were further authorized that they could not procure the retention of the stock, then to purchase said stock for the use and benefit of the Bank, directly contrary to the provisions of the charter of the bank. As the old saying is, murder will out, for accident alone was the cause of the discovery, viz: The Messrs. Baring's issued a circular stating they were authorized by the bank to negotiate, which circular accidentally crossed the Atlantic, and was published in an American paper, it being the first information our government had of it. Mr. Cadwallader the secret agent, testifies that the bank was informed of the contract on the first of October, but never denied the contract, (although they knew it was contrary to the charter) until the 15th of October, after the circular of Baring was published in this country. Was there ever a more diabolical attempt to swindle and traduce the fair character of the American government? Here Andrew Jackson had made provisions to pay off a portion of the debt of the U. States, and had stipulated a certain time, and had deposited the money in the bank for the express purpose, when the secret committee of the bank in conjunction with their president, Mr. Bidle, undertakes to stop the payment for twelve months. What was more calculated to destroy the credit of our government than an act like this? how were the stockholders abroad to know this was a secret & clandestine movement of the bank? when even their own directors nor stockholders in Philadelphia did not know it? was it not sufficient to induce England to believe the American government had stopped payment, and not calculated to discharge her debts? What respect on earth would have dared to assume a greater power? and still we can find American citizens who will argue in defence of this mass of corruption and deception, with testimony before their eyes, produced by their own friends; we can hear them say, the deposits should be returned, and ought not to have been removed, and that Jackson had acted the part of a tyrant, and had them removed contrary to law. What! the President of United States with such authority before his eyes, who has the high charge of a free government on his shoulders, who is bound to see it lawfully and justly administered; to suffer the public money to be squandered away by millions without authority, and by a secret junta of the bank; a secret agent sent to England for the express purpose of defeating the payment of the debt of the U. States, and to destroy her credit, and above all to see the bank speculate on the public deposits, by purchasing the 3 per cent stock for her own use and benefit, or the use and benefit of the exchange committee and their president (perhaps as it was all secret) with the identical money belonging to the U. States and placed there to pay its debts? I say for Andrew Jackson to know all this, and not remove the deposits, and warn the government

not to recharter the monster, would be unworthy of the high trust, and should be impeached for a violation of his duty. But thanks be to an all-ruling Providence, who guards and protects the dutiful, we see in his hands, Andrew Jackson, as an instrument to save the country from the aggression of the hostile savage, the foreign foe, and twice from the encroachments of domestic enemies. In the language of the sage, "the Union must and shall be preserved." A PLAIN MAN.
Talbot county, Feb. 14, 1834.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1834.

PARTIES RUN MAD.—It would seem, to disinterested observers of the workings of party, at the present time,—if such could be found in our country,—that partisans had taken leave of their senses, if not of their love of country. All seem desirous,—it matters not at what sacrifice,—to establish the peculiar system of their own party, and to destroy that of the antagonist party. Cannot intelligent men see that this is entirely wrong? Do they not know that our institutions were established by mutual concessions to the prejudices and partialities of opposing interests? And is it not plain to them that the same spirit of compromise and concession must characterize the operations of the government, whenever questions arise, about which different and conflicting opinions are entertained? Of what avail are all the angry and inflammatory speeches that have been delivered in Congress; or the thousands upon thousands of irritating paragraphs that have issued from the press during the present winter? No one will pretend that any good has been accomplished by all this. Prejudices may have been more deeply rooted; but we fear that under the excitement of party feelings, the true love of country has been too often passed by and forgotten.

We have been pained to see, on several occasions, paragraphs like those which follow.—They can only be productive of evil consequences, as tending to keep alive those bitter animosities which too often subsist between contending parties.

The New York Star, edited by M. M. Noah, holds the following language:

"Will he (General Jackson) any longer permit these irresponsible persons to screen themselves under his reputation? If so, he must abide the consequences. The same blood, he must remember, that was shed at Saratoga, at Eutaw, and at New Orleans, is again ready to be poured out in its country's defence."

"The day may come, and that much sooner than we think, when forbearance will no longer be deemed a virtue, nor resistance a crime."

Here is a threat, that if the President should continue to pursue the policy he has marked out for himself, that resistance and blood will be the consequence. The design of this may have been to intimidate the President, but we think the author has shot wide of his mark. General Jackson's character has been greatly mistaken by the American people, if he is to be intimidated in the discharge of what he believes to be his duty. It has been jeeringly said of him, by his enemies, that he could look on blood and carnage with composure, and we doubt not such might, measurably, prove the fact, if found necessary, in vindication of the constitution.

But the New York Commercial Advertiser touches another chord—one vastly more potent with a certain class of politicians. Hear what it says:—

"What, then, is to be done? There is but one course. We look to the Senate. Let that august body take a resolute stand, and declare at once: Not one dollar of supplies shall you have, until you restore the deposits. Nor will we adjourn, but continue in permanent session, until that measure and other means of relieving the public distress, are adopted. Such a course is demanded by the exigencies of the times. Such a course we hope they will take."

What good to the country, could be accomplished by the course here recommended? The operations of government must be suspended, or its energies paralyzed, in order to force the President to do an act which he believes unconstitutional—to recharter the bank;—for we contend again, that the restoration of the deposits, so clamorously urged, is but a secondary question—a mere blind, behind which to conceal the more important purpose they have in view.

All must admit that a large—very large—portion of our fellow citizens, of the first respectability, and of undoubted patriotism, are desirous for a recharter of the Bank of the United States; they regard it as indispensable, in equalizing the currency, and guarding the state institutions; they regard the measure as fully authorized by the constitution, although they confess the power is not expressly granted.—The President, and along with him another large portion of his fellow citizens, dissent entirely from the proposition; they neither regard the Bank as needful or constitutional. Under such circumstances, what is the proper course for a patriotic opposer of the President? To threaten to endeavor to intimidate? Surely not! Let an attempt first be made to amend the constitution, by granting in express terms the disputed and doubtful power; then let resort be had to the ballot box. This is the strong arm of Americans, against abuses and usurpations, and he that would use other and unnatural remedies is unworthy the proud distinction of an American citizen.

We have looked over the journals of the Maryland Legislature, up to last Monday, the latest date we have, but find nothing of interest to spread before our readers.

To the oft repeated question, "When will the Legislature rise?" we must reply—this is the day fixed on by the vote of the two houses; the 4th of March by the committee of ways and means; but the general impression seems to be that the session will not be closed before the 10th.

THE RESULT.—After a debate running far into the third month, the previous question was at last taken on yesterday, in the House of Representatives, as to the disposition of the Secretary's reasons for removing the deposits. The previous question was called precisely at 1 o'clock by Mr. Muhlenberg, but the opposition fought it off until half past three by mooting points of order—calling for calls of the House—for the yeas and nays on adjournment, &c. &c. The fury bank was, however, hunted down after all its doublings, and, in hunter's phrase, was fairly killed by good dinner time. There were, however, six of the backers of the bank who came in at the death with the victors. The vote stood, an hundred and thirty to ninety-eight. Take off from this the six members who will probably vote with the friends of the bank when the question recurs upon the report of the committee of Ways and Means, and the final majority against the bank on the removal of the deposits is given.

If the professions of the Nullifiers are to be trusted, that whole party, with the exception of Mr. McDuffie, is to be co-opted against the renewal of the present Bank charter, or the creation of any national Bank. There is then in the present House of Representatives, a majority of 50 against any Bank of the United States that can be devised.

With regard to the restoration of the deposits, the vote of yesterday is absolutely decisive. There is a majority of at least 16 to 20 which nothing can shake. Argument has already been exhausted under the best auspices of the Bank. Its crimes have been screened from scrutiny, while an incessant attack has been carried on against the lines of the Hero of New Orleans; panic has been excited throughout the commercial cities; clamor has deafened the public ear; treachery has been busy; hope of promised booty has operated in all quarters of the country; and remonstrances, memorials, petitions, signed by multitudes, or purporting to be so, have been poured in upon the House: but all in vain.—Globe of Wednesday.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of one of our most distinguished, patriotic and estimable fellow citizens, the Hon. WILLIAM WYLLIE. He expired at Washington yesterday, at eleven o'clock, A. M. Perfectly conscious of his approaching end, his last hours were marked with that calmness and resignation which a well founded christian hope can alone impart.—Balt. Amer. of Wednesday.

The Richmond Enquirer has a letter from Washington, of the 7th inst. from which the following is extracted:

"A new speaker has appeared upon the floor of the Senate to-day, in the person of the new Senator from Georgia, Mr. King. He spoke in reply to Mr. Poindexter, and all that class of Southern speakers who had attributed the fall in the price of cotton to the removal of the deposits. The reply was off-hand, without notes, confined to the point he began with, and continued for an hour without once losing the thread of his argument, or dealing a blow amiss. It was one of the clearest, closest, and most powerful pieces of reasoning, which the events of the session have called forth, and equally remarkable for correct, expanded views and accurate, minute details. He cut up by the roots, and lung up before a burning sun, to wither and die, the whole class of speeches which ascribed the fall in the price of cotton to the removal of the deposits. Those who had brought that argument did not rise to reply.—Webster came to their relief, and shewed his sense in complimenting the new Senator for the ability he had displayed, and congratulated the Senate upon such an acquisition to its talent.—The delivery of Mr. King corresponded well with his matter; copious and select language; clear and modulated voice; natural gestures; flexible features; and unassuming self-possession. He is one of the youngest Senators, and excites the highest hopes.

The subject of discussion was Mr. Clay's resolution for extending the credit on merchant's bonds, &c."

From the Globe

The following is given to the public as a specimen of the means that are resorted to by the friends of the Bank to force a restoration of the deposits. Similar letters, we are informed, are sent constantly by the mails, not only to the President, but to those of his confidential friends who are known to accord with him in the steps which have been taken to prevent a recharter of the Bank.

New York, Feb. 9, 1834

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Sir: This is to inform you that I, one of a number of young men of this city who have conspired your death, unknown to my colleagues, write this to warn you of this plot—not from any intention to benefit you thereby, but solely for the good of my country—a step, which influenced as we are, by sentiments of pure patriotism, myself and associates have deemed advisable for the welfare of our much abused country. I recommend you to revoke, as soon as practicable, all the opinions, declarations, and proclamations which have emanated from you relative to the rechartering of, and removing the government deposits from, the United States Bank. The alternative will most assuredly be your certain death.

Three of our number, elected by chance, will proceed, in the course of the present month, to the Capital, there to put in execution the design entrusted to their hands. Even should one attempt fail, do not think to escape, we are firmly resolved to free our country from the hands of a despot. To conclude.—Beware the 15th of March.

To Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America:

I am very sorry to inform you that if the Deposits are not replaced, and the Bank of the United States is not rechartered, by the 4th of March next, you will be a dead man by the 15th day of March, 1834. Now, my Dear Sir, I hope you will get wisely, and recharter

the said Bank, for if you do not, the United States will lose one of her best Presidents and Generals that has been known in America.—There has been a private meeting held, and the plan is all laid out for doing the above mentioned. I am a signer of the above meeting, but I could not engage in such a thing before I acquainted your honor of the above plan.

Your humble servant,
A DEMOCRAT.

[The above letter is post-marked Philadelphia, Feb. 8.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]
Philadelphia, Feb. 8th, 1834.

Sir: The writer of this anonymous communication feels it his duty to apprise you, that it is seriously contemplated by a few individuals in this city, to adopt measures for the diabolical purpose of ASSASSINATING the venerable Chief Magistrate of our Union.

A. J. DOXELSON, Esq.
Washington, D. C.

Numerous meetings have been held, in the northern counties of Ohio and New York, to take measures for memorializing Congress for a ship canal around the falls of Niagara. From Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, to Chicago on Michigan, the navigation would then be uninterrupted, and cargoes might be carried without breaking bulk a distance of nearly two thousand miles along the internal boundary of the United States.

The Committee appointed to proceed to Washington with the Memorial addressed to Congress by the Merchants and other citizens of Baltimore, praying the restoration of the Deposits, returned from the seat of Government last evening. We are informed that they left the Memorial with Col. Chambers of the Senate, and Maj. Heath of the House of Representatives.—Col. Chambers would have presented it on Tuesday, but for the adjournment of Congress in consequence of the death of Mr. Southwick, and Maj. Heath will present that to the House on Monday, the regular day.

We are informed, also, that the Committee had interviews with the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and were authorized by both to say, that the measures adopted by the Executive, in regard to the Bank of the United States would be adhered to.—Balt. Gaz.

Mr. Rives' Speech.—The Alexandria Gazette, through an opponent of Mr. Rives, has the candor to do justice to that gentleman's abilities and speech. Its Editor says, "That, though differing, *totum calo*, from the honorable gentleman, we were constrained to admit the correctness of many of his propositions; to agree with many parts of his argument; and to admire, throughout, the tone and temper, and manner and ability, with which he discussed the question."

"The speech of Mr. Rives on the revenue Collection Bill, and the one recently made on the Deposite Question, establish his claims to hold a high place among the Statesmen and Orators of our country; and a difference of political views shall never induce us to deny these claims, or refuse to honor him whenever honor is due. Should the 'sword of Damocles', which, as he once eloquently said, he knew was suspended over his head—be loosened for its office, it would hardly give us pleasure. The Old Dominion, in our opinion, may well be proud of him as her son."

In these hot party times, when the "Error of the Moon" seems to shed its fatal influence over so many politicians, this example of frankness is so rare, that it does great honor to the Editor of the Gazette.—Rich. Eng.

The French colony of Algiers appears to be rapidly improving; for the import duties, which in 1830 produced 5,910, last year produced 25,470. This revenue is derived from a small import duty of four per cent, if imported under the French or Algerine flag, and of eight per cent, if by a foreign flag.—The value of imports under the British was last year 32,500; they were exported from their possessions in the Mediterranean.

Temperance in the Navy.—We have the following cheering intelligence before us in a letter from Lieut. J. C. Long, commanding the U. S. S. Sch. Dolphin, dated Calcutta, Aug. 26, 1833:—"We have only six persons on board who draw their allowance of grog, and that is a reduction well to be known, for when I took command, there were 78 on board, all drawing liquor. I have taken in provision for five months, and have only fifteen gallons of spirits; and when that is out, I shall not draw any more for the vessel, so long as I command her."

Specie from England.—The packet ship Napoleon brought a considerable sum in specie, the first of any importance which has been received since the rate of exchange passed below the real par. London, rather than Liverpool, is the place to find dollars, and from that place constant and large sums may be expected.—A. Y. Jour. Com.

Four five hundred to a thousand dollars in specie are now daily paid out by each of the city Banks, to persons who come with small sums in bills which they are afraid to hold. This is the effect of the cry, "Let him who has a five dollar bill to lay aside, exchange it for specie, and house his little store." And let it be remembered, that every thousand dollars of specie so abstracted, deprives the merchants of discounts to three times the amount. How entirely unfounded is the distrust into which the laboring classes have been frightened, is apparent from the fact that another class of timid persons, viz: timid money-holders, are "hoarding" all their "little store" in idle deposits in the same Banks.

A Company has been formed at Calcutta, to facilitate the travel between England and India, via the Red Sea, by steam. The Government of India has offered a reward of \$100,000 to any person or company who shall make four voyages a year, leaving the proprietors the profits of passengers and letters.

To be drawn February 25th, 1834, THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 4.

SPLENDID SCHEME.		
1 prize of \$30,000	75 prizes of \$1,000	
1 10,000	84	500
1 4,000	128	100
1 2,000	128	80
1 1,000	128	60
1 500	128	40
Lowest prize \$10—Tickets \$9—Shares in proportion.		

To be drawn March the 1st, 1834, THE VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 4.

GRAND SCHEME.		
1 prize of \$20,000	20 prizes of \$1,000	
1 6,000	20	200
1 5,000	20	200
1 4,000	20	150
1 2,770	128	50
Tickets \$4.50—Halves \$2.25—Quarters \$1.12 1/2, at the Lottery Office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md.		

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED
INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.
[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work.]
ALSO,
Geography of the Hemisphere, by E. H. Burritt
Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas
Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings
Mason on Self-Knowledge
Jones' Philosophy
McIntyre on the Globes.
Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.
For sale by
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Feb 22
93-Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained, with as little delay as practicable.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY, the 4th of March next, at the late residence of John Meconkin, dec'd, in the town of Easton, the balance of the personal estate of said deceased; consisting of household and kitchen furniture; two Horses with harness, one nearly new, a House and Lot on Harrison street, with the appurtenances, subject to ground rent, &c. &c.
Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars, six months credit, the purchaser or purchasers, giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of and under five dollars, cash, previous to the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance by
P. F. THOMAS, Admr.
The Controvert Times & Cambridge Chronicle, will copy the above until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to the administrator.
Feb 22


NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.
Feb 22

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.
THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
3 NEW GIGS,
price from 150 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good
SULKIES,
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW HARNESS,
all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices for old Carriages in exchange.
They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.
THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the work, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.
Feb 18 3m A. & H.

REMOVAL.
MANLOVE HAZEL,
INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveday's Store.—Where he intends to keep constantly on hand A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
suitable for the present season.
His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.
Jan 14

AN ACTIVE BLACK GIRL.
12 or 14 years of age, either slave or free, will be taken in a respectable family in town. For one that can be well recommended liberal wages would be allowed.
Feb 1

FARM FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at private sale, all that plantation or tract of land situated, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining the lands of A. D. Mitchell and others, late the property of Col. George E. Mitchell, deceased, known by the name of "FAIR HILL," containing Two Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land, more or less; the farm is divided into convenient fields, with water in each field.

The improvements are a two story stone house and kitchen with a well and pump of excellent water at the door, stables, carriage house, smoke house, a quarter for blacks, a frame barn and cider mill house, with a pump of water in the yard, a stone spring house, with a never failing spring of water, within two hundred yards of the dwelling house, a first rate apple and peach orchard of the best grafted fruit—also a garden handsomely pailed in, containing near an acre of ground, well set with fruit trees and shrubbery, &c. and is equal if not superior to any garden in the county. A part of the property has been limed, and is in a good state of cultivation, it has a fair proportion of woodland, and from its situation on the roads leading from Newark to Port Deposit, and from Elkton to New London, it could be advantageously divided into two farms, and would be an excellent stand for a tavern, store, blacksmith and wheelwright shops; it is considered the best situation for a tannery in the neighborhood, and obtained for one half of Philadelphia prices; the property is within five miles of lime quarries, and could be easily improved by the surplus wood on the property; the surrounding country being thickly settled, and the property located at the intersection of roads leading from Newark to Port Deposit, and from Elkton to New London, renders it an eligible situation for a country physician, there will be given, and possession may be had immediately. The above mentioned property, if not sold at private sale, before the 1st day of March next, will be offered at public sale on that day, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms and see the property by applying to the subscriber in Wilmington, Del., or to Mr. A. D. Mitchell or Col. Wm. Mackey, near the premises.
HENRY WHITELEY.
P. S.—If the above property is not sold on or before the first day of March next, it will then be for rent.
Wilmington, Jan 31—Feb 1

The Chestertown Inquirer, Easton Whig, Baltimore Republican, Cambridge Chronicle, Frederick Citizen, Elkton Republican, Washington Globe and Intelligencer, West Chester Village Record, Pennsylvania, and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, Norristown Register, and Lancaster Journal, will please insert the above once a week, till sale, and send paper and bill to H. Whiteley for settlement.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Howdle now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers' Ferry," the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out buildings, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.
The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months another third of the purchase money and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale and payable in the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.
S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.
Feb 1

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, a subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 18th February next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation whereon Capt. John Ozman now resides, the property of the late James Wilson, deceased, lying on Choptank River, near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring fishery. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner, and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of the late George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of the sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the purchase money is paid with interest thereon, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before), to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.
JOHN BOON, Trustee.

MILLINERY.
MRS. A. M. FAULKNER,
HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jackson and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and assures her former customers and the Ladies of the town and adjacent counties, that she will receive the FAVORITES regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting, please those who may think proper to patronize her.
Feb 1

England has been a commercial country for centuries. Can we do better than copy from her that which is good and has stood the test of experience, and avoid that which is injurious?

I forward this to your paper, for you are of no party. The present times require of every man to suggest that which he conceives may be most conducive to the interest of the community of which he is a member; and allow me to say, that the naturalized citizens of America, let them come from what part of the world they may, must naturally feel a lively interest in its welfare. A man cannot help where he was born, but when he comes to the age of maturity, he pays a compliment to the country he adopts; for, by the solemn and emphatic oath he takes before he can become a citizen of the United States, he clearly shows that he approves of the laws and customs before all others. And the number of emigrants, and the numerous applicants for the citizenship, fully shows that Europeans consider that the Republic of America is the best form of government known.

A CITIZEN.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1834.

IN SENATE. VIRGINIA MEMORIAL.

Mr. Tyler rose to present a memorial from the city of Richmond, signed by nearly a hundred of the citizens, and certain resolutions adopted by the people of Franklin county in the State of Virginia. In regard to the memorial, he would say, that it would be borne in mind by the Senate, that he had rarely, very rarely, been called upon since he had been a member of the Senate, to perform a duty similar to that which he was then in the act of performing. The people of the State which he represented, in part, on this floor, were content under ordinary circumstances, to leave the expression of their sentiments to be made by those who represented them and their interests in this House and the other; and their departure from that course, on the present occasion, bore to Senators the strongest possible evidence of the deep agitation of the public mind. The memorial was signed by persons of all employments and pursuits, and presented an array of names, which would compare, for intelligence and the attributes of high moral character, with any similar number from any city or town in the Union. They remonstrated against the late proceedings of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, as involving high assumptions of power. Reared from early infancy, in the belief that, in order to preserve liberty from overthrow, it was necessary to keep the three departments of government separate and distinct—they regarded with alarm the late measures of the President, as drawing within the vortex of executive power, judicial and legislative functions, and, in the forcible pronouncement of a most valuable franchise or privilege, of that corporation, which had been solemnly ratified to it by charter stipulation, and for which it had paid, they recognized a breach of public faith and violation of individual rights in the persons of the corporations. Mr. Tyler said, that while he concurred with the memorialists most fully in their views, he should abstain from going into their considerations now, as he proposed, should his health permit, and the Senate so please, to express his opinions more at large upon them after the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilkes) should finish the speech which he had commenced. The memorialists also represented that a deep gloom rested on their city and hung over the country. That commercial enterprise and manufacturing industry, deprived of their proper aliment, were stagnated. That all the pursuits of life were paralyzed. That in consequence thereof, the great staples of production, Tobacco and Flour, had each fallen twenty per cent. within the last sixty days. That exchanges had fallen from eighty to thirteen per cent. in the same period, and as an evidence that no accidental circumstance of trade had produced this state of things, but that all depended on the condition of the money market; that every day and every hour brought with it its fluctuations. The memorialists saw no glimmering of light through the gloom, but anticipated a darker night yet to come than that which enshrouded them.

They looked to Congress for relief. They ask not, said Mr. T., a renewal of the bank charter. No sir, they implore that a stable system may be introduced. Not one resting on executive will—not a treasury resting on agents appointed by the executive—liable to be displaced at his pleasure—holding their existence at the breath of his nostrils—fleeing and ephemeral as whim or caprice, or passion or political motives might make them; but resting on law—permanent enduring law—law not to be changed but for high reasons of state policy; approved by the wisdom and sanctioned by the experience of Congress. To a measure of that character do they look for the restoration of public confidence; and to such measure alone can they look, or can the country look. These were the views, and, he must say, the sound views of the memorialists.

Many men believed that this memorial came here, borne on party or partisan principles or motives, he did great injustice to the cause of truth. Men had signed it who would as proudly scorn such imputations as he would do, was a similar ascription made to him, for any part of his course here. No sir, said he, these men speak forth their sentiments as freemen—the supporters of free government—and he trusted that at all times, no matter who might fill the Presidential chair, they would never be backward in expressing their apprehensions for public liberty when it should be brought into danger.

Now let any man believe that their statements, in regard to the pressure upon them, were not to be relied on. That pressure was real; if anything, other than the memorial, were necessary to satisfy the Senate of that, he would read a sentence of the letter of the gentleman who forwarded the memorial. To those who knew him, it was only necessary to mention the name of Thomas Rutledge, to ensure it the reception and confidence he asked for. He would say that there existed no man within the wide limits of the Union, more entitled to confidence and respect. This is his language: "I can assure you, my dear sir, that whatever growing out of the removal of the deposits, are daily increasing; and that all men, except those who, from the possession of funds which may enable them to take advantage of the distresses of their neighbors, look to the future with horror, unless an immediate remedy shall be applied."

Before I take my seat, said Mr. T., I ask to be indulged one or two remarks. The call has frequently been made on the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) standing at the head of the Committee on Finance, of which he was a member, for a scheme of Treasury agency. For his part, he could see no propriety for that call, until the sense of the Senate should be fully expressed on the resolutions pending before it. If the Executive were sustained in the power it had exercised over the subject, then Congress had nothing to do with it. The great question before the country was,

whether the President or Congress had a right to establish a Treasury agency. The President had done so; and if it was decided that he had done so with full power and authority, that decision was decisive of the question as to the Legislative authority. The Executive authority was, in that event, co-extensive with the whole subject, and the Legislature would encroach upon its power if it acted at all. For his part he believed that the President invaded the Legislative functions in a vital point—that it had grasped the purse; and he was happy to find that he was that morning sustained by the memorial from Richmond, and the resolutions from Franklin. Lowland and highland seemed to be united. The voice from the first had been reverberated by the mountains of the last, and he trusted that the sound of that reverberation would not cease until the whole country should be roused into a knowledge of the great principle at issue.

He concluded by moving that the memorial and resolutions be read, printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance; which was accordingly done.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bibb then rose and said, that he was charged, by one branch of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, with resolutions which had passed in that body, and which were expressive of the sense it entertained of the dangerous power which had been exercised by the Chief Magistrate of the U. States, in removing the public money from the Bank appointed by law for the depository of the national revenue, and placing it in other banks; and also, against the manner in which the tremendous power of the concentration of the powers of the Government in the Executive hand. He was now assured of the correctness of the apprehensions of those of the framers of the Constitution who were most earnest in their attempts to guard against this concentration of power, and that they were not the mere visions of the brain. If these great men could be permitted to view the events of this day, they would see that the imminent danger which now threatened the country, did not arise from the assumption of power by the Legislative branch, but from the assumption of all power in the hands of a single man. Believing the State Legislatures to be the constitutional organs of the States, and the constitutional defenders of State Rights, he was happy to receive expressions of opinion, in great public exigencies, from those bodies.

The House of Representatives of Kentucky consisted of one hundred persons, whose elections were made annually, and were based on a ratio of representation, founded on an actual enumeration made periodically, according to the provisions of the Constitution. The present members were elected in the month of August last, and had met at the close of the month of December. Their judgments, in reference to the subject of the resolutions, were founded on consultation with their constituents, and conclusions formed, on the transactions which had taken place throughout the country, long before they had left their homes, for the purpose of entering on their Legislative duties. He moved that the resolutions be read, printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and the motion was agreed to.

JUDICIARY REPORT.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate took up the motion to print 6000 additional copies of the report of the committee on the Judiciary, made yesterday, on the message of the President of the United States relative to the agency of the Bank of the U. States for the payment of pensions.

Mr. Calhoun called for the reading of the report and it was read accordingly; the reading occupied an hour and five minutes.

The reading having been concluded—Mr. Morris said, he had no objection to the printing of the additional number of copies of the report as moved by the gentleman from North Carolina, but he thought it desirable that, in ordering the printing, the Senate should take care that the whole subject-matter was sent to the people. With this view he moved to amend the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina, by inserting an order for the printing of the same number of copies of the President's Message, and the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject to be appended to the report.

On the suggestion of Mr. Webster and Mr. Bibb, who expressed their entire willingness to adopt the amendment, the motion was so extended as to embrace the whole of the documents which had been sent in with the message of the President.

The amendment was then agreed to, *namine dissentiente*, and the motion was then adopted.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

At 2 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, &c.

Mr. Wilkes then resumed his observations in defence of the removal of the deposits, and continued until 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, without concluding.

Mr. Mangum, alluding to the thinness of the Senate, owing to the attendance of members who had been invited to attend a solemn ceremony, in consequence of the death of Mr. Witt, moved that the Senate now adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings having been read—

Mr. Adams wished to have the journal corrected, in that clause which speaks of the memorial offered by Mr. Cambreleng, on the subject of the warehousing system, and which recited the abolition of cash duties. He thought the words "cash duties" could not be in the memorial, neither was its prayer such as the journal stated. He wished those words in the journal stricken out. There was, in fact, no such thing as a cash payment of duties now existing; and he was desirous of taking this opportunity of replying to some of the remarks of Mr. Cambreleng on this subject yesterday.

The Chair decided that it would be out of order to go into reply to what passed yesterday, upon a mere motion to amend the journal.

Mr. A. still insisting on his motion—

The Chair quoted to him the language of the memorial, in which reference was found to the payment of cash duties.

Mr. A. then said, that that which he had supposed to be an error of the Clerk was an error of the memorialists—for that no cash duties were exacted.

Mr. Gorham, from the committee of Ways and Means, presented a report of the minority of that committee on the message of the President of the United States communicating the refusal of the President of the United States Bank to surrender the pension fund and books

of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. [This report was to have been presented by Mr. Binney, but that gentleman was at the moment engaged in the Supreme Court.]

Mr. Gorham moved for the printing of an extra number, of 6,000 copies. The motion lies over for one day, by rule.

Mr. Adams, of Mass., obtained leave to offer the following, which lies one day: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a statement of the facts relating to the disallowance by the accounting officers of the Treasury of the payment made by the bank of the United States under instructions from the Committee on Pensions, referred to in the letter from the President of the Bank of the United States to the Secretary of War, of the 23d January last, and copies of all the correspondence between the War and Treasury Departments and the Bank of the United States relating thereto.

The resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer, calling for information on the subject of the death of Owens, in Alabama, coming up—

Mr. Beardsley, who had the floor from Saturday, rose to address the House, but yielded the floor to—

Mr. Clay, who wished to explain. He had opposed this resolution when it had been up, but had not, at that time understood that one of the objects of the mover was to get information as to injuries which might have been done to the family of Owens, with a view to obtain restitution to the widow. It had also been since intimated to him, that the mover object was to inquire whether one of the officers at Fort Mifflin, who had not contrived to run off the main charge with the killing of Owens, so as to put him beyond the process of the courts of Alabama. He therefore withdrew his opposition to the resolution. He also admitted that he had been mistaken as to the conduct of Maj. McIntosh in relation to the process to apprehend the soldier; that officer had, at no time, resisted the process, but afforded every facility for having it served.

Mr. Beardsley, believing that the resolution was calculated to lead to much discussion, on a very exciting subject, and had intended to move to lay the resolution on the table; but, as there seemed a general wish to get a decision upon it without delay, he would move the previous question.

Mr. Hardin asked Mr. B. to withdraw his motion, but he refused.

The question was then put, on seconding the call for the previous question, and decided in the negative as follows—Ayes 98, Nays 104. So the House refused to put the previous question.

Mr. Hardin then addressed the House in a very animated speech in support of the resolution.

Mr. J. ardis considered the speech as unnecessary and premature, as none were opposed to the resolution. The only effect of discussion before the information was obtained, must be to prejudice the public mind in a case where the character of a public official was concerned.

Mr. Wilde made a very spirited reply to the explanation of Mr. Clay—protesting, utterly, against placing the resolution on such grounds. It rested on the rights of every American citizen.

The resolution was again read and adopted, without a dissenting voice, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House all correspondence which he may have had, or other information in his possession in relation to the death of Harlan Owens, a citizen of Alabama, who was lately put to death by a party of regular soldiers; whether said Owens was put to death in pursuance of orders from the War Department or any officer of the United States; and that he also communicate to this House any correspondence which he may have had, or other information in his possession in relation to any obstructions thrown in the way of the execution of the process of the Courts of Alabama, issued for the purpose of bringing to trial those by whom said Owens was killed, and any correspondence in relation to the removal of said prosecutions to the District Court of the United States.

DEPOSITE QUESTION.

The House proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Polk of Tennessee, to commit the report of the Secretary on the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, to the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the following instructions moved by Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina:

"To report a joint resolution providing that the public revenue, hereafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public faith pledged in the charter of said Bank."

And the following instructions, moved by Mr. Jones, of Georgia:

"To inquire into the expediency of depositing the revenue, hereafter collected, in all the State Banks in the different States where the same is collected in proportion to their respective capital paid in, and to prescribe the terms on which the same shall be deposited; and to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Mulenberg, of Pennsylvania, after some preliminary remarks on the length of time consumed in the debate, on the subject of the deposits, on a question in its nature preliminary, moved the Previous Question.

Mr. Chilton moved a call of the House.

Mr. Wilde made an earnest appeal to Mr. Mulenberg to withdraw his motion, but he refused.

Mr. Burges made an appeal to the same effect, but Mr. A. still refused.

The Speaker then decided that Mr. Chilton's motion for a call of the House should be in order, until the Chair should have first decided whether the call for the Previous Question was seconded by a majority of the House.

Mr. McDuffie requested the Chair to state what would be the effect of the Previous Question, and what the Main Question would be.

The Chair stated in reply, that the Previous Question, if seconded by the House, would cut off the instructions moved by the gentleman thereto proposed by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Jones), and the Main Question would be on a simple reference of the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the removal of the deposits, to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Chilton now took an appeal from the decision of the Chair on his motion for a call of the House, which was debated at large for two hours, and resulted in the affirmative of the Speaker's decision, by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas 115, Nays 112.

The question was then put on seconding the motion for the Previous Question, (which requires a majority), and the vote stood, Ayes 115, Nays 109. So the Previous Question was seconded.

Mr. Chilton now moved a call of the House; but the motion was negative.

The Yeas and Nays were then ordered on the main question.

Mr. Burges now moved an adjournment, and asked the Yeas and Nays; which were taken, and resulted as follows: Yeas 84, Nays 142. So the House refused to adjourn.

The Previous Question was then put, as follows: "Shall the main question now be put?"

Mr. Chilton renewed his motion for a call of the House, but the Chair pronounced it out of order.

The question was then taken and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. John Adams, William Allen, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Bockee, Bodle, Boon, Brown, Bunch, Burns, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carnichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, S. Clark, Clay, Coffey, Connor, Cramer, Day, Dickerson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Forester, Fowler, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillet, Joseph Hall, T. H. Hall, Halsay, Hamer, Hammege, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Noddy, Noyes, Cave Johnson, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, Luke Lea, Leavitt, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, J. K. Mann, Mardis, Moses Mason, McCarty, McIntyre, McKay, McKim, McKinley, McLane, McVean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Mulhemburg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patterson, D. J. Pearce, Peyton, Franklin Pierce, Pierson, Polk, Pope, Schenck, Schley, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Standifer, Stoddert, Sutherland, Wm. Taylor, Francis Thomas, John Thomson, Turner, Turrell, Vanderpool, Van Houten, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon, C. P. White—116.

NAYS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Heman Allen, J. Allen, C. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Bates, Beatty, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Bird, Burges, Cane, Chambers, Chilton, Clime, Cloutier, Claiborne, Wm. Clark, Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, W. R. Davis, A. Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Deming, Dennis, Dennis, Dickerson, Duncan, Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Ewing, Felder, Fillmore, Foot, Foster, G. C. Fuller, Fulton, Gamble, Gholson, Gilmer, Gordon, Gorham, Graham, Grayson, Greenell, Griffin, Hildand, Hall, Hard, Harbin, James Harper, Hazeltine, Heath, Heister, Jabez W. Huntington, W. C. Johnson, Seaborn Jones, King, Lay, Lewis, Love, Loyal, Martindale, Marshall, McCann, Mercer, McKean, Moore, Patton, Pinckney, Plummer, Potter, Ramsay, Reed, Rencher, Selden, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Sheppard, Wm. Slade, Sloane, Spangler, Wm. P. Taylor, P. Thomas, Tompkins, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Walmouth, E. D. White, Fred. Whitlesey, E. Whitlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Wise, Young—112.

Mr. C. C. Clay asked the yeas and nays on the main question, and they were ordered.

The main question, on the motion of Mr. Polk, to refer the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. John Adams, William Allen, Baylies, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Bockee, Bodle, Boon, Brown, Bunch, Burns, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carnichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffey, Connor, Cramer, Davenport, Day, Philomen Dickinson, David W. Dickinson, Dunlap, Ewing, Forester, Fowler, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gholson, Gillet, Gilmer, Joseph Hall, Thomas H. Hall, Halsay, Hamer, Hammege, J. M. Harper, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Noddy, Noyes, Cave Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, Lea, Leavitt, Loyal, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Jr., Joel K. Mann, Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, McCarty, McIntyre, McKay, McKinley, McLane, McVean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Mulhemburg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patton, Patterson, Pearce, Peyton, Pierce, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Schenck, Schley, Selden, Shinn, C. Slade, Smith, Speight, Standifer, Stoddert, Sutherland, William Taylor, William P. Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thomson, Turner, Turrell, Vanderpool, Van Houten, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon, C. P. White—130.

NAYS—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Heman Allen, John J. Allen, Chilton, Allen, Archer, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Bates, Beatty, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Bird, Burges, Cane, Chambers, Chilton, Clime, Claiborne, William Clark, Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, Wm. R. Davis, Amos Davis, Deberry, Deming, Dennis, Dennis, Dickinson, Duncan, Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Ewing, Felder, Fillmore, Foot, Foster, Philo C. Fuller, Fulton, Gamble, Gordon, Gorham, Graham, Grayson, Greenell, J. Griffin, Hildand, Hall, Hard, Harbin, James Harper, Hazeltine, Heath, Heister, J. W. Huntington, William Cost Johnson, Lay, Lewis, Love, Martindale, Marshall, McCann, Mercer, McKean, Moore, Patton, Pinckney, Plummer, Potter, Ramsay, Reed, Rencher, William B. Shepard, A. H. Sheppard, Wm. Slade, Sloane, Spangler, P. Thomas, Tompkins, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Walmouth, E. D. White, F. Whitlesey, E. Whitlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Wise, Young—98.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution for the instruction of the Committee of Ways and Means—Refused.

On motion, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1834.

Mr. Poindexter, having obtained leave, introduced a bill limiting the time for advertising the sales of the public lands; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Tallmadge presented the following petitions:

A petition from the representatives of the late General Armstrong, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A petition from James Power, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The proceedings of a great meeting in the Park, in the city of New York, against the removal of the deposits, and in favor of their restoration.

The proceedings at another meeting in the same place, adverse in their character to the proceedings just presented.

A petition from the Democratic citizens of New York, assembled at Tammany Hall, recommending that the deposits should not be restored to the United States Bank, and that the Bank should not be re-chartered.

All these memorials were read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

PENNSYLVANIA PETITIONS.

Mr. McKean said, he had received the proceedings of two public meetings of citizens of Pennsylvania, both said to be large and respectable; one held at the town of Erie, in the extreme west, and the other at Germantown, in the extreme east of the State, maintaining directly opposite sentiments in reference to the same topics which now agitate the public mind. He regretted to say, that there were, as he con-

ceived, unguarded expressions, contained in the proceedings of both meetings, which did not meet his approbation, and which he wished had been omitted. But this, he hoped, would be overlooked, as being peculiar to the present state of public excitement, as he was unwilling to believe that any of his constituents would deliberately use offensive or disrespectful language. It was, however, his desire, with the permission of the Senate, to present both proceedings at the same time, and ask for their separate reading, which would enable the Senate the better to judge of their further disposition.

Mr. King rose, and expressed the reluctance which he felt to say any thing in opposition to the reception of memorials from any portion of the people, but he considered the character of both these memorials as so exceptional, that the Senate owed it to their own dignity, and the preservation of their own character, not merely to refuse to give the usual direction to them, but to lay them on the table, where they might be subjected to the indignant frowns of every friend of good order. If the Senate should suffer themselves to be approached in this way, with denunciations of individual members of the body, and casting unqualified censure on the officers of the Government, he wished to know what we were to expect to come to. It was required of gentlemen, when they presented petitions, to state the substance of the memorials, in order that it might appear they were of a character proper to be received. If they contained expressions calculated to wound individual Senators, or to deceive the public mind, they ought not to be received. That was the reason of the prefatory statement of the substance of memorials. He regretted that his friend from Pennsylvania should have thought it proper to present these petitions. He objected not to receive any petitions which were couched in decent and respectful expressions. It was proper that such should be received. The ears of the Senate ought to be open to the voice of the people. But when they were suffered to approach this body with the language of abuse and calumny, the Senate would speedily retain no other character than that of a body through which electing, denunciations, pamphlets, might be sent abroad, the effect of which would be to unsettle the tranquility of the country.

He believed that no Senator could conscientiously say, that he believed these memorials ought to be received. He did not wish to make any discrimination between the two. Considering them both as highly exceptional, he moved to lay them on the table, without any intention that they should ever again be disturbed.

The motion was withdrawn, at the request of Mr. McKean, who desired to say, that he felt no particular anxiety about the disposition which might be made of these petitions. He had not presented them without consultation with his colleague, and he had done his duty in bringing the petitions before the Senate.

On presenting them he had stated, that they contained expressions which he disapproved. Having done his duty, he should be satisfied that the Senate should dispose of the petitions. He could not approve of expressions of this character addressed to this body, and he hoped he should hear no more of such. He was willing that the gentleman from Alabama should renew his motion.

Mr. King then moved that the petitions should not be received.

Mr. Calhoun: I second the motion.

Mr. Forsyth said, that the expressions contained in the memorials which had just been read were certainly in very bad taste; but he did not know whether the Senate of the United States ought to take upon itself to say, in what terms the people should express themselves either to this body or any other constituted body. He could not approve of the course pointed out by the Senator from Alabama—not to receive these memorials, because it would be setting, in his (Mr. F's) judgment, a bad precedent. How easy would it be for honorable Senators to find exceptional words or phrases in many of the petitions and memorials that are presented to the Senate, and consequently there would be no great difficulty in getting rid of them altogether. He would again repeat that the memorials presented by the honorable Senator (Mr. McKean) are in very bad taste. He was sorry to see such language used from any portion of the people of the United States; but still the Senate was bound to receive these sentiments; let them emanate from their political friends or enemies, it was perfectly unimportant. He hoped the honorable gentleman from Alabama would not press his motion, but suffer the petitions to lie on the table.

Mr. Sprague rose to express his concurrence in the views of the gentleman who had last addressed the Senate. There were expressions in these petitions which, he had no doubt were unacceptable to all. But, in times, when the people were suffering great distress, and when their apprehensions in regard to the future were still more gloomy, he would not, as a member of this body, refuse to hear a language in which they might think proper to express their feelings to us. The right of petition was not a mere matter of form; but the people had a perfect right as the sovereign to use their own language. The expressions in the first of these memorials were certainly most disrespectful to the Senate, they called this body an aristocratic Senate. The Senate could not prevent such expressions of public opinion, by closing their ears against them; and if the people, in any quarter, had been taught to view the Senate as an aristocratic body, destined to be fatal to the liberties of the country, let the Senate listen to their voice.

This was not the first time that the Senate had been struck at. It was not the first time that they had been told, that they were to be prostrated. They could not ward off the blow by refusing to listen to such language. He would, therefore, receive the petitions. As to printing them, that was done merely for their own convenience, and the memorialists had nothing to do with it, and had no rights involved in the question, he would not agree to it. It might not be deemed proper to send them to a committee. But the memorialists had an unquestionable right to send hither their sentiments, and Congress was bound to receive them.

As to the expressions in the Germantown petition, aimed at the presiding officer of the Senate, all must regret that they should have found a place in the petition. And, as a member of the Senate, he would go further to repel any such language, when addressed against the presiding officer, that if it were addressed to a member; because the President of the Senate had no voice in the Senate. Still, he considered that the Senate was bound to receive petitions whatever might be the subsequent disposition of them.

Mr. Mangum said, that he perfectly concurred in the sentiments which had been generally expressed relative to these memorials. He thought it would be an extremely unjust proceeding on the part of the Senate to refuse to receive them on account of the language employed therein, inasmuch as there was no rule laid down by the Senate by which it could judge as to the exact language that ought to be employed in petitions and memorials.

With regard to what had been said in the first memorial, he ought not at all approve the

language. But there was one view of this which deserved to be noticed. He believed that, in every civilized country in Christendom, the Court language is considered as the standard of purity, and has a tendency to regulate the style of society. And he intimated that the language of the memorials, taking this view of the subject, must be regarded as having reached the highest degree of perfection. He did not desire the printing of the memorials, but he thought that they ought to be received.

Mr. King said a few words in explanation. He resisted the opinions of the gentlemen from Maine, and from North Carolina, that the Senate ought to receive the petitions, he thought that the Senate should be compelled to sit and listen to calumnies levelled at individual members of the body. As to court language, he wished to know what was meant by the Senator from North Carolina. That Senator seemed to be peculiarly sensitive on the subject of something which had reached his ears. These memorials, however, ought not to be tolerated here, on account of the disrespectful terms in which they were couched. This was admitted, yet the gentleman from North Carolina said that this was the court language, and therefore the Senate had no right to refuse to receive it.

He moved to lay the petition on the table, but again withdrew his motion.

Mr. Smith desired to say but a word or two on the subject. It is the undoubted right of every citizen to address Congress; and to make known his wants and complaints to it. This right could be fully enjoyed by addressing the Senate in respectful language. He would observe the same rule in this case as applied to our courts of justice. The right of every citizen in this country is secured to him, to appeal to our courts for a redress of his grievances. But (said Mr. S.) suppose a petition is addressed to the Chancellor or couched in scurrilous and disrespectful language, will the Chancellor hear it until it is purged of such offensive language? Certainly he will not. We all reflect instances of the kind. I recollect that a petition being addressed to the Chancellor, who referred it to master to the expunge the language, and the Chancellor was as far as to say that if he saw another instance of the kind, he would direct inquiry to be made who was the draftsman. He (Mr. S.) is a conclusion said that he thought that if the petition was received it ought to be laid upon a table.

Mr. Bibb observed that it was the duty of those who petitioned for a redress of grievances to couch their memorials in respectful language. It was a course pointed out by a proper regard to their own dignity, and was a respect due to Congress. He admitted that the people were entitled to the right of petition and remonstrance, but he must say that they had no right to use this body by using denigrating and disrespectful language towards it. The right of petition and remonstrance was sacred to the community, but there was no law abridging the liberty of speech or of the press. He would ask, however, if it followed that Congress was bound to receive most offensive and disgraceful language? Was there not a rule of self-preservation which it ought to exercise to protect itself against calumny? He conceived there was, and that it was the duty of the Senate to put it into effect—it being due to its own honor and self-respect. He (Mr. B.) was of opinion that the people's respect for truth, for justice, and for integrity, followed in a very considerable degree from the examples that were set them by those in power; and he wished that this matter was understood a little better elsewhere.

He liked not the speaker who told his congregation to do as he says, but not as he does. He (Mr. B.) would repeat that all petitions to a legislative body ought to be couched in decent language. Many rules had been adopted by legislative bodies, requiring that the members presenting petitions should vouch to the House that they were couched in respectful terms. There are two rules on this subject; but he confessed himself inclined to adopt such a rule as would preserve the Senate in its rights, and not infringe on the rights of petitioners; and that was this, to refer all memorials of a like character to those which had been presented this morning, to an officer or a committee of the Senate, in order that they might examine them, and see whether they were couched in language before they should be presented. If he could have referred these memorials to such a committee, he would have done so.

Mr. Poindexter said he wished to make a very few remarks. The right of petition and remonstrance was secured to the citizens of the U. States by the constitution. The precise verbiage in which petitions should be couched, had not been defined or limited by any particular rules whatever; but it was generally expected that they should be couched in language respectful to the body to which they were addressed, and he was as sensitive as any gentleman in respect to the application of any vituperative language to the Senate; he was inclined to withhold from these petitions the respect which was generally due to public memorials, on account of the coarseness of their language, and the imputations cast by them on the body to which they had been addressed.

In respect to the petition from the county of Erie, there might be some apology offered for persons being in such a remote part of the country. They had referred to a certain political event, they had censured that political event and had characterized the Senate as an aristocratic body. Were they censurable for this language? Were not the Senate themselves accountable for this language of the citizens of Erie? The Senate had been told

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER
EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.
THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the schooner **EMILY JANE**, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on **SUNDAY**, the 23d instant, leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The **Emily Jane** is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The **Emily Jane** has been sailing about six months and has proved to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freight alike. All freights intended for the **Emily Jane** will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.
The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.
Feb 18 31

PASSENGERS' LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA.
HAS commenced her regular route, and will leave "Haddaway's Ferry" every **FRIDAY** and **SUNDAY**, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Annapolis, and on Monday, will leave Annapolis for Baltimore, on **WEDNESDAY** and **THURSDAY**, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Haddaway's Ferry. The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable HACK for the transportation of passengers at any time from the ferry to Easton. It will also leave Easton every **THURSDAY** at 3 o'clock for the ferry.
The public's obedient servant,
WM. H. DAWSON.
Jan 11, 1834.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.
Oct 15

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not, and has been and is not, represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them **CASH** and the highest price for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
Oct 9

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES.

All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at **SINER'S HOTEL**, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29 Baltimore.

THE UNION TAVERN

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsmith streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr., and directly that of Wm. H. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive waiters and waitresses, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His clocks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.
Oct 1

FOR RENT.

(possession immediately.)
That commodious Dwelling House, with garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas L. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to
SAM'L H. BENNY, agent
for Miss Thomas.
dec 31

A TEACHER IS WANTED.

At the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.
R. D. CHAMBERS.
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

By Joshua Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **THOMAS B. SMITH**, and says he belongs to **THOMAS B. CRAWFORD**, of Prince George's County, near Upper Marlboro. The said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has several small scars on his forehead and a scar on his left wrist, caused by a reep hook. Had on when committed, gray casinet roundabout, gray cloth pants, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur hat, yarn stockings, and coarse lace boots. The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

THE ATHENIAN, AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper, devoted to
The fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays, Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery, Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c.
Besides a department of light reading particular attention will be paid to that under the head of "Reviews," in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The present paper will be superseded by "The Athenian," on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber will be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater quantity, but also a far greater variety of useful and important matter, and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.
In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an acquisition of valuable assistance; and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of engravings, illustrative of celebrated structures or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.
The **ATHENIAN** being unencumbered in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.
Aware that the offer of rewards to literary aspirants has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature, which it will be the particular aim of the **Athenian** to encourage, premiums for a variety of such articles are suitable for its columns will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement for competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.
With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work, the publishers will issue it in two volumes, each containing twenty-five weekly numbers, and comprising 316 pages; thus, the **Athenian** will present, within the year, eight hundred and thirty-two pages of well selected and original reading, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This it will be readily admitted, gives to the publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half the intended number of pages, and generally charge double the amount of its subscription. Of the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant to read, but to judge by practice than profession. It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will be, in every sense, worthy of preservation; and will make two handsome volumes annually, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.
Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the **Athenian** in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in these cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information of works progressing through, as well as of those but newly issued from the press; and also the earliest receipt of such news as those journals may communicate. It is the determination of the publishers of the **Athenian** to issue bulletins from its office, that those papers at a distance which shall notice the alterations proposed for this paper, and insert the present advertisement in full, shall possess the immediate advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged the aid of some of the first literary characters of the day, thus making ample provision for the full success of the undertaking as far as depends on their exertions.
Historical, dramatic, biographical, and poetic contributions will be diligently and promptly attended to, and are respectfully solicited. Book-sellers and publishers of literary works, music, and prints, will find "The Athenian" a very convenient medium for their advertisements, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to that object, and on the most liberal terms; and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their books should send them in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid, and addressed to
BLACKWOOD & CO.
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.
TERMS, &c.
The **ATHENIAN** will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched in the quarto form, and afforded at the unprecedented low price of **TWO DOLLARS** per annum, payable invariably in advance.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HAT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER.
Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.
Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.
SCOURING.
Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth, or Cloths, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new ones. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.
Jan. 4 G 31

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

By David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself **SOLOMON DUFFIN**, says he belongs to Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Maryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the right eye, a small scar under the right ear, one near the left eye, also one on the left arm. Had on when committed a dark country cloth coat and pantaloons, cotton shirt, yarn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 1 3w Baltimore city and county Jail.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

By Elhanan Young, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself **STEPHEN JONES**, says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Chaptin, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet pants, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots, and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 11 Baltimore city and county Jail.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

On the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, as a runaway, a woman who calls herself **ELIZA BEDFORD**, 5 feet high, about 25 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named **BENJAMIN HARRIS**, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.
The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.
* **THOS. SUDLER, Sheriff**
of Queen Anne's county.
Jan 18 8w

72-The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore Republican, will each insert the above, law will forward their accounts to this office for collection.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

On the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself **BENJAMIN DAY**, says he is free, but was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right eye, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 11 Baltimore city and county Jail.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

On the 25th day of December, 1833, by James Blair, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **JOHN KELLY**, and says he belongs to Mrs. Martha Brown, in Queen Anne's County, near Queenstown. Said negro is about 20 years old, 5 feet 31 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a cut. Had on when committed, an old blue cloth coat and pantaloons, old black silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

On the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man who calls himself **WILLIAM DORSEY**, 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a cut. Had on when committed, an old blue cloth coat and pantaloons, old black silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

On the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man who calls himself **WILLIAM DORSEY**, 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a cut. Had on when committed, an old blue cloth coat and pantaloons, old black silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

On the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man who calls himself **WILLIAM DORSEY**, 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a cut. Had on when committed, an old blue cloth coat and pantaloons, old black silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Stearns's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Shakspeare's Cicero
Caesar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Rudmann's do do
Tullii Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do do do
Olney's do do do
Wanderscroft's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romæ
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.
The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.
In addition to the *Daily and Semi Weekly*, and *Weekly*, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "a *Congressional Globe*," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ the most distinguished reporters, who will take Lloyd's Reports of the Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.
We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the *Congressional Globe*, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented in affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.
THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 "
For less than a year.
Daily, per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.
He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.
The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.
Easton, July 2

BURRITT'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.
A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]
dec 3

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by
JOHN J. HARROD,
BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
per doz. Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, 4 00 50
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep 5 00 62 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 6 00 75
Do. do. do. gilt, 8 00 1 00
Do. do. do. do. super extra, 13 00 1 50
Do. do. do. morocco do. 13 00 1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf, 5 00 69 1/2
strap gilt, 10 00 1 25
Shinn on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes 42 00 4 60
Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1820, 2 volumes 8vo. 48 00 5 00
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 36 00 3 50
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored, 3 50 37 1/2
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 5 50 62 1/2
Introduction to the above reader, 2 50 25
Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. 48 00 4 50
Dr. Jennings's History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church, 9 00 1 00
Baxter's call to the Unconverted, 4 50 50
Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 37 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt, 4 50 50
Mason on Self-Knowledge, 2 50 31 1/2
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 4 00 50
Life of Mrs. Fletcher, 6 00 75
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jennings and Leslie, 12 00 1 25
Polyglot Bibles, plain, 15 00 1 50
Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 50 1 00
Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 50 31 1/2
Weston's Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes, 7 00 75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 per 100 184
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 184
Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in super-royal style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound, 87 50
Do. do. in calf, gilt, 9 00
Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges, 9 00 12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered, 15 00
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, 37 1/2
Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 20th of December last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself **ALISEY DORSEY**, about 22 years of age, five feet 2 inches high; has a scar on the left side of her neck. Her clothing when committed was a striped linen frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Ethelbert Taney, of Washington county. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.
Jan 18 4w

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it comes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, through which the advocates of constitutional government can address the public intelligence, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly
EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.
To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at a reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, for a single copy.
It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens will address the people, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which govern their life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal interests, unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions may be enlarged.
Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obtain subscribers.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFF GREEN.
February 7, 1834.
62-Subscriptions received at this office.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on or about the 19th of January last, **JOHN W. McNEAL**, an apprentice to the shoe making business. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Easton, but neither thanks given nor charges paid. All persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ said apprentice, as shall put the law in force against all persons so doing.
PETER TARR.
Easton, 17th Feb. 1834 Feb 18 3w

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.
2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot also runs through to Harrison Street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.
3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called "Barle's Row," on Washington street extended.
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.
MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOT & SHOES.
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES**, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.
April 9

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

On the first day of February, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself **MATHIAS BUSICK**, says he was born free, and was raised by John Gault, living on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was committed as belonging to John Higgins, of Hartford county, Md.; said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, and a large scar on his left ankle caused by a cut. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, coarse drab country cloth pants, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man (if any) is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 18 Baltimore city and county Jail.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

On the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself **JANE**, or **MARIA MATTHEWS**, says she was born free, and was raised by her mother on the Reisterstown road, near the Pennsylvania line. Said mulatto woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on her right breast, caused by a burn; large full eyes. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, dark cotton handkerchief on her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and old shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto woman, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

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