

10-11-68

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
SPENCER & SHERWOOD,
at the corner of the Market and
Second Streets, Easton, Maryland.
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.
Subscription—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars
per annum;—if paid in advance, Three
dollars will discharge the debt, and
the Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two
dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance,
three dollars will discharge the debt.
Advertisements for the half year, made during
the three months, will be deemed payments in ad-
vance, and all payments for the year, made during
the six months, will be deemed payments in ad-
vance, without the approbation of the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted
one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for
each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in
proportion.
All communications to insure attention
should be post paid.

Blacksmiths Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two
Blacksmiths, one to work on edge Tools,
and other on Country work. None need apply
except men of sober habits, to them liberal wages
will be given.
JAMES SMITH.
Greensborough, Jan. 19

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh
supply of
SADDLERY.
Consisting in part of the following
articles:
Hard Saddle Bits and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers, Gigs,
Twigs, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.
Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or
made at the shortest notice. Orders from a
distance will be thankfully received and punctually
attended to. Harness of any kind will
be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the
most accommodating terms.
Easton, Oct. 8

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPIETALL.
WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER.
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the
Printers of the United States, that he has
commenced the manufacture of
WOOD LETTERS.
Wood Letters of every description from four
to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to
order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and
splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers,
Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer
to any size larger.
His types will be made on the most
best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by
machinery, invented for the purpose, which en-
sures the most exact adjustment.
Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude.
Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Orna-
mental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the
greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.
Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved
over, and made equal to new, for half their
original cost.
A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit
on the most approved security. Orders
from the country promptly attended to.—All
letters must be post paid.
G. Editors of papers in the country who
will give the above advertisement a few inser-
tions, and forward a paper containing the
same to the advertiser, will be paid there-
for in any of the above mentioned materials.
Oct. 6

NEWARK COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of Newark College are grati-
fied in being able to announce to the public
that the duties of the institution were resu-
med at the collegiate year with the most flatter-
ing prospects. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Mason,
of New York, the President elect, a gentle-
man of high standing for his intellectual
qualifications and literary attainments, has
accepted the office, and entered upon his
duties. The Rev. T. H. Simpson, of Mar-
rietta, Pennsylvania, who was elected Pro-
fessor of Languages and who is an experi-
enced teacher and eminently qualified for the
station, has also accepted of the office, and
entered upon his duties. And Mr. W. Wilson
of New York, who has been highly recom-
mended as a gentleman of eminent standing in
his profession, has been lately unanimously
elected Professor of Mathematics in the collegiate
department, and accepted of the office. Mr.
N. Z. Graves who has been adjunct Professor
of Mathematics and principal of the Academi-
cal department, since the organization of the
Institution still continues in that connection, and
is deservedly esteemed both as a Professor and
as a gentleman.
The requisite number of Tutors have al-
ready been appointed—so that there is now an ef-
ficient Faculty. And the testimonials in fa-
vor of these gentlemen have been accepted and
entered upon the duties of their office, are such
as entitle them to the entire confidence of the
Board. A Steward of high reputation, has
also been appointed and given entire satisfac-
tion. The Trustees are determined to do all
in their power to place the college on the most
respectable footing.
The vigorous measures, which they have al-
ready adopted, the unanimity and harmony,
which now prevail in the Board, and the selection
of President and Professors as above an-
nounced; it is confidently hoped, will soon cause
the Institution to attain a high standing as well
as merit, and receive a liberal patronage from
an enlightened community.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS CLAYTON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
ANDREW C. GRAY, Sec'y.
Dec. 1, 1835—(2m)

A PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE
CULTURE OF SILK,
Adapted to the Soil and Climate of the United
States, by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secre-
tary of the Hartford County Silk Society,
and Editor of the Silk Culturist. Illus-
trated by Engravings.

The interest in all parts of the United
States in the Culture and Manufacture of
Silk, manifested by the constant calls for in-
formation on the subject, has induced the pub-
lisher to have prepared a plain Practical Treatise
on the cultivation of the Mulberry and
rearing Silk Worms, adapted to the Soil and
Climate of this country and to the wants of
plain practical men.

The practical Culturist in this country needs
a directory adapted to the Soil on which he
plants his trees, and the Climate in which he
rears his worms, without reference to Soils and
Climates less congenial to the growth. It
has been therefore the object of the author to
make a treatise strictly practical, omitting
nothing of importance to the Culturist, and add-
ing nothing of a useless or extraneous char-
acter.

As making the raw materials into Sewing
Silk and Twist is very profitable to the Silk
Grower, all necessary information for that
purpose will be given.
The work will be published in a duodecimo
about 100 pages, in handsome binding—price
50 cts. A part of the edition will be put
up in elastic covers to be forwarded by mail.
WM. G. COMSTOCK.
Hartford Dec. 29, 1835. 4t

Valuable Mill seat and Land at

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL
PROPERTY where he resides, situated on
the navigable waters of Chester River, about
three miles from Chester Town. There are
one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres
of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow
and marsh, and the balance in wood. The im-
provements are a two story
BRICK MILL, large frame
FILLING MILL HOUSE,
Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story
frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor
and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and
stable. This property is now being repaired,
but will be ready to go into operation in a few
days. The terms will be accommodation and
down payment immediately if desired. Apply
to the subscriber on the premises.
J. SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Jr.
June 9

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY

AND
VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from
Baltimore with a general assortment of
goods consisting in part as follows:
Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts,
Peanuts, &c. from two lines Great Primer
to any size larger.
His types will be made on the most
best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by
machinery, invented for the purpose, which en-
sures the most exact adjustment.
Specimens will be published as early as possible.

TOYS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Also a good assortment of
School Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments,
Ledgers and Day-Books, Toy-books, Writing
Paper, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink-Stands, Steel
pens &c.

GROCERIES.

Brown & loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate,
Cheese, Best Firkin Butter, Crackers, Sugar-
Cakes, Jumbles, Ginger-Cakes, Segars, To-
bacco & Snuff, Powder & Shot together with
a variety of other articles too tedious to men-
tion.

Those wanting articles in the above line can
get them for very accommodating terms at the
old stand formerly kept by Mr. Nindes, and
now by Mr. J. H. McNamee. All orders thank-
fully received and promptly attended to.
The Public's old serv't,
CHARLES ROBINSON.
N. B. Feathers, Rags, Wool, Fur, &c.
taken in exchange for goods, or the highest
cash price paid for them.
Jan. 5 Steow (G) C. R.

HATS.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his
thanks to his friends and the public gen-
erally for the liberal support and encouragement
which they have extended to him in the way of
his business.
He offers at his hat store, lately occupied by
Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-
maker's shop, and next to the Bank
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HATS,
which he thinks he can safely warrant to be
equal in faithfulness of workmanship and qual-
ity generally to any manufactured in the
State, and will sell on the most accommodat-
ing terms.
He has just returned from Baltimore with a
supply of Gentlemen's SILK HATS—a re-
markably neat and superior article. Also,
FURS of the best quality.
To country merchants or others, buying to
sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as
the same quality of hats can be had in a city
market.
Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in ex-
change, at the highest cash prices.
ENNALS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 2. 4t

A GARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the
owners of negroes, in Maryland, Vir-
ginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead,
but 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 carried my for-
mer advertisement, will copy the above, and
discontinue the others.
Oct. 9.

POETRY.

(From the London Court Journal.)

CHRISTMAS CALAMITIES.

The bellman, Sir, is at the door:
He's come to taste your Christmas cheer:
And hopes, Sir, you'll remember him;
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The postman, too, is down below:
A testing, Sir, the beef and beer.
He says you used to give a crown;
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The singers from St. Chad's, St. Paul's,
St. John's, St. Jude's, St. Giles', are here:
They're singing in the kitchen now
That "Christmas comes but once a year."

The waits are waiting in the hall,
With horns, and drums, and fife so clear:
They're coming up to give a tune;
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The morris-men are at their heels,
Decked out in all their funny gear:
They hope you'll have 'em in to dance;
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The scarecrows have called again:
They grumble, Sir, and call you "sear";
And hope you'll give another crown:
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The butcher's, baker's, blacksmith's boys
Declare the fads that late were here
Are cheats, and hope you'll think of them;
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The lamp-lighter has called, and says
No lamp in all the town's more clear
Than ours; and hopes you'll not forget
That Christmas comes but once a year.

The clerk and sexton are arrived,
That buried you last mistletoe dear:
Last Christmas twelve months; but, you know,
Sir, Christmas comes but once a year.

They say they dug your grandmamma's grave,
And hope to lay you on your friends;
And beg you'll not forget old friends;
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The watchman's come: his hourly call
Each night he hopes you'll happily hear:
The Smiths, he says, have given a crown
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The sweep, with white, unnatural face,
Declares that times are very queer;
And in a whisper begs to hint
That Christmas comes but once a year.

The fireman, Sir, assert their claim:
Their engine's in a clear
Their pipes, they say, are very dry,
And Christmas comes but once a year.

The pretty milk-maid, Sir, is below:
She says, with her most winning leer,
She's sure your honor will see us;
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The butter-woman's lost a cow;
And 't' other won't get well they fear;
She hopes you'll give a pound or so,
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The miller, too, is boxing com;
Old Ben the dumstman's in his rear;
The coalman hopes you'll "post the coal";
As Christmas comes but once a year.

The forgerman (who swears you are,
"The oldest gentleman in the shire,")
Hopes no offence, Sir, to remind
That Christmas comes but once a year.

The shoemaker's and tailor's boys,
Ringers and booties next appear;
Sorry to be so troublesome;
But Christmas comes but once a year.

And then you know, Sir, there's ourselves,
All for our little gifts draw near—
Cook, valet, footman, butler, groom—
But Christmas comes but once a year.

Tom, Jack, Will, Dick, Joe, Peter, Sam,
Ralph, Andrew, Phelias, Pat and Larry;
And little Hugh expects a box,
And then, dear Sir, you must box Harry.

And hark! I hear the hall-door bell,
And by its sound so high and clear
I know it's a BOXING DAY;
But Christmas comes but once a year.

Hold, hold! no more! or in some pond
Felo-de-se! must commit;
I can't afford the boxes, so,
By Jove, I'll go into the pit.

And this shall be my epitaph:
"Stranger, bestow a passing tear
On an unfortunate who died
Of "Christmas comes but once a year."

For the Whig.
DISAPPOINTMENT.

Disappointment affects the mind, as the
clouds of evening do the day flower, closing its
petals as the former does the recesses of the
heart. How many brilliant eyes have become
lustreless by the tear it has sprung up, and ro-
sy cheeks turned pale by its withering influ-
ence. The joyous heart—the laughing looks
of youth, and the charms of happiness and tran-
quillity have all quickly disappeared before the
leaden rays of this power. It is more potent
than man, more powerful than woman. It
has a commanding influence over the pleasures
of the bowl and quenches the very life blood
of existence. What maniac laugh is that! It
is the laugh of one who has just drank deep
of disappointment! See his eye glares with
madness as vacantly he stares around; he
sees a wand, and a low muttering curses
his foverish lips—this day he would

have been an immense estate—but! ah! that
little but, that conquered cupidity, and
prevented the necessary arrangements to effect
the object he had lived on hope and now was
dying with despair!

Disappointment is verily the vampire of
pleasure, and haunts all the passions of the
human mind. At times it gathers its strength
like the approaching storm—loitering, and
awful—in a fearful suspense we recoil from
its approach. Then it comes too frequently
and most commonly like the thunder bolt in
the midst of a summer day, turning its
brightness into night and sorrow! Who is
that pale emaciated figure yonder, with
hair disheveled, and with looks as sorrowful
as harpies! 'Tis Alice Young; and be-
side her sits her aged mother moaning her
parting lips. There is disappointment
doubly portrayed. It was a picture
crowned with myrtle and roses, but the leaves
have fallen, and a sprig of ivy placed there
by the hand of Alice, alone remains a melan-
choly emblem of its former freshness! It is
a picture of faded beauty! wealth and inco-
nstantcy are triumphed over virtue and inno-
cence.

Disappointment, muffled in its sable attire,
quietly beholds the passions it has set in mo-
tion. It hushes its venom serpent-like through-
out the wily circle, disturbs the quiet of the fire-
side, banishes even contentment from its
ancient seat. Ah! what shriek is that—the
mother's darling, the joy, the hope, the pride
of all her friends, is lost to shame and filial
care! The letter that was opened by an ex-
pected hand developed the sequel. Disap-
pointment sat on the "mother sits," and dark-
ened the cheerful scenes in blackest grief!

The power that was nurtured with all the
fondness of parental care, and bloomed in the
glorious moral excellence, has drooped, with-
ered, and fallen to earth!

Passions and feelings that long have
harmoniously chimed are sometimes suddenly
ruined by disappointment, like the stopping of
a clock by checking the pendulum; and the
sweet strains which float from the "light guar-
dian" are enveloped in the mantle of grief be-
dewed with tears from the very eyes that
watched the vibrating cords. Youth cannot
stand the storm—the cable of life gives way
and the bark is shattered and lost on the
quagmires of disappointment. The aged pa-
rents with venerable looks, and locks made
gray by four-score winters, less loose the
red thread of life, when he sees his boy to
be lost, and grown, abandoning all the ennobling
virtues that dignify and adorn the human
soul; the crutch scarce supports him hobbling
to the grave, and at last in hopeless sorrow he
ends his days. The wayward youth lifts the
goblet of pleasure high to his burning lips,
but when he'd drink—disappointment dashes
it away.

The miser finds disappointment will brood-
ing o'er his gold thinking he must ultimately
part with it, or at its slow accumulation: the
lover meets it crossing his path at every step,
and frequently when he succeeds in gaining
his object he incautiously finds disappointment
when too late to shun it. But why should
we grieve; Napoleon found it at Moscow
though not upon the Alps, and with all his
achievements—his glory and renown—his
cup of life was not exempt from this bitter
drug. True an Alexander tasted it before
him, and history plainly shows us that the
poisoned chalice wet not only the lips of So-
crates and his friends, but insidiously found its
place at the great banquet of Belshazzar, and
expired from time immemorial.

The ruined child of fortune seeks happiness
in every thing and place that crosses his way,
still disappointment deprives him of his looked
for joys, and with the only true philosophy he
finds at last that it exists every where save in
true religion!

PHRENOLOGY.

BY MISS LOUISA H. MEDINA.

Phrenology! awful vision of lunacy and
bumpal! stupendous phantasm of tumified
craniums and indented skulls! science of pow-
er which can discover the character no longer
typified in the actions, but blazoned on the
crown! philosophy most mighty, whose won-
derous alchemy can convert the blow of a
cudgel into a virtue or transfigure an unhap-
py pimple into a development of intellect!—
Phrenology, all hail! Vestest of human dis-
coveries! what benefit untold dost promise to
the human race! How will the infant mind
I beg pardon, skull—be modelled into per-
fection by thy laws—how will nurses supercede
teachers, and all the aid of parents be, "to
teach the infant cranium how to bump!" But
my shame avow! I once was a disbe-
liever and walked in utter ignorance of the
glorious scheme of Gall and Spurzheim; but
now, thanks to the erudite and amiable Dr.
Calver, I too, am an A. reading! Oh! will
I not remember the glorious day of my con-
version; even now I see my jolly friend before
me, in all the honours of his portly presence
and rubicund rotundity of face. It was some-
thing of a favorite, "for a piece of woman-
kind," he said, "I actually had some faint
glimmerings of sense; and though his Kome-
dies were much inclined to deny our poor sex skulls
as Balaam's did mules, he nevertheless con-
descended to lay his judging hands upon my hon-
oured head.

"You have much observation, my child."
"Ah, dear Doctor! I owe that rise to an
early fall from my nurse's arms. The vene-
ration is all due to her carelessness."

"Considerable of wonder," continued So-
crates.
"I'm sure of that," responded I, innocently;
"for it is in full play this moment!"
"Not a little identity," said the doctor.
"Ahem!" answered I, glancing at Shelley
and Dante, then laying on the table.

"Not deficient in language," ejaculated the
oracle, sending a glance askance at a well
stuffed writing portfolio—
"Tis pleasant, Sir, to see one's name in
print." For writing's writing, tho' there's
nothing in it; so I plead guilty to the cacceba
scribbled doctor.

"Analogy is a little developed," said he,
consequently, having painfully ascertained
that several coloured engravings were from
Rousseau's Elsie.

"Guilty, dear Doctor; mine is the sin of
much loving—for I love a joke too devoutly to
interrupt you to go on.

"And I must assure you, that, however un-
willing to accuse you of being a giggling girl
midst or coarseness is much enlarged."

Here I interrupted this solemn examination
by proving last charge true, by a laugh no
long and loud that it elicited the worthy
Galen, who, growing out something that
sounded like *varium et mutabile*, retired to his
den proper.

But this is a digression *revenue* a nos mon-
tous. Let me return to the joyful hour which
enlightened me as to the infallibility of this
glorious science.

A field near Fairmount, Philadelphia, bearing
the appellation of Potter's field, had long
been destined to receive the mortal remains of
the "village poor;" nay, when the yellow fe-
ver resigned in its omnipotence, gentle and
simple had alike account of some old nurses,
many a

"Mute, in glorious Milton there might rest;
or Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

Now the owners of the adjoining property
had, in defiance of unnumbered ghosts or restless
spirits, made this place a perfect Golgotha,
and exposed to open view many a whitened
relic of frail humanity. Passing it one
morning I sighed to behold the fragments of
head stone or wood dashed carelessly away,
though they had borne the last tribute of affec-
tion to the dead, while the mouldering bones
were collected with care, as if the remnant
of this perishing frame were more valuable
than the immortal love which can survive.

One day I received a visit from the
worthy professor of bumpology, and in his im-
portant avocation, I read that he was big with
the fate of science and of skulls.—Having
awed me into reverential silence, the precep-
tor initiated his worthy prototype, the ass of Ba-
laam, and thus spake he:

"I have come to you, young lady, because
though of the feminine gender, you are not at-
tached to nonsense as one might expect.
You are a disbeliever in the holy mysteries of
phrenology, now seeing a believing, and I
have at this very time a glorious opportunity
of writing 'veni vidi vici' on my banner.—A
friend has given me the sacred skull of one
long since buried in Potter's field, whom the
inscription still points out to have been John
P.—the learned, humane and philanthrop-
ic being who lost his life attending the suf-
ferings of the yellow fever."

"Predicting his character, Doctor, will be
on the side of the skull, I observed.

"Oh! hard of belief!" groaned he, "bear
me out. This sacred relic will I deliver into
your pupils' hands; and without knowing to
whom it appertained, they shall this evening de-
monstrate his character as clearly as if engraved
on brass before them. Come to my domicile,
(which is not distant is rather exalted there),
and be convinced."

I willingly accepted the invitation, for I
well knew that the erudite doctor was too hon-
orable to give any hint to his pupils, and I felt
curious to know how nearly they would guess
the truth; besides, the doctor had a splendid
collection of morbid anatomy and physiologi-
cal curiosities, that I thirsted to behold.

The important hour arrived. I was there
all impatiently, the doctor all confidence, the
students all terror. They were lounged in the
stake, but showed a very little desire to fight the
ghost of the uncertainty and uneasiness of their
several faces were extremely amusing. Some
dazed occurred in the absence of the confi-
dential servant to whom the precious relic had
been entrusted, but at last a spluttering Sam-
bo produced the ghastly tenant of the grave,
and the very grimaces of the examiners were
doubled. It was but a shattered portion of
the head, yet it inspired thick coming for-
cibly on my mind. These for the receptacle
of thought, there the seat of God-like wisdom
in that little space, now so grim and revolting
had crowded bold designs, high imaginings
subtle arguments.—Where was now its ma-
jesty of purpose—where its lofty fearing—
where the stamp of rule, God's seal upon the
brow of man? All dwindled into a yellow
home!

Short coughs and pity-begging looks now
beckoned the distress of the unwilling exhibi-
tors fingers handled the relic—rueful faces
were cast upon the door; the gracious doctor's
mouth was compressed in honorable mady-
dome; and so much did the grinning pate re-
mind me of the royal Dane and the king's
jester, that I could scarcely avoid exclaiming
"Alas poor Yorick!" though evidently my
pity was more needed elsewhere. At last be-
nevolence was timely declared, and the doc-
tor's face lit up like a sunbeam throughout a
storm. This was the cue, and with his tri-
umphant nods and becks and "wreathed
smiles" for a compass, they boldly steered in-
to number, space, causality, identity, generation,
and in short, every noble or intellectual qual-
ity.

"Oh Genius!" exclaimed the exalted son of
the people, "this is thy perfect triumph! Oh,
how wonderful and welcome cranium of John
P.—What the devil do you want here?"

This last anticlimax was addressed to his
confidential servant, who now entered, bear-
ing another skull. Two skulls—Which is
the real Simon Pure? Oh! horror of horrors!
the one he holds has moulted upon it—it is the
actual brain pan! What, then, is that yellow
skull on which the demonstrators have show-
ed their skill?

"I am very sorry, Sir, but—Sambo,
not being able to find the right one, took out
of the case the old baboon's skull!"

"Death and fury!" roared the doctor.
"Sir, I am very sorry; shall I take away
the baboon?" ejaculated the man.

"D—n the baboon!" belated the infuriated
professor, as he hurled the offending piece of

mortality at the servant's head; who, con-
cluding the honest Galen to be more mad than
usual made a rapid exit.

An awful pause ensued; the students played
with their watch chains, the doctor twid-
dled his thumbs, they shivered, they wriggled.

"It is a great discovery in natural history,"
observed I, "that the courage outlasts the
organ of generation as well as imitation. I
wonder whether it was for apples or nuts?"

Deeply conscious was the glance that one
great lecturer stole at my face. Whether
he espied a lurking devil in my eye, I know
not; but involuntarily did his lungs give up
a slight catchment; it was echoed all around
and long and loud were the bursts of laughter
which relieved the risible nerves of the party.

"Come gentlemen, come this is all very
well for a joke; but of course we all know
that the peculiarity of idiosyncrasy of the for-
mation of the cranium?"

"Whose?" queried I, "the baboon or John
P.?"

"The devil take them both!" piously wish-
ed my worthy friend. "Come, let's all intro-
supper; and you, Miss Port shall give us a
song."

"And the theme shall be, the baboon, skull
lie!"

"No more of that, Hal, an' thou loyest
me."

Gentle reader, the particulars of my con-
version—be before you, and verily I think it
would adorn the pages of a missionary mag-
azine. Should, however, they strike you as
defective in sound logic, you must take my
zeal—like other furious neophytes—instead of
my learning; and it is doubt remain pray call
on Dr. Calver, president of the Cranium So-
ciety, and professor in Crackskull College,
for a final satisfaction.

NUTS TO CRACK.

Suppose a man have a wolf, a goat and a
basket of cabbages, on the bank of a river,
that he wishes to cross with them; and that
his boat is only big enough to carry one be-
sides himself. His must, therefore, take them
over one by one, in such a manner, that the
wolf shall have no opportunity of devouring
the goat, or the goat of devouring the cab-
bages.—How is he to do this?

A Puritan preacher was one day struck
with surprise on beholding a beautiful set of
curtis on the head of a lovely maid, and a mem-
ber of his class, whose hair had been usually ve-
ry plain. "Ah! Eliza," said he, "you should
not waste your precious time coiffing your
hair; if God intended it to be curled, it would
have curled it for you." "Indeed," said the
witty maid, "I must differ with you. When
I was a infant, he curled it for me, but now
that I am grown up, he thinks I am able to do
so myself."

"Peace.—Peace be with thee!" said Olin-
thus, saluting Apocryphos.

"Peace!" echoed the priests, in so hollow a
tone that it went at once to the heart of the
Nazarene.

"In that wish," continued Olinthus, "all
things are combined—without virtue thou
canst not have peace. Like the rainbow,
Peace rests upon the earth, but its arch is lost
in heaven. Heaven takes it in its light; it
springs up amid tears and clouds; it is a
reflection of the eternal Sun—it is an assur-
ance of calm—it is the sign of a covenant be-
tween man and God.—Such peace, O young
man! is the smile of the soul; it is an eman-
ation from the distant orb of immortal light.
Peace be with you!"—E. L. Bulwer.

It was not a bad reply of a young lady, who
was asked, why she did not marry; that she
did not know which to choose, as there were
only two orders of men, each of whom
might pass under the denomination of Sir:
Harry Hamless or Sir John Brute.

Character

The British Government at the prospect thus afforded of an amicable termination of a difference which has produced a temporary estrangement between two nations, who have so many interests in common, and who are so much entitled to the friendship and esteem of each other; and the undersigned has also to assure Mr. Forsyth that it has afforded the British Government the most lively satisfaction to have been, upon this occasion, the channel of a communication, which they trust, will lead to the complete restoration of friendly relations between the United States and France.

The undersigned has great pleasure in renewing to Mr. Forsyth the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

CHARLES BARNHART.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, 10th February, 1836.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive Mr. Bankhead's note of the 15th instant, in which he states, by the instructions of his Government, that the British Government have received a communication from that of France, which fulfills the wishes that impelled his Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences between France and the United States—that the French Government, being satisfied with the frank and honorable manner in which the President has in his recent message, expressed himself in regard to the points of difference between the two Governments is ready to pay the instalment due on account of the American indemnity, whenever it shall be claimed by the Government of the United States, and that this communication is made to the Government of Great Britain, not as a formal mediator, but as a common friend of both parties.

The undersigned has submitted this note of his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the President, and is instructed to reply, that the President has received this communication with the highest satisfaction, and as sincere as was his regret at the unexpected occurrence of the difficulty created by the erroneous impressions heretofore made upon the national sensibility of France. By the fulfilment of the obligations of the convention between the two Governments, the great cause of difference will be moved, and the President anticipates that the British Majesty's Government will be speedily realized as the temporary estrangement between the two nations, who have so many common interests, will no doubt be followed by the restoration of their ancient ties of friendship and esteem.

The President has further instructed the undersigned to express to his Britannic Majesty's Government his sensibility at the anxiety to preserve the relations of peace between the United States and France, and the exertions it was prepared to make to effectuate that object, so essential to the prosperity and congenial to the wishes of the two nations, and to the repose of the world.

Leaving his Majesty's Government to the consciousness of the elevated motives which have governed its conduct, and the respect which must be secured to it, the President is satisfied that no expressions, however strong on his own feelings, can be appropriately used, which could add to the gratification afforded to his Majesty's Government at being the channel of communication to preserve peace, and restore good will, between differing nations, each of whom is its friend.

The undersigned reiterates himself of the occasion to re-assure Mr. Bankhead the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

CHARLES BARNHART, Esq.

Mr. BUCHANAN suggested the printing of 5,000 additional copies, to which Mr. Clay assented, and the printing was ordered accordingly.

Mr. PRESTON said that as this was an interesting day to the nation, he would move that the Senate adjourn. The House of Representatives, he said, had already adjourned over; the motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

The London Herald said:

"That President Jackson does not use exactly the blustering tone of the Autocrat Nicholas, but we are disposed to believe that his language of quiet determination will have no less influence upon the timid councils of the Citizen King, and make him think about saving French honor in some other way than by refusing to pay French debts."

And again:

"The question is not now in our opinion, whether there is to be peace or war; but by what ingenious subterfuge the French Government is to wriggle out of the menacing position which it has assumed—for to wriggle out of it the French Government will assuredly try."

"The question of the Herald is solved—and the decision of the King was by no means elaborate. It could do no absolute harm perhaps to speak freely and fully upon the conduct of France, but we feel no disposition to do; indeed it might more properly perhaps come from others than from us, a party in the affair. But discussed or not discussed, the case can be understood in one way only."

The caricatures have seized upon it, and probably they are the fittest authorities. The last which appeared treats of the mediation in the left of the piece are two figures, one light, graceful, with unmovable head addresses the other—"General, here's King William the Fourth come to settle the difference between you and Louis Philippe!" "Talk to them like a book!" The person addressed, tall, very erect, in spectacles and broad white hat, with black towards William, yields him a reluctant hand, exclaiming—"D—n it, Martin, we can settle our affairs without Foreign intervention! But if you say so, why I'll speak to him. How are you, old boy? I'll tell you what, let Louis Philippe pay the money—and then if he wants to fight, I'll meet him with pistol, rifle or broad sword, and ask no favor!" William in his royal robes, fat, smiling, and a peace-maker, grasps the reluctant ungracious palm, and pressing the hand of a personage at his left, exclaims—"Com- Louis Philippe, give him your fist! He is very friendly towards you, and apologizes in the handsomest manner." This personage is in the uniform of a French Marshal, and his last form crutches, and the expression of his handsome features (the likeness is very good) adds his lips in answering, "Ah, non Dieu! va terrible old man! I am perfectly satisfied! Here is de money. But mon ami, Billy, shall you get him to allow me 7 per cent, for de cash payment?" History will tell the story much in the same way."—N. Y. Times.

THE MONEY MARKET.

But a few days since, the Bank presses of New York and Philadelphia were congratulating their readers, with the prospect of a recharter of the United States Bank by Pennsylvania.

This was to operate like the touch

of Magic. Every thing was to be converted into gold. Speculation was stimulated—stocks advanced—unprecedentedly—merchants were looking for increased prices for their wares and merchandise, and all nature seemed, according to the Bank's reports, to wear a smile.

The charter came; and we were told by Mr. Biddle, through his Gazette, on the very day of its receipt at Philadelphia, that "almost every countenance is beaming with the prospect of riches, the certainty of which will calculate and all the party rancor of discontent could be rubbed off from the few rascals which exhibit rascal looks upon the occasion, we venture to assert that even upon them a very decided tinge of pleasure would be described."

In one short week, and this scene of joy and exultation, this merry-making, is turned into sadness and sorrow. Those countenances, beaming with satisfaction, inspired by buoyant hopes and brilliant prospects, now "exhibit rascal looks upon the occasion." In that short week following the charter, money has become exceedingly scarce—stocks of all kinds have declined—some four, some six, and some eight per cent, with continued and rapid downward tendency. Even the stock of the Bank itself, since the charter was obtained, has fallen six per cent! Many, whose countenances were "beaming with satisfaction," now wear "rascal looks," and will ere long curse the day in which they were led to rejoice at the establishment of the instrument of their own downfall.

These are but the first fruits of misery, following the day of rejoicing for the "triumph," as Mr. Biddle called it, which had been obtained.

It is but the beginning of sorrows. The circulation of the Bank is now seventy-two millions of dollars. This amount, Mr. Biddle says, the new Bank "inherits" from the old. We predict, that it will prove an inheritance which will sorely afflict the country. More than one third of this amount was forced out during the last year. The whole of this vast amount is now on its way home for redemption. It will return with a rapidity and force, which will be felt by all, and before all is smooth, we prophesy that the "countenance" of the Bank, "beaming with satisfaction" at the "triumph" will exhibit "rascal looks" upon the occasion.

We do not exult. We feel a sympathy for the fate of the deluded. Our object is to awaken the community to the danger that is impending over them. No power can avert it. It will be realized to a fearful extent. Let the victims hold the authors of their misery to a rigid accountability.—Globe

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

Lacaze and Avril were executed at Paris, Jan. 11th.

Paris, Jan. 11th.—Mr. Wilkins, American Ambassador at the Court of Russia, arrived at Berlin a few days ago.

Paris, Jan. 12th.—The dreadful calamity at New York, has excited a feeling throughout Paris which proves, more than a thousand written volumes could do, how little the sentiments of ancient friendship, which have so long united this country with America, have been disturbed by the present—or, we trust, we may now say—the late misunderstanding between the two Governments. The expression of sympathy which the melancholy catastrophe has thus spontaneously called forth is universal, as the feeling is profound. In the course of yesterday, after the lamentable intelligence became known, several gentlemen, both French and American, called at the office of this Journal, with a request for opening a subscription in aid of the more indigent sufferers by the deplorable event. Need we add that we are most gratified in lending our humble assistance to carry these benevolent proposals into effect. Subscriptions will therefore be received for this charitable object, from this day, at the Office of the Messenger.—Globe

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have unavoidably deferred the publication until now, of the resolutions adopted at the great Southwark meeting recently held, in relation to the re-chartering of the United States Bank by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They are written in a spirit that must even fill the traitorous Senators with shame, and warn them of the roused indignation of a deceived people. Indeed, the whole State appears in motion, and we have seen it stated that the County of Washington, always a violent anti-Jackson County, is speaking with such unanimity as to make the Judge's quake beneath the elements they have so deceptively set in motion. However, the time will arrive when the corrupting influence of this mammoth bank will be reached by the sovereign hand of the people, and it will meet the fate it so richly merits—a total annihilation.

Resolved, That we adhere with renewed firmness to the grand cardinal doctrine of the Republican party, inculcated and promulgated by Jefferson, "that all power is inherent in the People, and that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That we view the Bank of the United States as chartered by the twenty-one men who hold their seats in the Senate, as an institution inimical to the liberties of the country—that if now in its infant state it can command the votes of our Representatives, and procure a charter "against the consent of the governed" what will not this gigantic monster be enabled to perform in thirty years hence, when it shall have flooded the country with its corrupting paper money, and locked up the industry and property of the Commonwealth in mortgages, liens and incumbrances?

Resolved, That it is our duty and our right to meet together and consult for our mutual safety, and we do most earnestly recommend our Democratic brethren throughout the Commonwealth, to assemble together and elect Delegates to a General Democratic State Convention of the People, to consider and adopt the necessary measures to prostrate this Mammoth paper money aristocracy which has been foisted upon us "against our consent" by our faithless agents.

Resolved, That the votes given by Jesse R. Burden and George N. Baker, the two men elected by the Anti-Bank party of this country, are in direct and positive opposition to the voice of the people, a betrayal of the trust reposed in them by their confiding constituents, and when they voted for the Bank, the freemen

who sent them to the Senate were misapprehended, and their positions treated with contempt; and we demand their immediate resignation.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued on this momentous question by that inflexible democrat and incorruptible public agent, FRANKLIN B. BARRETT, Esq., of Philadelphia, that in the midst of a tempest this honest agent stood firm to his integrity and his country, and on every rate he recorded his name with the Spartan hand and voice, who fearlessly against odds combatted for "the virtue, liberty and independence" of Pennsylvania, against the agents of the Mammoth Bank.

Resolved, That the President, Vice President and Secretaries, of this meeting, be appointed a committee to make inquiry when the incorruptible Senator, FRANKLIN B. BARRETT, will visit this place, with power and authority to call meetings of the people of this District, to make arrangements to escort him here, and invite him to a public entertainment, with all the demonstrations of honor with which a free people delight to receive an honest and faithful agent.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our Democratic brethren throughout the State, to strike from the Electoral ticket the names of Joseph Burden, and to insert the name of George Mifflin Dallas.

Resolved, That we consider Jesse R. Burden, as not entitled to a seat in the Senate, as his residence is not in the country, but in the city of Philadelphia; and we now demand that the Senate appoint a committee to inquire on what grounds Jesse R. Burden claims to hold his seat therein as a Senator of the country; and should the Senate refuse to appoint such committee, the people shall take the matter into their own hands, and elect a Senator to fill the vacancy.

Resolved, That the impertinent and unbecoming remarks by Jesse R. Burden, in relation to the Democratic party of the country, and particularly of Southwark, were unbecoming in the extreme and fully prove the truth of his own words, "that one renegade is worse than ten Turks."

Resolved, That this meeting ask that the Governor shall veto the Bill incorporating the Bank of the United States, on the ground of its hostility to our Republican Institutions, and to the wishes of the great body of the people.

Resolved, That we cannot too highly condemn the foul and disgraceful language uttered on the floor of the House of Representatives by William B. Reed, against the character of so estimable and talented a man as George M. Dallas, a citizen reverend and respected by all persons who know him, and whose grey hairs at least, in our opinions, ought to have protected him from the attacks of a puny stripling of little weight in society.

The following preamble and resolutions were also adopted:

Whereas, the expediency of the incorporation of a Bank with a capital of \$5 millions, has been condemned by a great majority of the freemen of this Republic, and by none more strongly than by Pennsylvania, as detrimental and dangerous to her rights, liberties, and free institutions, even when the influence of the Bank was extended over the whole Union; and whereas the Bank has made application for the renewal of a charter from the State where the people have heretofore been most opposed to such charter being granted, and whereas, a Bill has been introduced into the Legislature, and approved of by a majority of the members of both branches thereof; and whereas, several of the members are known to have voted in support of the renewal of the charter, and whereas they falsely pretend to represent, and some of them directly contrary to their pledges, to the people of this country, that the People are the sovereigns of the land. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, be respectfully requested to exercise his constitutional right to veto the said Bill, and thereby have the question of renewal of the Charter referred to the people at the next election, in order that they, as the only rightful and legitimate source of power, may decide on this all important question, and further

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Governor.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by Samuel F. Reed, Joseph M. Moran, Isaac A. Stevens, and others.

At the close of the meeting, a speech of J. R. Burden on the floor of the Senate, in which he denounces the democrats of Southwark as vagabonds and boys, incapable of judging between right and wrong, was read and received with nine hearty cheers, and ordered to be publicly burnt on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the vacant lot, corner of Sixth and Catharine streets, the spot at which the election canvass of 1834, he told his famous *Mammoth Bank* story, called forth his favorite author, Joe Miller.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the paper money system is injurious to the country, and destructive to the interests of the working classes of the community; and that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to F. J. Harper, to be laid by him before the Senate, to inform the honorable Col. Krohn, and also to be published in all the Democratic papers of this Commonwealth, and in that sentinel of liberty, the Globe newspaper of Washington City.

By no former administration have the foreign relations of our Government been so prosperously conducted. Noble old Roman! Let disappointed rivals and their partisans rave; they know that he loves his home; and every step he has craved for more sympathy than his enemies, in judging how the rights of his country may be best maintained; and in maintaining her rights, he has exercised a lofty energy, and immovable firmness.—Federal Union.

BAKES.—On the 17th ult. Mr. Merrick, chairman of the committee on ways and means, (which committee had been ordered to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting within this State, the circulation of Bank Notes of a less denomination than ten dollars,) reported to the Senate, that he had been unable to enforce the prohibition proposed. The Report was laid upon the table.

UNITED STATES BANK.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, under date of "Annapolis, Feb. 23," writes that "an application will be made to the Legislature of Maryland, during the present session, for privilege to establish a Bank at Baltimore. I entertain no doubt of its success, for no member with whom I have conversed has any hesitancy about it." We have not been conversed with any of the Democratic members.

MUSIC.

Billings, the celebrated composer of music, to stated, that there was no point in the science that he did not fully understand. A Boston wag, knowing his unbounded vanity, addressed a note to him, requesting an interview with him at the Lamb Tavern on a particular day, stating that he had a question in music to propose to him, which no other man in Boston could answer.

Billings met the gentleman promptly, and with much self-complacency remarked, that he had devoted his life to music, and believed that there was no question on the science which he could not at once answer, and asked what the difficulty was. "The question," said the querist, "is one which affects the whole world, and has never been solved. Let me hear it."

"Well it is this—when a man is in a sleep, through at least two octaves, and so loud as to be heard throughout the whole house, do you consider these sounds vocal or instrumental music?"

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 23th, 1836.

In the Senate to-day the bill to define and enlarge the powers of Courts of Equity was taken up for consideration. Several amendments were proposed by Mr. Mayer; the bill and amendments were then made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Mayer, from the committee on Judicial Proceedings, reported a bill relating to the form in which promissory notes may be given to the incorporated Banks of the State.

The bill providing for the despatch of business in Baltimore County Court was passed.

Mr. Morris from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill to allow the City of Baltimore to subscribe to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company with amendment to the same, and sent to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Morris reported a bill to incorporate the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, which after having been amended on motion of Mr. Mayer was passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

The bill in relation to limited partnership was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

In the House to-day, at 12 o'clock the order of the day—the Report of the Committee on the Constitution was taken up for consideration. Mr. Long resumed his remarks. He contended that the present Constitution is a compact which cannot be altered, amended or destroyed, except with the consent of the parties to that compact. He contended this position with much ability. Mr. Long has a high reputation in the House as a young man of talents and promising usefulness, and was listened to throughout the whole of his argument with satisfaction.

Mr. Brown rose in reply. After replying to some of the arguments which had been urged against the general merits of Reform, he expressed his dissent from the report of the Committee on the Constitution. He was in favor of wholesome and constitutional reform, but against the violent and revolutionary measures which had been suggested, and offered a substitute to the report under consideration. He did not understand the precise purport of the substitute. It proposed the repeal of the fifty-ninth article of the Constitution, so as to render the call of a convention, to revise the Constitution of the State within the powers of the Legislature.

Mr. Carroll replied. He would not accept the substitute of his colleague. He was for a Convention of the people to make a thorough revision of the Constitution. Nothing less would satisfy him or the Reformers of the State. He hoped the substitute would not be adopted.

The question was then taken upon concurring in the report of the committee and decided in the negative by a large majority.

Thus ends, so far as the action of the present Legislature is concerned, the question of reform in the constitution of the State which has occupied so much time and given rise to so much angry and irritating discussion.

The session proposed by Mr. Brown will be under consideration, the House having adjourned before the final question was taken on it.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 26, 1836.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Mayer moved to dissent from the amendments of the House to the bill for the preservation and repair of that part of the National Road which lies within the limits of Maryland which motion was agreed to. Mr. Mayer then proposed a resolution to the House, which was adopted, respecting asking that body to recede from said amendments.

The bill to define and enlarge the powers of Courts of Equity, being the order of the day, was then taken up for consideration. The amendment proposed by Mr. Mayer some days ago was rejected. Before the question was taken upon the final passage of the bill, the Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Wharton presented a memorial from a number of Citizens of Montgomery County, asking the further aid of the State to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Richardson presented the memorial of Nathaniel F. Williams, George H. Newman, James Frazier, Robert A. Taylor and others, praying the incorporation of the Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Ducket proposed a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maryland to adopt such means as are calculated to bring before the National Government the eligibility of the City of Annapolis, for the establishment of a Navy Yard.

Mr. Ridgely from the Committee on the Militia, reported unfavorably on the supplemental act establishing the Baltimore City Guards.

Mr. Merrick reported a bill for the appointment of District Attorneys in the several judicial districts, or the more certain and speedy collections of the revenue and other public monies and for other purposes.

The Reform Question—the substitute proposed by Mr. Brown to the report of the Committee on the Constitution, was postponed.

The bill to license the use of armaments was then taken for consideration. Several amendments were proposed, some of which were accepted, others rejected. The bill gave rise to a long and desultory discussion. It was then passed as amended.

The committee on Banks in the New York Legislature, have reported in favor of new Banking capital to the amount of four to five millions, the institutions being all in the city of New York.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Major General, Capt. of a uniform company called the St. Michael's Volunteers, Jeremiah Harrison, Lieut. do.

Nathan Harrington, Ensign do.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

"Simon Pry" on Tuesday.

MR. TYLER'S RESIGNATION.

By the Western Mail yesterday we received papers containing Mr. Tyler's letter of resignation as a member of the United States Senate. This is as it should be when men assert and profess principles they should act in conformity to them. But how is it with his colleague, Mr. Leigh? he snugly holds on with an ill grace—defies the power of the people and resists the right of instruction, notwithstanding his former professions and zealous support of that very right as one possessor.

He intends we presume, to sustain himself by some quibbling as that played off by Gov. Tazewell. But the strong arm of the people will ultimately reach him, and on reaching, rebuke him for his arrogance.

We now confidently look forward to the election of Mr. Rives to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Tyler's resignation with an unusual degree of anxiety. When it is remembered that Mr. Rives surrendered his post at the discretion and command of the power from whence he derived it, and to which he patriotically paid homage, reflecting immediately as it was supposed to do the will of the people—when this is remembered, we repeat, what a comment it exhibits upon the miserable vauntings of the haughty aristocratic Leigh—elevated upon principles that he now scorns to acknowledge.

The late arrival from France brings the gratifying intelligence that collections were making in Paris to aid the sufferers by the late extensive fire in New York.

MISSISSIPPI.

Old "Points" must sensibly feel the lash at every step inflicted by the righteous hand of the people, and the White whigs rebuked by judgments reversed, when and where they least expected. At a recent election in Hinds county for state Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. A. Grinnall (White) the Honorable James McKenney, (Jackson Van Buren) was elected by a large majority over Gen. Brown (White).

The four delegates from Hinds County are anti Van Buren and voted against Mr. Walker. How fully they represented the will of their constituents let this result be a comment. The opposition struggled hard; contended inch by inch, and finally won the victory.

But the people have honestly turned the scale in their State Senate in favor of the Democratic Republican party and its principles.

So much for White-wiggery in Mississippi.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 26th ult. says:

"We stop the press to say, that the Senate have passed the bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council to subscribe to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company."

VADE MECUM.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the enterprising publisher of the "Gentleman's Vade Mecum" in another column of our paper to-day. It will be seen that some material and decidedly improving alterations are proposed to be made, which will render the publication even more worthy its possible of public patronage than it was heretofore. In lieu of the republication of plays the publisher proposes to substitute the popular novels of the old and celebrated English writers, such as Smollett, Fielding, Richardson, Goldsmith, &c. which will give an increased interest to a work that is unsurpassed by any similar one in this country.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

We publish this morning Gov. Tazewell's objections to transmitting the Expunging resolutions lately passed by a respectable majority of the Virginia Legislature to the Senators in Congress from that state. His excellency, by a course of reasoning as futile as it is characteristic of the leading principles of the party in whose ranks he is found, makes a sorry figure speaking as he does to the immediate representatives of the freemen of the old Dominion! renowned for her orthodox principles and corresponding sentiments. Does he suppose this new fangled theory of trickery will meet with any favor from the people or would he prepare the public mind by such a course to bear the non-compliance of Mr. Leigh to the right of instruction with less visible emotion. If so it is a dangerous maneuver, and one that will draw upon him the execration of an insulted and indignant people.

Since writing the above we find by the Western Mail, that the Governor's refusal will prove but little consequence, as the Legislature has directed the resolutions to be signed by the Speakers of the two Houses, and by them transmitted to Messrs. Leigh and Tyler. This may not be quite so formal, but quite enough so however to disturb the feelings of the Honorable Senators.

We have no news of interest from the Southern War.

REFORM.

We have felt some interest for the last few days in a question that has been for some time under discussion in the House of Delegates, but as we fearfully anticipated, it was voted down by a large majority, as will be seen by reference to the Legislative proceedings in another column. The discussion of the question has been warm and irritating, though we believe much light favorable to the measure has been shed upon it by those who participated in the debate.

It is indeed strange that the present form of our State Government should find an exclusive advocate in any liberal minded Delegate upon the floor of the House of Delegates. Yet such is the fact; and among these advocates is a Mr. Duckett who represents the 333 voters of Annapolis. He is entitled to many honors as the champion for all the voters that is eating up and sapping the very fundamental principles of equal rights and measures. The only difficulty that presents itself to our mind on this subject is that of impairing the representative interest of the small counties; which relinquishment of representative power some suppose, and how justly we are not prepared to say, would be giving the large counties, the very power they now complain of as held by the small ones; and which appears so odious and unjust. The geographical division of our state may be another reason for maintaining the federative system of representation that the small counties may have a check upon the large ones, and thereby retain a corresponding power and influence. We have not yet seen any of the remarks of the gentlemen who were participants in the discussion, but we cannot conceive how the opponents to the Reform question could possibly justify by principle or by justice the existing mass of corruption that forms our Constitution—unequal and unjust, as it plainly shows itself to be in many of its bearings, and consequently oppressive and loudly demands reformation.

We could enlarge upon the subject but deem it irrelevant at the present time. At a future period it may develop upon us to revert to it again when a full and dispassionate discussion of it will afford us an opportunity of expressing our views more fully and perfectly.

We republish the following article, more particularly for the good sense and taste displayed by the writers. The remarks by the Visitor are entitled to particular notice coming from a hand well skilled in years and judgment. We will venture to recommend it to the ladies, with all possible deference to their own good taste and occasional extravagance in fashion. Simplicity is the handmaid of beauty.

GOOD TASTE.

The Washington correspondent of the New Hampshire Argus pays the following high compliment to the daughter of a distinguished public man:

"Last evening there was one of those tremendous jams called a party at Gov. Cass's residence among the multitude, and—

—and I have been happy to have gazed upon the fashion and beauty there assembled, but good heavens, a man might as well think of seeing any thing encompassed by an acre of cotton bolls as one cut, as in such a crowd, the house was all thrown open and filled. Among all the rich dresses, the glitter of jewels and capotes, and the waving of feathers, which I could occasionally get a glimpse of through the mass—there was one fair girl, dressed in plain white cambric, with a close net cap upon her head, and not a single ornament upon her person, who,

"With a bright eye seemed to be the star of that gaudy company."

She was the daughter of Governor Cass, with her quaker like simplicity of dress, contrasted with the gaud about her, she did look quite as "Diana of the Ephesians, and pretty as a moss rose in the midst of a bed of sunflowers."

Nothing is so strongly indicative of a mind incapable of appreciating what is really beautiful in nature, as well as what is chaste and good and lovely in mind and character as the foolish devotion to showy personal ornament. The experience of every man will bear us out in the assertion, that in no instance has the gayest dressed lady at a ball or social party been the one most admired—She may attract and gather around her a few who will flatter by their attentions, because they know that she can be flattered—but the star of the evening is sure to be some sweet girl, simple in attire, with perhaps not a single ornament, whose native grace and liveliness, cheerful and unperceptibly unaffected manner, wins esteem and respectful attention. In her train of admirers will be found men of sense—of talents—of standing—in that of the other the top, the sordid and the libertine.—Balt. Vis.

Last accounts from Baltimore state that grain is very scarce, and no arrivals.

IN SENATE, Feb. 29.

The following communication was received from the Hon. John Tyler, and was laid before the Senate:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1836.

SIR—I beg leave, through you to inform the Senate that I have on this day resigned my seat in the Senate of the United States, my seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from that State.

This announcement is now made, so as to enable the Senate, at its earliest pleasure, to fill such vacancies in the several committees as may be created by my resignation.

In taking leave of the body over which you preside, I should be faithless to the feelings of my heart if I did not frankly confess that I do so with an ordinary emotion. I look to the body itself as the representative of the federated features of our system, to preserve which unimpaired, has been the unceasing object of my public life. I separate from many with whom I have been associated for years, and part with friends whose recollection I shall cherish to the close of my life. These are sacrifices which it gives me pain to make. Be pleased to assure the Senate that I carry with me into retirement, and that in bidding adieu, I extend to each and all my very best

Two copies from the V. A. report from five hundred printed) and a me officer Both of the obedience to

Among the Mr. GOLD (not a high Chesapeake from merely admitting a BOI)

The subject for the of Columbia in the morn Mr. WA

Mr. BLA the opo Mr. KIN

and the not he would vi his subsequ in what legi

Governor manifestation of the people their immor by he agent or is reques tions pass them Senat

Excelsior

Have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob't servant,
JOHN TYLER.

Two communications were also presented from the War Department, the first enclosing a report from the Adjutant General, (of which five hundred extra copies were ordered to be printed) and the second enclosing from the same officer a return of the effective force of the Army.

Both of these communications were sent in obedience to resolutions offered by the Senate.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, praying the erection of a light-house on Swan point, in the Chesapeake bay; and another by Mr. KENT, from merchants in Baltimore, praying for the admission of brown lines free of duty.

The subject of the Quaker's petition, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, came up as the first of the orders in the morning.

Mr. WALL made a speech of some length against the resolution of Mr. Calhoun not to receive the petition.

Mr. BLACK, of Miss. followed, and took the opposite side of the question.

Mr. KING, of Geo. succeeded, and opposed the motion of Mr. Calhoun, alleging that he would vote to receive any petition, and by his subsequent course of action upon it, show in what light he regarded it.

From the Globe.

VIRGINIA PRINCIPLES, ACCORDING TO THE MODERN WINGS.

Governor Tazewell has furnished the first manifestation of the respect in which the will of the people of Virginia, as expressed by their immediate representatives, is to be held by the agents elected by them.

It is requested to forward to the representatives of the States in the U. S. Senate, the resolutions passed by the body which constituted them Senators, with a request that the resolutions should be laid before the Senate; and his Excellency refuses to comply.

He says:

To the House of Delegates

"I have just received a paper containing the preamble and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in the subject of expunging from the Journal of the Senate of the United States a resolution of that body.

By the last of the resolutions contained in this paper, I am requested to perform two several acts. I am desired to transmit these resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia in the Congress of the United States, and also to accompany this communication with a request to the Senators, on my part, that they would lay the same before the body of which they are members.

Neither of the acts I am thus requested to perform is embraced within the sphere of any duty assigned to the Governor of this Commonwealth, either by its constitution or laws but as neither is thereby prohibited to him, I should not have hesitated to comply with the requests of the General Assembly, if in doing so, I was not obliged to add my approbation to their resolutions.

No ordinary circumstances would justify me, even to myself, in declining to co-operate with the General Assembly, by the performance of any act on my part, that they might think useful to give effect to their wishes; and in that mode which to them might seem most proper. But I should be justly regarded by all, as unworthy of the high trust confided to me, if I were capable of permitting any consideration whatever, even my sincere wish to comply with the requests of the General Assembly, to cause me to disregard my most sacred obligations. And, as I cannot consider the resolutions I am requested to transmit otherwise than as requiring a palpable violation of the constitution of the United States, I should incur guilt, from which not even the approval of the present General Assembly would absolve me, were I to lend my aid knowingly in any way to give effect to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if I were to interfere to cause the passage of laws, or to request others to incur such criminality on their part.

The London papers, very generally, speak in terms of decided approbation of the President's Message of the 8th of December.

"Bell's Life" says of it:

"Never was there a more pacific nor more decided exposition. Apology is positively declined, but it is shown not to be required, and the French Government is as much provoked to be in a false position in demanding the apology, as it was in declining the censure of the President."

"I like," said the farmer who did not understand Latin, but who would nevertheless attend the discussions of a learned body at the University: "I like to hear them talk, and I can always tell who is in the wrong by observing who first gets into a passion."

Upon this sensible rule of judgment, the French Government must be condemned, and the American President absolved. His moderation would be a guarantee of his conscientiousness of right, if our own knowledge of the circumstances of the dispute did not put the matter beyond all doubt."

ELECTORAL TICKET.

We readily concur in the views of the subjoined article from the Hagerstown Mail, and think it high time some steps were taken to secure unity of action and effort among the friends of the Administration.

The Mail justly observes:

We occupy ground, every inch of which must be contested. If we rely upon the returns of the elections held within the last five or six years, the people of the State are nearly equally divided in their views of National policy; and under the General Ticket system, which (thanks to the democratic House of Delegates) was adopted at December session 1833, every vote will tell. The result of the ensuing election, for Electors of President and V. President, will therefore depend very much upon the comparative zeal and activity of the contending parties.

If we are as active as our opponents, the electoral vote of Maryland will, assuredly, be cast for MAXWELL, VAN BUREN, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON. Many in this county, who have heretofore been found in the Opposition ranks, will not support Gen. Harrison.

Two other important elections—that for Electors of the State Senate, in September, and that for members of the House of Delegates, in October—also demand an early organization of the party throughout the State.

The Comet and the Weather.—Dr. Fisher gives the following statement of the occurrences which have attended each appearance of this comet since 1005—1005, a great famine;

1039, an earthquake, 1153, cold winter and failure of crops; 1330, rains and inundations; 1330-1340, a great famine; 1340, a still more destructive pestilence; 1456, floods and earthquakes; 1750, floods and earthquakes.

The comet of 1836 has just disappeared—what are we to expect after having passed the present winter? Rains? inundations? earthquakes? pestilence? or epidemics? Already a pillar of fire has been seen at Boston one day last week.

The U. S. Telegraph is very unhappy because the Abolition question cannot be kept alive in Congress—it is the last straw to which the Nullies can cling.

Mrs. Trollope's New work on France.—Mackenzie, Editor of the Liverpool Journal, in his correspondence to the Star, writes: "Oh, Mrs. Trollope! Mrs. Trollope! what, not let Paris and the Parisians alone? Here she gives them, just as she imputed the Americans, with 14 illustrations. 'The unkindest cut of any.' The work is vulgar, the criticism is captious, the comments are impertinent, but she does set up for an arbiter in such a superior, aristocratical, devil-take-it style, and, (what we cannot help laughing at her, and sometimes (heaven forgive us!) with her. If she would only, to act impartially, give us 'The domestic manners of the English.'"

Extract of a letter to the Philadelphia Commercial Herald dated:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20.

In the House this morning, Mr. Woodward, Chairman of the Grand Committee, mentioned in my letter of yesterday, reported a BILL TO REMOVE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. It is impossible to say, at this time, what will be the fate of the bill; but there is a strong feeling in favor of it, among the Country Members.

From the Globe.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in consequence of a report repugnant to her feelings, detrimental to her interest, and gaining extensive circulation that the old Brick House Tavern in the Village East New Market, (since the death of Matthew Harding, Esq.) is no longer open for the entertainment of Travellers, is imperatively urged to silence the rumors of intermediaries, and state to the public in general, that the Tavern stand above mentioned, is occupied, by the Subscribers, who will continue to conduct the business in such manner, as will add to the comfort of her visitors, and hopes that her experience, prompt and unceasing exertion to please, will ensure her that liberal patronage heretofore extended to the House.

ELIZA HARDING.
New Market Feb. 27. 31

Drawing Received.

THE Lucky holders of fortunate numbers are requested to come forward and receive the cash, or renew their Tickets at

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Splendid prizes now going—call and make your fortunes before the sleighing is over. It can be done at NEWNAMES' Head Quarters opposite the Bank. If its doubted call and try. Fortune favors the brave.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee, will expose to sale at Auction, at the Exchange in the City of Baltimore, on FRIDAY, the eighteenth day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. that valuable Farm owned by the late James Haslett, known as the Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert County, and bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent River. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber, the other half is cleared, is in good cultivation and well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat, Rye, Corn and Tobacco. The house contains an abundant supply of sea ore, with which the land may be fertilized. The improvements consist of an excellent two story frame DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, Kitchen, stables, smoke house, and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is also a large pond of water, the finest quality of water, and a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the City of Baltimore, by steamboats and other vessels.

The terms prescribed by the decree are, that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two last payments to be secured by notes or bonds, with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT, Trustee.
Baltimore.

Feb. 23 1836

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.

A Mr. Colt, of Connecticut, has exhibited in this city, a newly invented rifle and pistol, of admirable construction. The chamber contains tubes for several charges of powder and ball; it may be made to contain from 6 to 10. In cocking the gun to shoot, the chamber revolves on an axis, and brings in succession every tube in the chamber in line with that of the barrel, and when discharged, the act of cocking brings the next tube into position, until all are discharged. All the tubes may be recharged as quickly as a single gun of the ordinary structure. This new implement of War has been shown to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Navy, many officers of both the army and navy, and is considered the most efficient instrument of the kind ever invented. We made an experiment with the rifle pistol, and found it as sure in firing, and accurate to the aim, as the best of the common construction.

We are informed that Mr. Colt has already obtained a charter from the New Jersey Legislature, and is about to organize a joint stock company, with a capital of \$300,000 for the purpose of manufacturing rifles and pistols, for private use, and that in a few months his guns will be in the market.

Notice.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 22d inst. All persons having claims against the county are requested to bring them in legally authenticated. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 23d inst. and Supervisors of the roads, on Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for the office of Constables will please hand in their applications on the 23d inst., and those persons holding warrants as supervisors of roads, are requested to signify to the Clerk, whether they wish to be continued or not, previous to the 5th April.

By order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Ck.
to Commissioners for T. C.

March 5 1836

WAS committed to the Harford county jail on the 10th February as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JEREMIAH ARNOLD, he is a very light complexion, appears to be about 50 years of age, and is a little grayer, he stands 5 feet 11 inches and has a robust and hearty appearance; upon the outer corner of his right eye there is a small scar, which appears to be occasioned by a burn—he refuses to give any information respecting himself except the assertion that he was born free. He had on when committed a pair of pale yellow pantaloons and short coat of the same; a wool hat and a pair of long boots considerably worn.

PRESTON MCCOMAS, Sheriff.
The Republican, Baltimore, Globe, Washington and Whig, Easton, publish 4 Law.

TO RENT,

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Thomas Sylvester, and nearly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church. For terms apply to,

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Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, near New Market a negro man named WESLEY,

about 21 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; a dark complexion, rather a fierce look; he is a little low-legged, though straight built; stout and strong made, rather wide across the eyes.—He has on his breast a large nearly as large neck a King's Evil or lump or whiskers on his chin. Had on when he left home a drab hunting round jacket, lined throughout with Canton flannel; blue mixed Kersey trousers, well worn; his shoes just half soled with spurs or nails in the bottoms; they were laced shoes; a black fur or hair cap. A reward of ONE HUNDRED dollars will be given if taken in the State, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any Jail so that I get him.

JOHN PATTERSON.
Dorchester County, Feb. 10, 1836

March 1st 1836

N. B. He wishes to pass for a Sailor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in consequence of a report repugnant to her feelings, detrimental to her interest, and gaining extensive circulation that the old Brick House Tavern in the Village East New Market, (since the death of Matthew Harding, Esq.) is no longer open for the entertainment of Travellers, is imperatively urged to silence the rumors of intermediaries, and state to the public in general, that the Tavern stand above mentioned, is occupied, by the Subscribers, who will continue to conduct the business in such manner, as will add to the comfort of her visitors, and hopes that her experience, prompt and unceasing exertion to please, will ensure her that liberal patronage heretofore extended to the House.

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Dorchester County, Feb. 10, 1836

March 1st 1836

N. B. He wishes to pass for a Sailor.

DEAFNESS.

A York paper says, that a remedy for the restoration of hearing and eyesight is to be had of Doctor Green, Reading, Pa.

It proves effectual when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness, as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system.

Now—according to the Doctor's practice and principles that

THE ART OF PHYSIC, CONSISTS IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO GIVE IT.

the restoration of hearing is brought about without giving any Physick—without giving any medicine! as hath been experienced in the Editor's own family, as well as in the families of many of his neighbors also. Therefore, in part return for each great benefit received, we make the above known for the good of our fellow citizens in similar distress.

For a fee of five dollars, assistance is sent—free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family including the relative of such family also.

For a fee of ten dollars assistance is sent—free of postage also—for 3 or 4 persons more—in addition—as at times, neighbors, may be, in want of some.

And, in case other sickness besides deafness and loss of eyesight happening, help is sent for such sickness without any charge.

The fee pays for all necessary help sent to families from time to time.

This is considered a praiseworthy plan.—And in conclusion, it will, no doubt, be very satisfactory for people to know that the assistance is not to be applied to the ears—nor the eyes.

NOT AT ALL.

Consequently no danger whatever can happen to them—no—none whatever.

And during the time that people are using the assistance at home, and learning how to help themselves to restore and recover their hearing—their eyesight, and their health at last.

They can follow their customary business; They can live as usual;

And they can also eat and drink what tastes best.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Baker, to the Printer.

My FRIEND,

The method of using Doctor Green's remedy is so simple and easy, and performs the cure so quickly, that the service of my neighbor Jones' wife thought she would try it too, being long time troubled with weak and sore eyes, (caused by her deafness, as she sent the customary fee and got some, per mail fee of postage, which in a little more than a week made them as good and strong as ever, doing needful work without spectacle, and now is restored to her eyesight as well as to her hearing.

C. F. BAKER.

N. B. With the remedy the patient receives an instructive and easy way how to preserve health in general, throughout the whole year. This is a great value to families (both to parents and children) and 'tis sent without any charge whatever. It always accompanies the remedy for deafness and eyesight.

Until quite lately people had to go to the Doctor to get help.

This was to them great trouble.

Absence from home and business neglected.

Danger of travelling.

Running the risk of getting sick, from home, being often impeded.

Being obliged to stay with the Doctor at times from 1 to 2 or 3 weeks, and sometimes longer.

Generally cost from 20 up to 30, 40, 50 dollars, and sometimes more.

Now—by this new plan of sending help to people, at their homes, all this is saved, and costs so little that 'tis not worth mentioning.

C. F. BAKER.
State of New York, Sept. 10 1835.

A NEW FEATURE.

THE repeated solicitations of many substantial friends, and the belief that the improved state of public taste will fully justify the alteration, have induced the publisher of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum to change one of the least attractive features in the present manner of conducting that periodical. It is well known that he is about commencing, on an improved plan, a monthly work called the Modern Acting Drama, which it was proposed to copy in the Plays, &c. which appeared in the Vade Mecum, accompanied by suitable embellishments—believing that this publication will in itself fully supply the demand for Dramatic literature, he proposes, in lieu of a republication of the same Plays, Farces, &c. in the Vade Mecum, to substitute the Popular Novels of the old English writers, such as SCOTLAND, FRANKLIN, RICHARDSON, GOLDSMITH, &c. Beginning with the Life and adventures of Joseph Andrews, and the friend John Adams. No novels of the present day have had such general celebrity, and created so exciting an interest, and though they be found in every Gentleman's library in our Atlantic cities, they are comparatively unknown to the great mass of the lovers of polite literature. Cooke's splendid edition of these works has been selected to copy from, and is adorned with numerous Engravings; all of which will be carefully copied by a first rate artist of this city, and given in succession with the novels.

In order to avoid any difficulty with his present subscribers, the publisher will furnish every one of them that may desire it, the numbers for a year of the Modern Acting Drama, for one dollar additional to the subscription price of the Vade Mecum. It is true that this will scarcely defray the cost of the paper and printing of the former work, but will enable the publisher to strengthen the attraction of the Vade Mecum, and afford to those attached to Dramatic literature an opportunity of gratifying their taste at a trifling expense.

Renewed effort will be made to render the other departments of the Vade Mecum more attractive than heretofore. Arrangements have been made to procure the earliest Sporting Intelligence, and all information relative to the Affairs of the Turf. Engravings of celebrated Winning Horses will be given every month—and other new and pleasing embellishments are in active preparation. A new series of Portraits of the most beautiful Military Generals in the use among the principal Volunteers of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere are about to be commenced. A review of the Preceding Gentleman's Fashions will be regularly published every quarter. An Epitome of Passing Events, and notices of the prominent Dramatic attractions will be heretofore sent to form a conspicuous and entertaining feature of this Journal. Besides which, a considerable space will be allowed for Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, Statistics, &c.

S. H.

and a Fishing, Fowling, Domestic Economy, valuable Receipts &c.; and re-publication of the most popular English and American Sporting and National Songs—SET TO MUSIC.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, OR SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION, is published every Saturday, on first extra-imprial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at 33 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it from rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principle cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par.

New subscribers, by enclosing a five dollar note, can be supplied with the Gentleman's Vade Mecum from the commencement of the present volume, and also the Modern Acting Drama for one year—or instead of the latter, they may order the Salmagundi, and News of the Day—the three are entirely distinct works, their contents forming no part of each other.

A five dollar note will pay for two copies of the Vade Mecum for one year—or two copies of the Modern Acting Drama—or three copies of the Salmagundi, for the same period.

Address,
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia March 5 1836.

WATCH & CLOCK MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch Gears, Silver Trimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, and Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers, and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and be convinced there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 1836

N. B. The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle them by the end of the year, and all those who do not call, will find their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection.

C. F. BAKER.

THE SATMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF OMIC ENGRAVINGS.

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

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

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

The terms of the Salmagundi will be two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to.

Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

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

All orders must come postage paid. Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan. 2 1836

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND DEAFNESS.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
Printed and published by
SPENCER & SHREVE, JR.
(PUBLISHERS OF THE LATE OF THE UNION)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and the Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

Blacksmiths Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two Blacksmiths, one to work on edged Tools, the other on Country work. None need apply except men of sober habits, to whom liberal wages will be given.

JAMES SMITH.

Greensborough, Jan. 19 1835.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY.
Consisting of part of the following articles:
Hard Saddle Bits and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers, Gigs,
Twigs, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 8

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITTALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER

No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the

Printers of the United States, that he has

commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description from four to thirty-four lines high, and upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Small Letters, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct. 6

NEWARK COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of Newark College are gratified in being able to announce to the public that the duties of the institution were resumed at the collegiate year with the most flattering prospects. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Mason of New York, the President elect, a gentleman of high standing for his intellectual qualifications and literary attainments, has accepted the office, and entered upon his duties. The Rev. T. H. Simpson, of Maryland, was elected Professor of Languages, and who is an experienced teacher and eminently qualified for the station, has also accepted and entered upon the duties of his office. And Mr. R. W. Wilson of New York, who has been highly recommended as a gentleman of eminent standing in his profession, has been lately unanimously elected Professor of Mathematics in the collegiate department, and accepted of the office. Mr. N. Z. Graves who has been adjunct Professor of Mathematics and principal of the organization of the Institution still continues in that connection, and is as deeply esteemed both as a professor and as a gentleman.

The requisite number of Tutors have all been appointed—so that there is now an efficient faculty. And the testimonials in favor of these gentlemen who have accepted and entered upon the duties of their office, are such as entitle them to the entire confidence of the Board. A Steward of high reputation, has also been appointed who gives entire satisfaction. The Trustees are determined to do all in their power to place the college on the most respectable footing.

The rigorous measures, which they have already adopted, the unanimity and harmony, which now prevail in the Board, and the selection of President and Professors as above announced; it is confidently hoped, will soon cause the Institution to attain a high standing as well as merit, and receive a liberal patronage from an enlightened community.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS CLAYTON

President of the Board of Trustees.

ANDREW C. GRAY, Sec'y.

Dec. 1, 1835—(2m)

In Press and will soon be Published,
A PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON THE
CULTURE OF SILK.

Adapted to the Soil and Climate of the United States, by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary of the Hartford County Silk Society, and Editor of the Silk Culturist. Illustrated by Engravings.

THE interest in all parts of the United States in the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, manifested by the constant calls for information on the subject, has induced the publisher to have prepared a plain Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Mulberry and rearing Silk Worms, adapted to the Soil and Climate of this country and to the wants of plain practical men.

The practical Culturist in this country needs a directory adapted to the Soil on which he plants his trees, and the Climate in which he rears his worms; without reference to Soil and Climate less congenial to their growth. It has been therefore the object of the author to make a treatise strictly practical, omitting nothing of importance to the Culturist, and adding nothing of a useless or extraneous character.

As making the raw materials into Sewing Silk and Twist is very profitable to the Silk Grower, all necessary information for that purpose will be given.

The work will be published in a duodecimo about 100 pages, in handsome binding—price 50 cts. A part of the edition will be put up in elastic covers to be forwarded by mail.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford Dec. 29, 1835. 4t

Valuable Mill seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story GRINDING MILL, large frame, FULLING MILL HOUSE, Pulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodated and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Jr.

June 9

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY

AND

VARIETY STORE.

Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Peanuts, English Walnuts, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c.

Together with a variety of

Toys, and Fancy Articles,

Also a good assortment of

School Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Ledgers and Day-Books, Toy-Books, Writing Paper, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink-Stands, Steel pens &c.

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

The Public's ob't serv't.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

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

Jan. 5 Stead (G)

HATS.

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

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

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

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

ENNA ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 2

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the

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

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

POETRY.

(From the Annet for 1836.)

THE MOTHER.—By CHARLES SWAIN.

A softening thought of other years,
A feeling linked to hours
When life was all too bright for tears,
And hope sang, wreathed with flowers;
A memory of affections fled,
Of voices heard no more;
Stirred in my spirit when I read
That name of kindness o'er.

Oh, Mother!—in that magic ward
What loves and joys combined
What hopes, too, all, alas, deferred!
What watchings—griefs—were thine!
Yet, never, till the hour we roam,
By worldly thrills oppressed,
Learn we to prize that holiest home,
A living mother's breast.

The thousand prayers at midnight poured
Beside our couch of woes;
The wailing weariness endured
To soften our repose;
While never murmur marked thy tongue,
Nor toil relaxed thy care!
How mother, is thy heart so strong,
To pity and to bear?

What filial fondness e'er repaid,
Or could repay the past?
Alas, for gratitude decayed—
Regrets, that rarely last!
Tis only when the dust is thrown
Thy blessed bosom o'er,
We muse on all thy kindness shown,
And wish we'd loved thee more!

Tis only when thy lips are cold
We mourn—with late regret,
Mid myriad memories of old—
The days for ever set;
And not a fact, nor look, nor thought,
Against thy meek control,
But, with a sad remembrance fraught,
Wakes anguish in the soul!

On every land, in every clime,
True to her sacred cause,
Filled by that influence sublime
From which her strength she draws,
Still is the mother's heart the same;
The mother's love is tried;
And, oh, my nation guards that name
With filial power and pride.

For the Whig.

LIFE IN EASTON.

Ingratitude, ingratitude exclaimed I, as I

closed a small volume containing the strictures

of Fanny Kemble, upon the honest yeomanry

of our country, glaring ingratitude; and that too

from the pen of one who had realized a fortune of our hands. How prepos-

terious was my own castigation; yet, to confess the

cause it is beautiful forgetting that the prison

of the Asp is under its tongue. It is full time

to shake off this false attachment to foreign

custom and transatlantic accomplishments! foul

traducers! Mrs. Trollope and Fanny Kemble, foul

traducers of our good old fashioned, open-hearted

etiquette; a shame upon ye, ye should be handed

over to the tender mercies of the Agies. And faith I've

half a notion they are right, said I as I rose up to

close the door against further business operations

for the night.

What's that about the Agies said a sonorous

though subdued voice, proceeding from a middle

sized figure, enveloped to the ears in a stout

feathering overcoat, and a cap drawn so closely

over his face that I did not at first recognize it to

be my friend Scroggins whom I knew to be a

leading member of the club.

Nothing, answered I, more that I have

just been reading Fanny Kemble's strictures, and

I am provoked to madness, to think what

dupes, or rather apes, we are, to mimic and

extol such characters as Mrs. Trollope and

Fanny Kemble, who regard our attentions, and

exertions to please in the same light we do the

overwrought gallantry of our darlings in a

holiday time; and I had almost concluded, that

these delamers, had only let the cat from the bag;

that these sentiments, pervaded the whole sex

alike, to flatter and encourage us, individually

so long as it served their interest to do so, in the

very same sense the Trollope's and the Kemble's

had imposed upon our credulity, as a nation.

Well, don't perplex yourself about these

matters now, said my friend Scroggins, no man

can hear these positions discussed even by a novice

in Aegyptus, without becoming a proselyte, or

according to my friend Peter's mode of subtraction,

take self love, from love, and nothing remains;

but come said he, in a tone of the utmost

kindness, as he ushered me into one of the

finest and warmest carpeted and blanketed

sleights, that parade Washington street; come,

and let us show our fair opponents; that we are not insensible to the

charms of rational amusement.

The whip cracked, the bells rattled, off dashed

Zantippe, and away went Ocleopatra, who my

friend Scroggins informed me had their names,

from their rampant dispositions, and the striking

resemblance the clattering foot of the former,

bore to the tongue of her celebrated prototype, and from this consideration

alone, he had retained her to be his constant

monitor, to remind him of the sorrows of So-

crates.

My friend Scroggins had a cousin whom I

shall name Benedict some what older than

work paper sayeth, that a remedy for

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...the late day to which he has received their accounts current. Mr. PRESTON offered the following resolution. Resolved, That it is expedient, the States of Maryland and Virginia assenting thereto, to retrocede the District of Columbia to the States with such reservations as may be necessary for their government. This resolution lies one day for consideration. The following bills were read a third time and passed:— An act to repeal certain provisions of the act imposing duties on imports. An act to authorize the East Florida Rail Road Company to construct a road through the public lands. An act to authorize the Pensacola and Perdido Canal Company to construct a canal through the public lands. A bill to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery, was taken up and ordered to a third reading. The Cumberland Road bill was then taken up for consideration, when the first amendment of Mr. CLAY, to strike out \$330,000 from the clause appropriating for the expenditures in Ohio, and insert \$200,000, was agreed to by the following vote:— Yeas—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Goldsborough, H. Kent, King of Ala., King of Geo., Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Nauhin, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Sill, Tomlinson, Walker, White, 21. Nays—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Ewing of Ill., Ewing of Ohio, Grunley, Hendricks, Hubbard, Lewis, McKean, Morris, Niles, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Tilton, Wall, Webster, Wright—10. The next amendment of Mr. CLAY, to strike out of the Indian expenditure \$330,000, and insert \$200,000, was negative, there appearing to be a tie—yeas 22, nays 22. Mr. CLAY moved an amendment to provide that the expenditure in Illinois should be limited to grading and bridging the road in that State, which was carried—yeas 30, nays 14. Mr. BLACK moved to insert an appropriation of \$150,000 for repairing a State road in Alabama between Mobile and Portville. On the 5th there was no business of importance transacted in the House, the Senate did not sit.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1836. A report from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, communicating the state of the various Deposite Banks, on the first of February last. Also, a second report, in reference to the balances of public money in the hands of those Banks. These reports are both in reply to resolutions adopted by the Senate, on the motion of Mr. EWING of Ohio. Mr. CLAY presented a memorial from a committee for obtaining from Congress an appropriation for a Marine Hospital in the West. This memorial led to a brief discussion, concerning the origin and object of the Marine Hospital Fund, and the right of the Western Boatmen to participate in its advantages. Mr. DAVIS stated that the fund had been collected by a tax on Seamen, ever since the year 1798, of 20 cents per month out of the wages of each individual, and that in this way one million and a half of dollars had been collected. He was of opinion that the Western Boatmen should not be considered as entitled to the benefit of this fund, unless they consented to pay their quota, in the manner and under the conditions, in which it had been heretofore furnished by the Atlantic Seamen. Mr. CLAY replied that the western boatmen had contributed to build up this fund, having paid towards it about \$12,000 since the fund was established. He did not know whether those who worked on board the steamboats in the West paid their proportion, and he knew that those who navigated the small crafts were exempt. But he wished the subject to be examined. Mr. BENTON wished the Hospital to be at St. Louis. The question was ordered to be printed. The question of the Abolition of Slavery was again taken up for consideration, when Mr. GRUNDY made a speech which occupied about an hour and a quarter. Mr. KENT also made some observations, in which he denied the power of Congress to interfere with the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, without violating the deed by which the ten miles square was ceded to the United States. He knew that the power of the petition would not be granted. He had yet to learn that there was an individual on this floor who would vote for it. Mr. EWING followed, and on motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Senate adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL SYNOPSIS.

Reported for the AMERICAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 4. Mr. HANNEGAN rose and said, it seemed to him to be the settled purpose of the majority of the House to prevent any publication from being made in relation to the manifold abuses and corruptions of the West Point Academy. [Much laughter and cries of order.] But I warn the House, continued Mr. Hannegan, that they cannot longer smother the truth, and that one way or other we will have it out. He did not, he said, expect any votes from the gentlemen who had brothers, sons and kinsmen at the Academy. He asked the yeas and nays on the motion, but they were refused. Mr. HANNEGAN—I move to suspend the rules in order to offer a resolution for the printing of the report of the select committee, appointed last session, to investigate the concerns of the Military Academy at West Point, now on the files of the House, which report, he added, the House had kept back and smothered [cries of order.] Mr. Hannegan—I hope the House will indulge me [cries of order] "order" indulge me with the yeas and nays on this motion. Is that out of order? The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. VANDERPOEL said he was ready to prove that a paper, purporting to be the report of a committee, was not the report of a majority, but of a minority of the committee. The question being taken, the motion was rejected, yeas 112, nays 82—not two thirds. The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on Elections, the North Carolina contested election, the question being on the motion to allow the petitioner (Mr. Newland) to take a seat on the floor, and he heard, in his own behalf, by counsel. The motion was debated by Messrs. BYNUM, MERCER, REED, HAND and GLASCOCK, after which Mr. WHITTLESLEY called for the order of the day. Mr. BOYD moved that the House proceed in the consideration of the report of the committee on Elections. The motion was rejected, 87 to 83—not two thirds. Mr. BYNUM insisted that the motion did not require a vote of two thirds, but a bare majority. The Chair decided that the rules and practice of the House required a majority of two thirds to suspend the private order of Friday and Saturday. Mr. BYNUM appealed from this decision, and the question was discussed at great length. After a debate of two hours, the previous question was ordered to be put, and the result was, that the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 132, nays 61. The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

IN SENATE, March 4. Mr. R. C. NICHOLAS, Senator from Louisiana, asked and took his seat. Mr. PORTER presented the credentials of R. C. Nicholas, appointed a Senator from Louisiana, and the oath was administered. The Chair, in compliance with the instructions of the Senate yesterday, appointed Mr. Walker to supply the vacancy in the committee on the District of Columbia, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler. On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the Chair was instructed to fill the vacancy in the committee on finance occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler. Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. HENDRICKS, EWING and MORRIS. Mr. KNIGHT, from the committee on manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the petition of certain merchants in Baltimore, to suspend the duties on brown lines. Mr. TILTON, on leave, introduced a bill supplementary to the act for providing for the removal of lands with the Indians, and for their removal west of the Mississippi; which was read a second time and referred to the committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. WEBSTER, on leave introduced a bill allowing drawback on imported hemp, when manufactured into cordage and exported; read twice and referred to the committee on manufactures. On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday next. Mr. EWING offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:— Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what part of the whole expenditures, under the head of the Indian Department, from the commencement of the Government to the 30th September, 1835, as stated in his report to the Senate, of the 25th of January last, was paid the Indians for land purchased of them by the United States. Also that he transmit to the Senate a statement of the balance of public money in each of

By THE SENATE, } January 27th, 1836. } Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: We have received your message of the 26th inst. proposing a joint committee of the two Houses to consist of nine members to consider and report on the memorial of John B. Morris, in relation to the late riots in the city of Baltimore. We have already appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. May, Sappington, Groome, Claude and Page, and they will join the gentlemen named by your honorable body to consider and report on the matter presented by the said memorial. By order, Jos. H. Nicholson, Clk.

REPORT. The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates to whom were referred the memorial of John B. Morris, Reverend, Johnson and others, have the honor to report that on the 19th day of February last, a letter was addressed by their Chairman to the Mayor of Baltimore, a copy of which is appended to this report, to which no answer has yet been received. That at the instance of the Memorialists subpages were issued for Elmer L. Finley, Joseph Willey, Henry S. Saunders, Thomas Carroll, John Thomas, Dr. Nathan R. Smith, John Kirtland, Dr. Ashton O'Donnell, Joshua M. Turner, James Maguire, Frederick Tensfield, John Tansfield, Elias Brown, William Devre, James M. Buchanan, Henry Myers, Sheppard C. Leakin, Alexander Chever, Dr. Wm. N. Baker, Samuel Hunt, and Caleb Owings, who attended as witnesses in support of the memorial, and were publicly examined under oath by the Committee, their testimony reduced to writing and is appended to this report. A careful consideration of which your Committee submit that it is clearly proven, that the laws of the State have been openly and violently set at naught, and the rights and property of her citizens, the Memorialists and others violated, trampled on and destroyed, by a tumultuary and riotous assemblage of men, in the heart of the populous and powerful City of Baltimore, and that this disgraceful state of things was permitted to exist for several days together, particularly on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of August last. It is proved that the public authorities of the city and the citizens generally, were well and in time apprized of the approaching tumult, and possessed abundant means to have prevented the assemblage, or at any time to have quelled and dispersed it, and to have saved from injury the property of her citizens. The conclusion is irresistible that Baltimore has failed to perform the duties she owed to members of her own community, to her own honor as a city, and to the State of Maryland. The causes are far from desirable, and this course cannot be pursued by the citizens of Baltimore individually. Doubtless many high-minded and patriotic citizens burned with desire to prevent the shame of the city; it is in proof before us, that many individuals did nobly exert themselves, for the preservation of order; and the Committee is persuaded that a large majority of the citizens regretted and condemned these outrages. But the duty of a citizen is not discharged by vain wishes, but by fruitless regrets. The duty is to aid, by a voluntary movement of the citizens, and a display of power which was at no time absent from the city. This might have been done at any time; that it was not done, was a lamentable failure of duty. 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By THE SENATE, } January 27th, 1836. } Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: We have received your message of the 26th inst. proposing a joint committee of the two Houses to consist of nine members to consider and report on the memorial of John B. Morris, in relation to the late riots in the city of Baltimore. We have already appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. May, Sappington, Groome, Claude and Page, and they will join the gentlemen named by your honorable body to consider and report on the matter presented by the said memorial. By order, Jos. H. Nicholson, Clk.

REPORT. The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates to whom were referred the memorial of John B. Morris, Reverend, Johnson and others, have the honor to report that on the 19th day of February last, a letter was addressed by their Chairman to the Mayor of Baltimore, a copy of which is appended to this report, to which no answer has yet been received. That at the instance of the Memorialists subpages were issued for Elmer L. Finley, Joseph Willey, Henry S. Saunders, Thomas Carroll, John Thomas, Dr. Nathan R. Smith, John Kirtland, Dr. Ashton O'Donnell, Joshua M. Turner, James Maguire, Frederick Tensfield, John Tansfield, Elias Brown, William Devre, James M. Buchanan, Henry Myers, Sheppard C. Leakin, Alexander Chever, Dr. Wm. N. Baker, Samuel Hunt, and Caleb Owings, who attended as witnesses in support of the memorial, and were publicly examined under oath by the Committee, their testimony reduced to writing and is appended to this report. A careful consideration of which your Committee submit that it is clearly proven, that the laws of the State have been openly and violently set at naught, and the rights and property of her citizens, the Memorialists and others violated, trampled on and destroyed, by a tumultuary and riotous assemblage of men, in the heart of the populous and powerful City of Baltimore, and that this disgraceful state of things was permitted to exist for several days together, particularly on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of August last. It is proved that the public authorities of the city and the citizens generally, were well and in time apprized of the approaching tumult, and possessed abundant means to have prevented the assemblage, or at any time to have quelled and dispersed it, and to have saved from injury the property of her citizens. 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EASTON, MD. SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1836. DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

We commence to-day Mr. Benton's speech on National Defence—fortifications, &c. in which he shows how the surplus revenue can be applied to the purposes specified and the necessity of such an application of it. It will fully repay the reader for its perusal, and needs no other comment than to say it is from an unswerving advocate of the people's interests and one who is firm and true to the principles of Democracy. EASTERN-SHORE RAIL ROAD. The bill providing for the erection of this road is about to be re-considered by the Legislature, and judging its merits from the message of the Senate asking its return from the House, we think it visionary and oppressive. We will give the arguments contained in the message at length, on Tuesday, when our readers can judge for themselves. The Hon. B. W. Leigh has communicated to the Legislature of Virginia his determination to disobey their instructions to vote for the expunging resolution—and also refusing to resign his seat in the Senate. His letter is of great length, but we will endeavor to give sufficient extracts in a few days from it, as will possess our readers of the arguments he uses to justify his course—which is as inconsistent and reckless as any one could possibly suppose.

LAUNCH.—The United States Frigate Columbia, was to have been launched at the Navy Yard, at Washington, on Wednesday last. Tyrone Power's new work entitled "Impressions of America" is spoken of in high terms of commendation, as being not only well written in point of style, but graphic and impartial in its descriptions of the manners and customs of Americans. The Bill which accompanies the report of the Joint Committee on the Indemnity question, we learn from the Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle—"proposes the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the amount of the losses sustained, specifying the names of the sufferers and the amount of their respective losses. It further proposes that upon a return of their estimates to the Treasurer, he is to issue to each of the parties a certificate of stock of the State, bearing an interest of 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, assignable and redeemable at the pleasure of the State, for the amount of loss sustained to have been sustained by each party.—Also, that the \$20,000 appropriated by the act of 1827, ch. 111, for the purpose of deepening and improving the harbor of Baltimore, be withdrawn and pledged and appropriated to the redemption of the aforesaid stock, and further, that the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be authorized to provide for the redemption or payment of the said stock, by assessment and levy upon the assessable property in said City, or by a loan upon the credit of the city, and upon the redemption of the said stock by said City, within two years after the passage of this act, thereafter as heretofore, the said \$20,000 shall annually be paid out of the proceeds of auction duties, for the purpose of deepening and improving Baltimore harbor."

The Whig Convention of Ohio, which recently assembled at Columbus in that State, nominated as their candidate for the Presidency Genl. Harrison, and for the Vice Presidency Francis Granger of New York. LETTER WRITERS—SENATOR GOLDSBOROUGH—ABOLITION. We have frequently derived, apart from politics and matters connected with them, some satisfaction from the perusal of certain letters which appear in the Baltimorean Chronicle (an opposition paper) from its correspondent at Washington. He holds an able pen, and if he would impartially speak and write, and not suffer his prejudice to carry him so far as to give just cause for the suspicion, that He bends the pregnant fingers of the knee That thrift may follow fawning, he would exalt himself in the estimation of all so far as his opinions go; but in sophistry and detraction he appears to clothe all he says in relation to the administration and its supporters—he would rather, it seems, traduce an opponent than nobly spare him. But in speaking of his own infallible faith and its adherents, he cloaks his language in the most possible winning guise and puffs his partizans to a fulsome degree. All that he do or say receives a high wrought eulogy, but all else coming from the opposite side of the House is "frail and false" in the opinion of this learned Theban. But he has been trapped at last, and out of his own mouth he stands condemned. What we particularly wish to notice in his eloquent description of the oratorical powers of Mr. Goldsborough, and the praise he notes out to him for his course in relation to Abolition memorials. After a due quantum of praise

is lavished upon the Hon. Senator, the writer says: Mr. Goldsborough was for rejecting the memorial praying for abolition—he was followed by Mr. King of Alabama, who argued against the abolition project and the constitutionality of Congressional interference. I was in favor of reception and reference to committees, because it had been practiced years ago by the Senate. This is the latest and latest argument yet—the present increase of abolition Societies and wide spreading of the doctrine, slow but ineffectual and time serving was that policy. Thus it appears Mr. King's arguments were the "latest and latest yet"—it was an inexpedient and time serving policy. In his next letter this same correspondent thus puts the boot upon the other leg, and all he says in relation to Mr. King he is compelled to show is applicable, in the most positive degree, to the Cicero of his communication, Mr. Goldsborough. I said in my letter of yesterday's date, that I was disappointed in hearing the opening of Mr. Goldsborough's speech; through my misfortune in not being able to do so, I was led into an error. Mr. Goldsborough was NOT opposed to the reception of the petitions—he wanted them received, laid upon the table or referred. I thought, from a remark which fell from him and which I shall give below, that he was opposed to the reception of them; that he had seen how futile the practice of receiving them alone had been. Upon the opening passage, in which he points the power of abstract principles upon the opinions and feelings of the people, I made up my opinion. The passage of his speech is nearly as I can now remember, as follows:—"We all know the force and power of opinion—we know its progress, and to prove the position, we have only to refer to the early period of the French revolution, when she was in her bloody infancy. England was alarmed, not at the physical power of the French, but the principles she was preaching—republicanism in its most horrid and brutal form she feared, and I do not know the whole strength and wisdom of England to keep those principles from encroaching upon her institutions and spreading among her people." This was the amount of the remark, and I took it for granted, that, as a SLAVEHOLDER, as a MARYLANDER, as a MAN WHO CAN CONCEIVE OF TREASON BEING PROMULGATED UNDER THE MILDEST AND GENTLEST GARB, Mr. Goldsborough was for the most ACTIVE and EFFICIENT proceeding, and that he had done him wrong among his constituents, who ought indeed to be truly proud of this gentleman, I am sorry that I did not better inform myself upon the important view he has taken. HE DISAGREES WITH THE SOUTH AND THE MAJORITY WHO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THOSE STATES; but whatever motive actuates Mr. Goldsborough, depend upon it that it is based upon a high, patriotic and honorable foundation. B. We really feel indebted to the present source from whence we derive our knowledge, and frank assure the Chronicle's correspondent he is not only done the honorable Senator wrong, but fully committed himself. If he found it requisite to contribute his daily allowance as an "attentive correspondent" he should have known his duty better. But we assure him by the slight mistake in the first instance and his exposition of the matter in the latter, he has done a portion, at least, of the Hon. Senator's "constituents" a favor which they will long remember. Mr. G. being one of the "chosen" that was to receive particular attention, the writer, took much "for granted," and ventured accordingly. Then as Mr. King's arguments were the latest and latest yet, just so stand Mr. Goldsborough's agreeably to the first statement of his own eulogist. As for the motive which actuated Mr. Goldsborough, we are not inclined to suppose them, based upon quite a high and patriotic foundation as does his apologist, but confront him exactly with such language as he tauntingly applies to Mr. King; and though he (Mr. G.) DISAGREES WITH THE SOUTH, AND THE MAJORITY WHO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THOSE STATES, yet verily believe, the people of Maryland, called upon so to do, would with great unanimity beg leave to differ with their Senator, because he is NOT for the most "active and efficient proceeding" (as says the correspondent,) in guarding the interests of the slaveholding States against the unjustifiable course of the abolitionists and fanatical innovators and they, the people, unequivocally are.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Army to his correspondent in Washington city, dated Post Brooke, Texas Bay, Feb. 13, 1836: "We arrived here on the 11th, after a boisterous passage from New Orleans. Early we have been expecting to start for King, but as yet have been delayed from time to time, until we begin to think that we will not go there at all. Western time—however, for the woods, and if we keep on with this weather, it will be very well; why no matter. There will be a force of men to take the field, of which 450 will be regulars, and the balance militia. The prospects of a fight are pretty fair, and we next, I hope to inform you that we have captured a great many Indians. I am a hurry now, so that you must excuse me not writing more."

"KEY WEST, Feb. 13. A few days since an arrival from Florida brought us intelligence from that quarter to the 10th inst.—The Indians had yet been to the Light House, nor to the plantations in its immediate vicinity. They paid a second visit to the plantation of Cookley, at New River, (whose family was massacred on the 8th January, as you are aware) and taken away every thing which they left behind them the first time—their tent house had also been ransacked—the furniture destroyed—beds ripped open, &c. "Mr. Cookley's black boy, who, I supposed had been carried off by the Indians, has since made his appearance, having been at the time of the massacre, by some means, but by Indians well known to him and other inhabitants of that part of the peninsula, and who had often times had intercourse with Mr. Cookley's family. There were about fifteen in number, and

...the late day to which he has received their accounts current. Mr. PRESTON offered the following resolution. Resolved, That it is expedient, the States of Maryland and Virginia assenting thereto, to retrocede the District of Columbia to the States with such reservations as may be necessary for their government. This resolution lies one day for consideration. The following bills were read a third time and passed:— An act to repeal certain provisions of the act imposing duties on imports. An act to authorize the East Florida Rail Road Company to construct a road through the public lands. An act to authorize the Pensacola and Perdido Canal Company to construct a canal through the public lands. A bill to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery, was taken up and ordered to a third reading. The Cumberland Road bill was then taken up for consideration, when the first amendment of Mr. CLAY, to strike out \$330,000 from the clause appropriating for the expenditures in Ohio, and insert \$200,000, was agreed to by the following vote:— Yeas—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Goldsborough, H. Kent, King of Ala., King of Geo., Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Nauhin, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Sill, Tomlinson, Walker, White, 21. Nays—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Ewing of Ill., Ewing of Ohio, Grunley, Hendricks, Hubbard, Lewis, McKean, Morris, Niles, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Tilton, Wall, Webster, Wright—10. The next amendment of Mr. CLAY, to strike out of the Indian expenditure \$330,000, and insert \$200,000, was negative, there appearing to be a tie—yeas 22, nays 22. Mr. CLAY moved an amendment to provide that the expenditure in Illinois should be limited to grading and bridging the road in that State, which was carried—yeas 30, nays 14. Mr. BLACK moved to insert an appropriation of \$150,000 for repairing a State road in Alabama between Mobile and Portville. On the 5th there was no business of importance transacted in the House, the Senate did not sit.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1836. A report from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, communicating the state of the various Deposite Banks, on the first of February last. Also, a second report, in reference to the balances of public money in the hands of those Banks. These reports are both in reply to resolutions adopted by the Senate, on the motion of Mr. EWING of Ohio. Mr. CLAY presented a memorial from a committee for obtaining from Congress an appropriation for a Marine Hospital in the West. This memorial led to a brief discussion, concerning the origin and object of the Marine Hospital Fund, and the right of the Western Boatmen to participate in its advantages. Mr. DAVIS stated that the fund had been collected by a tax on Seamen, ever since the year 1798, of 20 cents per month out of the wages of each individual, and that in this way one million and a half of dollars had been collected. He was of opinion that the Western Boatmen should not be considered as entitled to the benefit of this fund, unless they consented to pay their quota, in the manner and under the conditions, in which it had been heretofore furnished by the Atlantic Seamen. Mr. CLAY replied that the western boatmen had contributed to build up this fund, having paid towards it about \$12,000 since the fund was established. He did not know whether those who worked on board the steamboats in the West paid their proportion, and he knew that those who navigated the small crafts were exempt. But he wished the subject to be examined. Mr. BENTON wished the Hospital to be at St. Louis. The question was ordered to be printed. The question of the Abolition of Slavery was again taken up for consideration, when Mr. GRUNDY made a speech which occupied about an hour and a quarter. Mr. KENT also made some observations, in which he denied the power of Congress to interfere with the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, without violating the deed by which the ten miles square was ceded to the United States. He knew that the power of the petition would not be granted. He had yet to learn that there was an individual on this floor who would vote for it. Mr. EWING followed, and on motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on the 7th inst: Mr. ROBERTSON, of Va. asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding the District of Columbia to the States of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, and report the prominent objections to such measure, and the advantages and disadvantages, likely to result from it to the citizens of the District, to the United States, and to the States concerned. Objections being made, Mr. ROBERTSON moved to suspend the rules for the purpose indicated. Mr. GARLAND of Va. asked for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. Mr. BOULDIN said this was a very important subject, and, as the House was very thin, he moved a call of the House, which was ordered. The call, after some time, was suspended, and the question being taken, it was decided in the negative. Yeas 71—Nays 114.

THE REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND to which was referred the memorial of John B. Morris, Reverend, Johnson and others, praying indemnity for losses sustained by reason of the Riots in Baltimore, in the month of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-five. By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, } January 26th, 1836. } Gentlemen of the Senate: We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body to appoint a joint committee of the two Houses to consist of nine members to consider and report upon the memorial of the sufferers by the late riots in the city of Baltimore. We have named Messrs. Merrick, Pratt, Ely, Travers, and Wharton, to join such gentlemen as may be named on the part of your honorable body to perform this service. By order, G. G. BREWER, Clerk.

...the late day to which he has received their accounts current. Mr. PRESTON offered the following resolution. Resolved, That it is expedient, the States of Maryland and Virginia assenting thereto, to retrocede the District of Columbia to the States with such reservations as may be necessary for their government. This resolution lies one day for consideration. The following bills were read a third time and passed:— An act to repeal certain provisions of the act imposing duties on imports. An act to authorize the East Florida Rail Road Company to construct a road through the public lands. An act to authorize the Pensacola and Perdido Canal Company to construct a canal through the public lands. A bill to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery, was taken up and ordered to a third reading. The Cumberland Road bill was then taken up for consideration, when the first amendment of Mr. CLAY, to strike out \$330,000 from the clause appropriating for the expenditures in Ohio, and insert \$200,000, was agreed to by the following vote:—

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DIED.
In this Town on Tuesday the 8th inst. Mrs. Ann Kennard, relict of Owen Kennard, in the 66th year of her age.

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

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against James Lecompte and Susan his Wife at the suit of George W. Callahan, will be sold on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the interest of the said James Lecompte and Susan his wife, in and to the following negroes to wit: one negro woman called Cresse, one negro girl called Harriet, one negro boy named David and one negro boy named Edward, seized and taken as the property of the said James Lecompte and Susan his wife, to satisfy the above mentioned writ of Venditioni Exponas and the interest and cost due, and to recover due thereon.

Attention given by **JOSEPH GRAHAM, S. C.**
March 12 law 3t

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
11th day of MARCH Anno Domini, 1836.

On application of **RICHARD ARRINGTONDALE, Esq.** of the County of Talbot, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

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 William P. Fountain, 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 13th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six
RICHARD ARRINGTONDALE, Adm'r.
of William P. Fountain, deceased.
March 12 3t

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Talbot County Orphans' Court.
11th day of MARCH Anno Domini, 1836.

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JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
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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 Ann Fountain, 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 13th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six
RICHARD ARRINGTONDALE, Adm'r.
of Ann Fountain, deceased.
March 12 3t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 21st February, 1836, as a runaway, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city aforesaid, a negro boy, who calls himself **HENRY MYERS**, and says that he was born free, and was raised at the Franklin Factory. He is about 19 years of age, 4 feet 4 inches high; his clothing consists of a blue cloth roundabout jacket, grey cassinet pants, old cotton shirt, old shoes, and old hat. The owner, (if any,) of the above described negro boy, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be charged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
of Baltimore City and County Jail.
mar. 12 3t

EASTON GUARDS. A. S. H. will pay for this Dec. 12th inst. on the Court House Green at 2 o'clock A. M. precisely.
By order, **AMOS DAVIS, O. S.**

The Philadelphia Mercury of the 23d ult. states that the first trial in that market, as the unprecedented price of twenty five cents per lb!!!

NO. 108.
There will be an address delivered to the citizens of Easton, on Sunday next, at the Methodist Protestant Church, by **PETERMAN B. HOPKIN, Jr.** at the hour of 3 o'clock. It will be on a new and important subject.
March 8-21 [5]

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER.
JOHN EDMONDSON,
Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now complete and ready for the reception of Freight or Passengers, having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freighters intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.
March 8, 1836.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee, will expose to sale at Auction, at the Exchange in the City of Baltimore, on FRIDAY, the eighteenth day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable Farm owned by the late James Haslet, known as the Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert County, and bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent River. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber, the other half is cleared, is in good cultivation and well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat, Rye, Corn and Tobacco. The beach contains an abundant supply of sea ore, with which the land may be fertilized. The improvements consist of an excellent two story frame DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, Kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent stone house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is also a large pond of Oysters, of the finest quality. The site of the Dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is also most daily communication with the City of Baltimore, by steamboats and other vessels.

The terms prescribed by the decree are, that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months; with interest from the day of sale; the last payments to be secured by notes or bonds, with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT, Trustee.
Baltimore.
Feb. 23 3t

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDID NEW SLOOP.

THOMAS HAYWARD.

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

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Feb. 23 3t (G)
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

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

TO RENT.
The House and Lot lately occupied by Thomas Sylvester, and now vacant, is situated at the Methodist Episcopal Church. For terms apply to **JOSEPH GRAHAM.**
March 6 3t

DEAFNESS.

A York paper says, that a remedy for the restoration of hearing and eyesight is to be had of Doctor Green, Reading, Pa.

It proves effectual when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness, as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system.

Now—according to the Doctor's practice and principles that **THE ART OF PHYSICK, CONSISTS IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO GIVE IT.**

The restoration of hearing is brought about without giving any Physick!—without giving any medicine! as hath been experienced in the family of my own family as well as in the families of many of my neighbors also. Therefore, and in part return for such great benefits received, we make the above known for the good of our fellow citizens in similar distress.

For a fee of five dollars, assistance is sent—free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family including the relative of such family also.

For a fee of ten dollars assistance is sent—free of postage also—for 3 or 4 persons more—in addition—as at times, neighbors, may be, in want of some.

And, in case other sickness besides deafness and loss of eyesight happening, help is sent for such sickness without any charge.

The fee pays for all and every help sent to families from time to time.

This is a considered a praiseworthy plan.—And in conclusion, it will, no doubt, be very satisfactory for people to know that the assistance is not to be applied to the ears—nor the eyes.

NOT AT ALL.
Consequently no danger whatever can happen to them—none whatever.

And during the time that people are using his assistance at home, and learning how to help themselves to restore and recover their hearing—their eyesight, and their health again.

They can follow their customary business; They can live as usual; And they can also eat and drink what tastes best.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Baker, to the Printer.

The method of using Doctor Green's remedy is innocent—it is easy and performs the cure by strengthening the nerves.—My neighbor Jones' wife thought she would try it too, being a long time troubled with weak and sore eyes, together with her deafness, (caused by nervous weakness,) so she sent the customary fee and got some, per mail free of postage, which in a little more than a week made them as good and strong as ever, doing needful work now without spectacle, and now is restored to her eye sight as well as to her hearing.

C. F. BAKER.
N. B. With the remedy the patient receives an instructive and easy way how to preserve health in general, throughout the whole year.

This is a great value to families (both to parents and children) and is sent without any charge whatever. It always accompanies the remedy for deafness and eyesight.

Until quite lately people had to go to the Doctor to get help.

This was to them great trouble. Absence from home and business neglected. Danger of travelling. Running the risk of getting sick, from home, which often happened. Being obliged to stay with the Doctor at times from 1 to 2 or 3 weeks, and sometimes longer.

A NEW FEATURE.

THE repeated solicitations of many substantial friends, and the belief that the improved state of public taste will fully justify the alteration, have induced the publisher of the *Gentleman's Vade Mecum* to change one of the least attractive features in the present manner of conducting that periodical. It is well known that he is about commencing, on an improved plan, a monthly work called the *Modern Acting Drama*, which it was proposed should contain the Plays, &c. which appear in the *Vade Mecum*, accompanied by suitable embellishments—believing that this publication will in itself fully supply the demand for Dramatic literature, he proposes, in lieu of a republication of the same Plays, Farces, &c. in the *Vade Mecum*, to substitute the *Popular Novels* of the old English writers, such as *SCOTLAND, FIELDING, RICHARDSON, GOLDSMITH, &c.* Beginning with the *Life and adventures of Joseph Andrews*, and his friend *John Adams*. No novels of the present day have had such general celebrity, and created so exciting an interest, and though they be found in every Gentleman's library in our Atlantic cities, they are comparatively unknown to the great mass of the lovers of polite literature. Cooke's splendid London edition of these works has been selected to copy from. It is adorned with numerous Engravings, all of which will be carefully copied by a first rate artist of this city, and given in succession with the novels. In order to avoid any difficulty with his present subscribers, the publisher will furnish every one of them that may desire it, the number of a year of the *Modern Acting Drama*, for one dollar additional to the subscription price of the *Vade Mecum*. It is true that this will scarcely defray the cost of the paper and printing of the former work, but it will enable the publisher to strengthen the attraction of the *Vade Mecum*, and afford to those attached to Dramatic literature an opportunity of gratifying their taste at a trifling expense.

Renewed effort will be made to render the other departments of the *Vade Mecum* more attractive than heretofore. Arrangements have been made to procure the earliest *Sporting Intelligence*, and all information relative to the *Affairs of the Turf*. Engravings of celebrated *Winning Horses* will be given every month—and other new and pleasing embellishments are in active preparation. A new series of Portraits of the most beautiful *Military Uniforms* in the use among the principal Volunteers Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere are about to be commenced. A review of the *Presiding Gentlemen's Fashions* will be regularly published every quarter. An *Epitome of Paraging Events*, and notices of the prominent Dramatic productions will be heretofore continued to form a conspicuous and entertaining portion of this journal. Besides which, a considerable space will be allowed for *Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, Statistics, Agriculture, Fishing, Fowling, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts &c.* and a republication of the most popular *ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING AND NATIONAL SONGS—SET TO MUSIC.*

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, OR SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION, is published every Saturday, on fine extra-imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at \$3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it from rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principle cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par.

New subscribers, by enclosing a five dollar note, can be supplied with the Gentleman's Vade Mecum from the commencement of the present volume, and also the *Modern Acting Drama* for one year—or instead of the latter, they may order the *Salmagundi*, and *News of the Day*—the three are entirely distinct works, their contents forming no part of each other.

A five dollar note will pay for two copies of the *Vade Mecum* for one year—or two copies of the *Modern Acting Drama*—or three copies of the *Salmagundi*, for the same period.

Address, **CHARLES ALEXANDER,**
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia—March 5 1836.

WATCH & CLOCK MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS
in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch Guards, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Silver Scissor-hanks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps, Shavers and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Jan. 2 3t

N. B. The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle them by the end of the year, and all those who do not call, will find their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection.
J. B.

CATCHING COLD.

DAMP COLD FEET.
MR. EDITOR.—The following is an extract from **DOCTOR GREEN'S** Panacea on the subject of health, temperance, and long life, and during this wet disagreeable weather, no doubt many of your readers will be benefited thereby; therefore please to insert it into your useful paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.
EXTRACT.
My Friend, By writing in a plain style, plain folks may easily understand what I say; and as an introductory part to the preservation of health, I will say that great part of the sickness throughout the world, is caused by dampness, by coldness, and by want of the twenty-four hours, but the most in warm or cold water which ever best agreed with you. Do this once or twice a week.

Water thus applied, makes the feet warm, clean and comfortable, preventing that cold, chilly, sweetenish, which renders people so liable to take sick.

I don't be afraid of what is vulgarly called "catching cold;" it is but a vulgar notion, and in addition, may it not be said that pure fresh water, is one of the best helps that the giver of all things hath given to us to preserve health and temperance.

It gives cheerfulness to the mind—purifies the blood—cleanses the stomach and creates appetite.

Drinking cool fresh water plentifully at any time, is itself one of the best medicines.

WATER—WATER!
It is the best medicine, and the only medicine, that will cure **INTERPERMENCE!**

Yes—By filling the stomach with Cold Water, an immediate stop is put to interperence.—A disgust is produced, for spiritual liquor, and this very disgust is the object—the secret—the object—of cure.

And—out of this secret—this knowledge—this discovery—bath arisen—the Temperance Societies, throughout the world.

WOOLEN SOCKS, OR STOCKINGS.
Accustom yourself to wear wool next to the feet. Some people wear woollen or worsted stockings the whole year through.

If you wear other stockings than woollen, then put socks on, (made of flannel) inside the stocking feet, and change them two or three times a week.

It is a mistaken notion some people have of keeping on their stockings a whole week without changing, as keeping them on so long is apt to blister their feet, and they are apt to get tired—the feet are.

People walk much better, much easier on wool than on cotton, linen, or silk; as there is an elasticity, a softness, and easiness in wool, which linen, cotton, or silk have not.

Furthermore, people wearing woollen covering about the feet will never take cold even if they get wet.

Now, by following the above advice, the feet will be kept warm, and it will diffuse an agreeable warmth also throughout the whole system, and counteract the effects of the change of weather.

SHOES.
Wear shoes so large that the feet and toes have room to move, and easily expand themselves; for tight shoes are a crippling, dangerous, and dreadful fashion. They injure and ruin the feet, and prevent the free circulation of the blood, forcing it too much up into the head, causing sick head-ache, and other bodily ailments, which few people know, or think of.

Indeed, 'tis difficult to say which is the greater injury to both mind and body—**TIGHT-SHOES** OR **TIGHT-CORSETS.**

Both are great curses—the one cripples—and the other, & kills—the wearer.
DANIEL L. GREEN.
COMPLIMENTARY.
[From the Old to the New World.]
In Germany, a Temperance Society meeting the renowned sentiment was given by the President.

The Rev. Von Shorenstein—
The following is a translation:
SENTIMENT.
The Philanthropist, Doctor Green, a subject of Rattlingdorf, in the dominions of North America.
The man whose mind (moved by divine light) first conceived a remedy for interperence.
Whose writings first enlightened America on the subject, and awoke into life our European Temperance Societies.
Let the Christian band (Christian bands) be extended to this man throughout Christendom.
Rev. Von Shorenstein, President.

The translator will consider it necessary to explain and state, that Rattlingdorf, in the European German language, signifies Reading.

It is a city, situated on the river Schuyllkill, in Pennsylvania, where the Doctor resides who is the originator of what is termed the "Cold Water System," as a remedy for interperence; and which system gave rise to the Temperance Societies throughout the world.

*People in Europe are called "subjects," but in America, are called "citizens."

WAS committed to the Harford county Jail on the 10th February as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **JESSE BOAM ARNOLD**, he is of a very light complexion, appears to be about 40 years of age, and is a little gray, he stands full five feet 11 inches and has a red and leucy appearance; upon the outer corner of his right eye there is a small scar, which appears to be occasioned by a burn—he refuses to give any information respecting himself, except the assertion that he was born free. He had on when committed a pair of pale yellow linen pantaloons and short coat of the same; a wool hat and a pair of long boots considerably worn.

FRESTON MCCOMAS
March 4 1836 Sheriff.
The Republican, Baltimore, Globe, Washington and Whig, Baltimore, publish at law.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

SPENCER & SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three Dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two Dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor will any arrears be settled, without the application 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.

For all communications to insure attention should be post paid.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

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

SADDLERY,

Consisting in part of the following articles:

Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups,

English Bridle Leathers, Gigs,

Twigs, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 3

Blacksmiths Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two Blacksmiths, one to work on edged Tools, the other on Country work. None need apply except men of sober habits, to whom liberal wages will be given.

JAMES SMITH.

Greensborough, Jan. 19

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, near New Market a negro man named, WESLEY,

about 21 years old, about 5 feet 8, or 9 inches high; a dark chestnut color, rather a fierce look. He is a little bow-legged, though straight built; stout and strong made, rather wide across the eyes. He has on his breast a little scar, like a King's Evil or burn nearly as large as an egg, his long hair or whiskers on his head when he left home a drab looking round jacket, lined with brown Canton flannel; blue mixed Kersey trousers, well worn; his shoes half lined with spangles or nails in the bottoms; they were laced shoes; a black fur or hair cap. A reward of ONE HUNDRED dollars will be given if taken in the State, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any Jail so long as he gets him.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Dorchester County, Feb. 10, 1836.

March 1st

N. B. He wishes to pass for a Sailor.

Valuable Mill seat and Land at

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story

BRICK MILL, large frame

FULLING MILL, large frame

Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.

June 9

In Press and will soon be Published,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

CULTURE OF SILK,

Adapted to the Soil and Climate of the United States, by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary of the Hartford County Silk Society, and Editor of the Silk Cultivator. Illustrated by Engravings.

THE interest in all parts of the United States in the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, manifested by the constant calls for information on the subject, has induced the publisher to have prepared a plain Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Mulberry and rearing Silk Worms, adapted to the Soil and Climate of this country and to the wants of plain practical men.

The practical Cultivator in this country needs a directory adapted to the Soil on which he plants his trees, and the Climate in which he rears his worms; without reference to Soils and Climates less congenial to their growth. It has been therefore the object of the author to make a treatise strictly practical, omitting nothing of importance to the Cultivator, and adding nothing of a useless or extraneous character.

As making the raw materials into Sewing Silk and Twist is very profitable to the Silk Grower, all necessary information for that purpose will be given.

The work will be published in a duodecimo about 100 pages, in handsome binding—price 50 cts. A part of the edition will be put up in elegant covers to be forwarded by mail.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford Dec. 29, 1835.

For Sale.

3000 cwt. of prime Corn-Blades

Easton 122m

Apply at this office

Easton 122m

Easton 122m

Easton 122m

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HATS.

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT

HATS,

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

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

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

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

ENNA ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 2

A CARD.

Woolfolk wishes to inform the

owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons who have 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 for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9.

ALEXANDER'S

MODERN

ACTING DRAMA.

NEW SERIES,

Enriched with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed on his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 43 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, and a new subscription—embracing in all FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX PAGES. EVERY PLAY or FARCE is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly FIFTY TWO ENGRAVINGS. To which will be added a Frontispiece to the volume, a full sized STEEL ENGRAVING, containing the likenesses of SIX DISTINGUISHED ACTORS AND ACTRESSES. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number who are absolutely subscribed for. The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of his subscription, free of all charges.

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the Engravings. The terms of the MODERN ACTING DRAMA are three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM will be furnished with both works for five dollars.

Any Person collecting four subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription (\$25 for each)—shall be presented with the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, FILLED ON BOTH SIDES WITH HUMOROUS AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the SALMAGUNDE. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions for the present year, in advance, without further solicitations.

Feb. 13

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers having received no applications for the male Department in Primary Schools in District No. 2, in Election District No. 1, in Talbot County, and but one for the female Department, in pursuance of the Notice heretofore given in the newspapers published at Easton, have determined to give further notice to such persons as may be disposed to take charge of the primary schools in the above District, that proposals will be received by either of the Subscribers until Tuesday 22d March next. Applications in writing must be post paid, and in all cases must be accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of character and qualification.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.

WM. HUSSEY, Trustee.

WM. ROBERTS, Trustee.

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

Feb. 13 122m

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC No. 4.]

AN ACT authorizing a special term of the Court of Appeals, for the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a special term of the court of appeals, for the Territory of Florida, shall be held at Tallahassee, the seat of Government of said Territory, on the first Monday in May next, and all appeals, writs of error, motions and suits, depending or returnable to the last January term, shall be heard and decided at the special term herein appointed, in the same manner as they might have been under the existing laws if the January term had been held according to law.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when, by the death, sickness, or inability to attend, of any of the judges, or for any other cause, the regular term of said court shall not be held, it shall and may be lawful for the judges thereof to appoint a special term.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the county of Franklin, in the Territory of Florida, shall be added to, and form a part of the middle judicial district of said Territory, and it shall be the duty of the judge of said middle district to hold two regular terms of the superior court, at the town of Apalachicola, commencing on the second Mondays of April and November, and special terms of such other periods, as may be required by business, and not interfere with the business of said court in other counties.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That there shall only be one term of the superior court for the counties of Madison and Hamilton, in each year.

JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved, February 25th, 1837.

ANDREW JACKSON.

POETRY.

THE HEART'S CHANGE.

There is a change, an utter change,

That comes upon the heart,

Ere time one feature can change,

Or bid one smile depart:

The outward form is all the same;

Nor age, nor by words, express'd

The dark and lonely thoughts that tano

The fires within the breast:

Unfathom'd—unutter'd—still the eye

Beams forth on all around;

And if the bosom heaves a sigh,

That sigh has scarce a sound,

Yet though the world may never dream

Our spirits touched by care,

So buoyant and so free they seem—

We are not what we were!

O'er us we scarce knew whence or when

That change begins to steal

Which touches that we never again,

As once we felt that seal.

A certain shadow draws aside,

Reveals a shadow'd scene,

Wherein the future's wide

From what the past has been.

'T is not the earth without its joys,

As childhood roves the brow;

The same pursuits we loved as boys,

Life offers to us now:

And still we seek the giddy round,

And join the laughter there,

But feel that in the festive sound

Our hearts have now no share.

Yet mourn we not this early change—

'T is sent our souls to show

How narrow is the utmost range

Allow'd them here below—

'T is sent to bid our youth aspire

From scenes so soon o'ercast,

To those whose pleasure ne'er can tire,

And shall for ever last.

A bachelor friend has requested the re-publication of the subjoined list of "illustrious bachelors," which we do with much pleasure; and if it will be the means of rendering his state of "single blessedness" more comfortable or happy it will afford us a pleasing reflection to know we have contributed by an immortal paragraph to his mortal consolation.—Ed. Whig.

IMMORTAL BACHELORS.

We have observed in twenty newspapers a catalogue of illustrious names arrayed against "matrimony." An immortal regiment of bachelors heads the cavalcade in honour of celibacy—Newton, Locke, Boyle, Gibbon, Hume, Adam Smith, Harvey, Leibnitz, Bayle, Hobbes, Hampden, Sir F. Drake, Earl of Essex, Pitt, Michael Angelo, the three Caracass, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Haydn, Handel, Voltaire, Pascal, Feudon, Pope, Akenside, Swift (not so) Goldsmith, Gey, Collins, Thomson and Jeremy Bentham. Then come the ancients with "nearly" all their great philosophers: "Plato Pythagoras, Epicurus, Sion, Anaxagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, and Diogenes." Distinguished men

who, though married, were unhappy in that state, bring up the rear.—Aristotle, Socrates, Pindarus, Terence, Euripides, and Aristotle.

"Among the moderns—Boccaccio, Dante, Milton, Steele, Addison, Dryden, Moore, Racine, Sterne, Garric, and Lord Bacon."

From the N. Y. Mirror.

MARRYING FOR LOVE.

"Who is that gentleman who is seated to the right of the subject of your late sketch?"

"That is an officer also. His name is Ling, and he has been involved in difficulties all his life in consequence of marrying for love."

"It is strange enough," said the subject of the sketch, "that most of the gentlemen who are seated behind me for securing the necessities and comforts of life."

"Captain Ling, the pleasure of a glass of wine."

"He is not a lieutenant; but the title of captain is his courtesy. As I was saying, I had been acquainted with him several years, through the medium of his brother officers, without seeing the domestic felicity which he was always so highly lauding."

"My dear fellow, why don't you get married?" he would say.

"It is not easy," I replied.

"You cannot marry too early. You bachelors have no idea of happiness. It is centered in the married life. You must pass the precincts of wedlock before you enter its sacred pale—without there is no true felicity. You hunt for it—pursue it, and like the ignis-fatuus it leads you a weary chase which ends in disappointment."

"We surely have some privileges!"

"Yes, after having been pecked at by the world at large, and dwindling into a cross grain, early being, only endured by some of the relations, you possess the proud privilege of becoming the prey of your housekeeper."

"You are too severe!"

"An associate wife sharing all your cares and pleasures—anticipating all your wants, and studying every thing that may promote your happiness. Children rying with each other to gain your affections and clinging round you in fond regard—these are transports you know nothing of."

"You will persuade me to become a Benedict!"

"Oh! if you saw my wife and children! Come you shall walk with me. It is but a few streets off. Nay, I will take no denial."

My curiosity became strongly excited to see the amiable family whose happiness had been so forcibly depicted, I accompanied my friend to a remote part of the town, and stopping in a dark and solitary looking street, he told me where they were to be found.

After ascending a very narrow and dirty staircase, so rickety with age and rottenness that I feared my mere weight would break it, we entered the thrice happy Benedict. It was a small, plainly furnished room; and whatever it might originally have been evolved in its decorations, now was altogether lost on an apartment, which a rived them.

"For Parlor, for Kitchen and all."

I saw at a glance, that our visit was most confidentially and properly received. The room, as my friend said, was a little chamber, exerting its angelic voice in the loudest strain against the aqueous operation of matrimony, which a lusty red armed wench was deputed to perform, mangle its divine apparel. At an old worn out instrument, sat a female of the routine brood, hammering upon the keys, with both fists, and all its might and by its side, another yet playing upon a sharp peiny trumpet and springing a diminutive rattle. The charming angel, the mother of this sweet progeny, the paragon of perfection, the wife, who had created this scene of earthly felicity, was busily employing her hands, exerting its angelic voice in the loudest strain against the aqueous operation of matrimony, which a lusty red armed wench was deputed to perform, mangle its divine apparel. 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WORKS IN THE LINE OF SHEEP

The Centerville Times of last week contains an article under the above title copied from "The New England Farmer," the following is an extract.

During the autumn of 1833 my flock consisted of about sixty sheep, most of them recently purchased. During the fall and winter, a number of them died—but not until the spring, when I had lost fifteen or sixteen ewes and as many lambs did I discover the cause. Opening the head of one to see in what condition it was, I found several dark headed, white worms, varying from one half to three fourths of an inch in length, and one eighth of an inch in thickness. The cartilage of the usual organ was in a early corrupted state. A number of the other sheep were apparently near their end from the same cause. Selecting three of the worst, I tried what I thought a desperate experiment, pouring a tea spoonful of spirits of turpentine down each nostril. It evidently got to the considerable pain first, but I soon had the satisfaction to see them quietly grazing. I then administered the dose to all the dirty nosed sheep in the flock, and do not remember losing one that was full grown for many months. Last spring I found they were again affected, and I re-eated turpentine portions, mixed however with an equal quantity of olive oil which I thought would render it less liable to injure the sheep. The result was again successful.

Mr. Spencer, of the Times, adds the following. Note.—Since the article on the last page of today's paper referring to diseases of sheep was in type, the editor has lost one, the head of which was examined after death—the result was the exposure of ten or a dozen worms in the head deposited from 3 to 5 inches from the end of the nostril, of various sizes and ages, resembling in appearance the wolf worm of cattle—the editor thinks it quite probable that if turpentine had been poured up the nostril the sheep would have been saved.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

A bill has passed the Md. House of Delegates, to establish Magistrates' Courts throughout the State. The principal features of the bill we learn to be as follows:—

It provides for a court in each election District of the counties to be composed of three Justices of the Peace, resident in the district, to be called District Courts, jurisdiction of this Court to extend to all cases of a civil nature, where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$100, including assaults and batteries, but excepting trespasses upon land where the title is in dispute. The District Courts are assigned a criminal jurisdiction also in small assaults and batteries, where there is no intent to kill but the party accused has the option of having his case tried before Justices of the District Court or in the county court. The Justices of the District Courts are to exercise all the duties of single Magistrates also; and an appeal from the single magistrate to the District Courts and from the latter to the County Court. No single Magistrate can exercise a greater jurisdiction in cases below \$50 as well as above. And a party suing or sued in the District Court has the right of appearing by attorney who is allowed a fee of \$3.33 1-3 for such appearance as in the County Court, to be taxed in the County Court. The judgments rendered in District Courts in suits on real estate from the time that short copies of them are filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county.

INDIAN WAR—EXPECTED BATTLE.

TAMPA BAY, on Board the David Brown }
February 14th 1836.

"The conveyance I had written to you by yesterday has taken another route, and perhaps will not reach its destination, Mobile in some time. We have been unavoidably detained here in loading, discharging cargo, troops, &c. The army marched out in quest of the enemy, at half past 10 o'clock with all the pomp of war. The red allies brought up the rear, seventy in number, and set up their war-whoops. Late in the afternoon of yesterday, there was a heavy firing heard to the south of us, and it is supposed there was a general engagement. All the families, residents here have taken refuge on board the shipping, during the absence of the army. We are getting under weigh for Havana via Key West.

From the Charleston Patriot, March 3.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

MOBILE, Feb. 22.

I had made up my mind to volunteer, though it seems I am too late, for in conversing with a friend this morning on the subject he informed me that he had just learned from a gentleman direct from Florida, that the Indians are now daily surrendering in small parties, and that it is thought there will be no further resistance, except from a few who cannot expect to be pardoned.

OFFICIAL.

From the Globe of March 5.

We have announced among our items of foreign news, the fact that the King of France has appointed a minister to supply the place of Mr. Serurier. As the French Government withdrew their minister under a false impression in regard to the President's feelings and intentions, the early appointment of a successor is proper on the part of that great and powerful nation in restoring amicable relations between it and the United States. This advance of the French Government will, we have no doubt, be promptly and cordially met by the American Executive, and every trace of the late dissension will soon be obliterated, except as a matter of history.

GREAT WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Ohio lately held a meeting at Columbus, and were informed by the opposition press that not more than 2000 were present from all parts of the State. After all the blowing of trumpets and drumming up of recruits, no greater number could be collected. This is just as we anticipated. We never believed that the Heroes of Tippecanoe could muster a greater vote in Ohio than that assembled at Columbus, adding a few stragglers perhaps who had not the wherewithal to travel to the capital at this season of the year. Of course, as they assembled for no other purpose, they nominated the Anti-Masonic ticket unanimously. We have reason for believing that this report is not true that a silk petticoat was voted to General William Henry Harrison, as a mark of high respect, and in honor of the generous relief afforded by the General to young Croghan during his Spanish detention at Fort St. Philip. Report has proved herself a great liar in this instance. Baltimore.

It is evident, that there is, in every part of Great Britain, a strong inclination to cultivate the best feelings towards the United States. The late magnanimous effort to prevent a rupture with France is the most conspicuous evidence of this disposition, but an incident which is related in the papers, and which we will here recount, shows that it is not confined to the members of the Government.

It is known that the flag of the Frigate Chesapeake has been exhibited among the thousand other trophies of British prowess, in one of the Halls of the University at Oxford. It was discovered that the sight was any thing but agreeable to the numerous Americans who visit that celebrated seat of learning, and the flag has been recently taken down and hidden from the view. This delicate regard to the national susceptibilities of Americans is worthy of all praise and imitation.

DIED.

In Denton Caroline County, on Tuesday evening the 8th instant, Maria Louisa, daughter of Abraham Griffith, Esq. in the 17th year of her age.

Thus in the morning of life has youth and beauty been snatched away from parents and friends, and gone down to the silent tomb in all its sweetness and freshness. Long very long will the tear of friendship spring forth at the bare remembrance of the sweetness and perfection of her whom those feeble lines even more fully commemorate, but the consolation lingers with many that she was as fitted for Heaven as Earth, and the mutability of human nature has will it even as it is.

Tan Bark.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase one hundred and fifty cords of TAN BARK, delivered either at their Tan Yard or at Easton Point Wharf.

They also have on hand and constantly keep a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES,

and LEATHER, which they will sell on the most favorable terms for cash, or in exchange for Bark, Hides, Sheep Skins, or country produce generally.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co. who wish to employ 4 Journeyman Shoe makers, and 2 Apprentices from 12 to 15 years of age, of good moral character. The Cambridge Anon will please copy 4 times and charge this office.

March 15 41 (G) 41

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th February, 1836, as a runaway, by James Blair, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City aforesaid, a negro woman named MARGARETTA PHILIPS alias RICH ARDS, who says that she is free but had belonged to Henry I. Duval, of Annapolis, Md. She is about 31 years of age 5 feet 1 inch high—she has a scar on her right wrist, one on her left leg—her clothing consists of a dark lasting truck, black cotton shawl and a cotton handkerchief on her head—white yarn stockings and fine lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Wagoner, of Balt. City and County Jail.

mar. 12 3w

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF

GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED

BY

T. B. DAWSON & SON.

March 12 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to no directed against James Leconte and Susan his Wife at the suit of George W. Callahan, will be sold on Tuesday the 5th day of April next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the interest of the said James Leconte and Susan his wife, of and to the following negroes to wit: one negro woman called Crease, one negro girl called Harriett, one negro boy named David and one negro boy named Edward, seized and taken as the property of the said James Leconte and Susan his wife, to satisfy the above mentioned writ of Venditioni Exponas and the interest and cost due, and to receive due thereon.

attest given by JOSEPH GRAHAM, S'r. E. March 12 1w 1s

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

11th day of MARCH Anno Domini, 1836.

ON application of RICHARD ARRINGDALE, Esq., of the County of Talbot, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr. 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 William P. Fountain, 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 13th day of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six. RICHARD ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of William P. Fountain, deceased. March 12 3w.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

11th day of MARCH Anno Domini, 1836.

ON application of RICHARD ARRINGDALE, Esq., of the County of Talbot, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr. 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 Ann Fountain, 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 13th day of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six. RICHARD ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of Ann Fountain, deceased. March 12 3w.

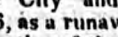
WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th February, 1836, as a runaway, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City aforesaid, a negro boy, who calls himself HENRY MYERS, and says that he was born free, and was raised at the Franklin Factory. He is about 10 years of age 4 feet 4 inches high; his clothing consists of a blue cloth roundabout jacket, grey cassinet pants, old cotton shirt, old shoes, and old hat. The owner, (if any) of the above described negro boy, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Wagoner, of Baltimore City and County Jail.

mar. 12 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

SCHOONER



JOHN EDMONDSON,

Robson Leonard, Master.

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

The Public's Obedt. Serv't.

JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

March 8, 1836.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.



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

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

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 23 (G)

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

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

S. H. B.

DEAFNESS.

A York paper says, that a remedy for the restoration of hearing and eyesight is to be had of Doctor Green, Reading, Pa.

It proves effectual when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness, as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system.

Not according to the Doctor's practice and principles that

SUCH OF THE ART OF PHYSIC, CONSISTS IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO GIVE IT.

the restoration of hearing is brought about without giving any Physic!—without giving any medicine!—as hath been experienced in the editor's own family, as well as in the families of many of his neighbors also. Therefore, and in part return for such great benefits received, we make the above known for the good of our fellow citizens in similar distress.

For a fee of five dollars, assistance is sent—free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family including the relative of such family also.

For a fee of ten dollars assistance is sent—free of postage also—for 3 or 4 persons more—in addition—as at times, neighbors may be, in want of some.

And, in case other sickness besides deafness and loss of eyesight be apprehended, help is sent for such sickness without any charge.

The fee pays for all and every help sent to families from time to time.

This is considered a praiseworthy plan.—And in conclusion, it will, no doubt, be very satisfactory for people to know that the assistance is not to be applied to the ears—nor the eyes.

NOT AT ALL

Consequently no danger whatever can happen to them—no—none whatever.

And during the time that people are using his assistance at home, and learning how to help themselves to restore and recover their hearing—their eyesight, and their health again.

They can follow their customary business; They can live as usual;

And they can also eat and drink what tastes best.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Baker, to the Printer.

My Friend, The method of using Doctor Green's remedy is innocent—is easy and performs the cure by strengthening the nerves.—My neighbor Jones' wife thought she would try it too, being a long time troubled with weak and sore eyes, together with her deafness, (caused by nervous weakness,) so she sent the customary fee and got some, per mail free of postage, which in a little more than a week made them as good and strong as ever, doing needful work now without spectacles, and now is restored to her eyesight as well as to her hearing.

C. F. BAKER.

N. B. With the remedy the patient receives an instructive and easy way how to preserve health in general, throughout the whole year. This is a great value to families (both to parents and children) and is sent without any charge whatever. It always accompanies the remedy for deafness and eyesight.

Until quite lately people had to go to the Doctor to get help.

This was to them great trouble.

Absence from home and business neglected.

Danger of travelling.

Running the risk of getting sick, from home, when often hoped for.

Being obliged to stay with the Doctor at times from 1 to 2 or 3 weeks, and sometimes longer.

Generally cost from 20 up to 30, 40, 50 dollars, and sometimes more.

Now—by this new plan of sending help to people, at their homes, all this is saved, and costs so little that it is not worth mentioning.

C. F. BAKER.

State of New York, Sept. 10 1835.

Feb. 6 11

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE

OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836.

While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal objects will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the salient points along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wit and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of it a scintillation of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number of the paper, or desire it—(those of the city will be forwarded, on order, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

500 ENGRAVINGS

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

The terms of the Salmagundi will be two DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to.

Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

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

All orders must come postage paid.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW FEATURE.

THE repeated solicitations of many subscribers, friends, and the publisher, that the improved state of public taste will fully justify the alteration, have induced the publisher of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum to change one of the least attractive features in the present manner of conducting that periodical. It is well known that he is about commencing, on an improved plan, a monthly work called the Modern Acting Drama, which it was proposed should contain the Plays, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, accompanied by suitable embellishments—believing that this publication within itself fully supply the demand for Dramatic literature, he proposes, in lieu of a republication of the same Plays, Farces, &c. in the Vade Mecum, to substitute the Popular Novels of the old English writers, such as SMOLLETT, FIELDING, RICHARDSON, GOLDSMITH, &c. Beginning with the Life and adventures of Joseph Andrews, and hereafter John Adams. No novels of the present day have had such general celebrity and created so exciting an interest, and though they be found in every Gentleman's library in our Atlantic cities, they are comparatively unknown to the great mass of the lovers of polite literature. Cooke's splendid London edition of these works has been selected to copy from. It is adorned with numerous Engravings; all of which will be carefully copied by a first rate artist of this city, and given in succession with the novels. In order to avoid any difficulty with his present subscribers, the publisher will furnish every one of them that may desire it, the numbers for a year of the Modern Acting Drama, for one dollar additional to the subscription price of the Vade Mecum. It is true that this will scarcely defray the cost of the paper and printing of the former work, but it will enable the publisher to strengthen the attraction of the Vade Mecum, and afford to those attached to Dramatic literature an opportunity of gratifying their taste at a trifling expense.

Renewed effort will be made to render the other departments of the Vade Mecum more attractive than heretofore. Arrangements have been made to procure the earliest Sporting Intelligence, and all information relative to the Affairs of the Turf. Engravings of celebrated Horses will be given every month, and other new and pleasing embellishments are in active preparation. A new series of Portraits of the most beautiful Military Uniforms in the use among the principal Volunteers of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere are about to be commenced. A review of the Prevaling Gentlemen's Fashions will be regularly published every quarter. An Epitome of Passing Events, and notices of the prominent Dramatic attractions will be heretofore continue to form a conspicuous and entertaining portion of this journal. Besides which, a considerable space will be allowed for Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, Statistics, Agriculture, Fishing, Fencing, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. and re-publication of the most popular ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING AND NATIONAL SOUVENIRS.

The GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, OF SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANIES, is published every Saturday, on fine extra-imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at \$3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it from rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principle cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher, Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par.

New subscribers, by enclosing a five dollar note, can be supplied with the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum from the commencement of the present volume, and also the Modern Acting Drama for one year—or instead of the latter, they may order the Salmagundi, and News of the Day—the three are entirely distinct works, their contents forming no part of each other.

A five dollar note will pay for two copies of the Vade Mecum for one year—or two copies of the Modern Acting Drama—or three copies of the Salmagundi, for the same period.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, March 5 1836.

WATCH & CLOCK

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch Guards, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Perfection Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received in his hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 1f

N. B. The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle by the end of the year, and all those who do not call, will find their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection.

J. B.

WAS committed to the Harford county jail on the 10th February as a runaway, away a negro man who calls himself JEREBOM A. ENO, is a very light complexion, appears to be about 50 years of age and is a little gray, he stands five feet 11 inches and has a robust and healthy appearance upon the outer corner of his right eye there is a small scar, which appears to be occasioned by a burn—he refuses to give any information respecting himself, except the assertion that he was born free. He had on when committed a pair of pale yellow lined pantaloons and short coat of the same; a wool hat and a pair of long boots considerably worn.

PRESTON McCOMAS, Sheriff.

March 4 1836

CLARK'S
OLD FASHIONED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold
PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES
in dollars millions of millions.
N. W. Clark—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be promptly received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address
JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Baltimore, 1835.—Jan 16

BEHOLD, I bring you good tidings
TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.
A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia, Liver, Biliary, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice, General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females:
DR. LOCKWARD'S
Celebrated Vegetable
Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.
Symptoms of Dyspepsia.
The first symptoms of this disease is a disagreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily, or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side, extending often in lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back, pain and fullness of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness.
This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by which all foul humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the lost tone of the stomach and bowels, opens obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas and will found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.
As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numberless testimonials which have been given in its favor, therefore, these testimonials will speak for it more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Wherever it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where apparently all hopes of cure have been despaired of. It was by this important discovery that the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a few months, restored to perfect health, after years of the most distressing suffering, and for being abandoned by the profession to die without any hope of relief. Since which, hundreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner been restored from beds of sickness to perfect health.

DR. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, both of which diseases have labored under for about three years—I have tried a great many medicines, but all to no effect.—I was induced to give yours a trial, and much to my astonishment & that of my friends, I was in a short space of time completely relieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I first commenced using your medicine, were, a follow—After eating my food I felt great distress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an acute pain in the right side, extending to the top of the shoulder, connected with this pain, was a prominent enlargement in my right side, pronounced by my physician "an enlargement of the liver." My appetite was variable, sometimes very good, at others "complete loss"—I was obliged to continue. My head very much affected with pain, and my eyes were also much affected with dimness, and extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes I imagined that a few hours would close my existence; I was disposed to feel constantly cold (especially my feet and hands), in the warm days in summer. Thus I suffered until life was to me almost a burthen, when, hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon to make use of it, and contrary to my expectation and the expectation of my friends, I was in a few months restored to perfect health, which I still continue to enjoy. Any person desirous of knowing the particulars of my case, by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison street, I will give the details both as to disease and cure.
Yours, with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.

The following is in the standing of the above named gentleman, is from his Honor **James Hunt**, Mayor of Baltimore.
"I hereby certify that **JACOB D. HAIR**, is personally known to me as a gentleman of first respectability and standing in the city of Baltimore."
JESSE HUNT,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.
Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON
At the "Water" Office, where a supply is always kept.
CASH FOR NEGROES.
CASH and very liberal prices will be given for all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, at the place of business, or at the residence of the undersigned, at the corner of the City of Baltimore.
JAMES F. FURVIE & CO.
20 Jan. 5 cow 31 (G)

THE LADY'S BOOK.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND PORTRAITS.
The LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLOURED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled.—The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalize his work, intends, with the coming volumes, to introduce alternately every month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlay; and while it materially advances the value and beauty of his work, it trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November, SUPERB ENGRAVINGS OF THE
PREVAILING FASHIONS
ELEGANTLY COLOURED.
With the June and December numbers will be published appropriately ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of Contents for each Volume. February, April, June, August, October, December, FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
Illustrating a variety of Interesting Subjects.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other and various Engravings will be regularly added—with two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.
The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January No.
To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These pure other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as it is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least once every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, and when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many refrain from forwarding their dues because they cannot remit the exact sum; this is not necessary, if they continue their subscription. It is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c. &c. have been given. The following are now ready for press, and will be published two in each number until the whole is completed: Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers, D'Israeli, Neale, Mail, de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.
Five likenesses of the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron, Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, La Fayette, &c. are in preparation.
The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the notes neatly written on the covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.
To convince persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishments, the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward, on monthly number, a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.
The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.
Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher, free of postage, and a duplicate will be sent them.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmaster and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by advancing five dollars.
Address: **L. A. GODEY,** Philadelphia

BLACKSMITHING.
JOHN RINGROSE
RESPECTFULLY informs the public he has taken the shop on Washington street in Easton heretofore occupied by Richard Spencer, Esq. where by the assistance of a well selected stock of the very best materials in his line, he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the above business at a short notice and on accommodating terms. He deems it useless to say anything in regard to his workmanship, as the public have had a fair trial of it while he carried on for Mr. Spencer; he feels confident the trial of his cast steel axes as well as his other work will give general satisfaction; he also intends keeping a supply of edged tools on hand, such as AXES—DRAWING-KNIVES—CHISELS—GRUBBING-HOES—&c.
He also informs the public that he has in his shop a first rate horse-shoer, and will execute that kind of work with all possible dispatch at a moderate and warranted. He is also prepared to repair all kinds of cast steel work. Gentlemen who have old axes will do well to call and get them re-tooled.
Jan. 5 cow 31 (G)

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED
THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.
The dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication, and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of these works, which are nearly essential to the practice of religion.
The subscriber has long since observed this fact, with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the subscriber, depending on the support of editorial and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorer individuals; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He therefore, now intending the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canada has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on the Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

TERMS.
The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.
Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.
N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.
The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.
Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of Religion; Boswell's History of the Variations of the Protestant Church; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ shown; Hayward's Charity and Truth; Moore's Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Description of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Question; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. Mahale's Evidence of the Catholic Church; Henry's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lomax's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challenger's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.
The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the work included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.
All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all European publications of peculiar excellence.
JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y. Oct. 31.

SHARP'S ISLAND, For Sale.
THIS beautiful estate, situate at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, on the most moderate terms. In the town of late Jacob Gibson Esq. it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty acres of land.—But should any loss be ascertained to have accrued by washing, &c. for a survey of it the present proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. This estate is offered at the very reduced price of \$5000, one third of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds, in one, two and three years; the purchaser giving Bond or Bonds with approved security for the payment of the same. For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq. near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Talbot county.
T. R. LOCKERMAN.
dec 22
The Whig at Easton, and the newspapers at Cambridge, are requested to insert the above advertisement for two months, and to forward their bills to this office.

Notice.
THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 22d inst. All persons having claims against the county are requested to bring them in legally authenticated. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 29th inst. and Supervisors of the roads, on Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for the office of Constables will please hand in their applications on the 22d inst., and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads, are requested to signify to the Clerk, whether they wish to be continued or not, previous to the 5th April.
By order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to Commissioners for T. C.
March 5 law 4w

American Magazine OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.
VOL. II.
Published by the Boston Bewick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity and with a constant desire to fulfill the promises made in the outset of the work. We intend, "stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with that useful and pleasant, little of *dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study;—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the birds, and animals which more there grow or live; and to those who are more visionary or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and to the notes to the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know how we propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, charged for it in advance.
GEO. G. SMITH, AGENT,
Nov. 14, 1835.
All letters and communication from agents and others must be post paid.
Active and responsible Agents, who will be chosen subject to the sanction of the Publishers, or districts will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. None need apply without satisfactory reference.
The Postage on this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

PROSPECTUS
FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED
"THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"
AND
"YOUNG MEN'S PAPER."
Published under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.
The "Young Men's Paper," published by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, has determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of much more extensive circulation.
Its establishment was considered, even by its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment; and though all approved of the high stand that was taken, but few thought it would live over the first year, or else that it would divide into a publication less dignified in character, and designed merely for a money making scheme,—from this cause many stood aloof, unwilling to encourage what it was believed would soon languish and die, or deviate in course from its original professions; these fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way of permanent establishment.
The publishers have been induced to adopt the new title of
"BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"
in consideration of its being less vague in connotation than the old one. Every person has a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the publishers have experienced enough of the little perplexities incident to the peculiarities of the name, to determine them to fix upon one less liable to so many objections. The publication is purely literary, and only as such they wish it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM" will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects—Notices of Passing Events—Criticism on American Works—Notices of New Publications—Choice Selections from New Works—Sketches of American and European Scenery and Character—Extracts from British and American Magazines—Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home and abroad—Besides a great variety of matter under every subject in the whole range of Literature.
The publishers will still adhere to their original intention of making the "ATHENAEUM" such a paper as shall be worthy of admission into any circle of society, rigidly excluding every thing from its columns calculated to injure the moral character, or foster a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they render the publication tame or spiritless, and as a guarantee they will strictly refer to the contents of the first volume.
The second volume will commence about the middle of November.
The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on a fine quarto super royal sheet, and will make a handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a neat title page and copious index will be furnished.
TERMS.—2.50 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.
Office of publication N. E. corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets.
Papers with which we exchange will please copy the above.
—Nov. 7, 1835.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, of BALTIMORE wishes to inform the Slave holders of Maryland and Virginia, that their friend still lives to give them cash and the highest price for the Negroes. Persons disposed to sell for these Negroes, are requested to give him a call at his residence, Pratt street extended, near the upper depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., where they shall see the justly celebrated **AUSTIN WOOLFOLK**, free of charge.
N. B.—His checks are such as usually pass, and will convince the holders thereof that "there's nothing broked."
A. W.
Dec. 19 41

Carey's Library OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have generally been the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, dissipation from the empire of literature, suggestions of the progress of the day, and the occupations which prevent personal application to the coveted literary aliment. The aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.
The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With per chance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the libraries of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.
Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A regular supply of the literary monthly, and hallowed journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials, for his part of our work.
The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his literary efforts.

TERMS.
The work will be published in weekly numbers, containing twenty imperial octavo pages with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 220 octavo pages, each volume, and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than fifty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a years subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of superior appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.
The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable advance.
A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.
A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address,
E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.
02 11

TAKE NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having sold out his stock of HATS to JAMES H. McNEAL, and intending to leave Easton in a very short time, requests all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and settle the same on or before the end of the year, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
THOMAS HARPER.
Dec. 8 3w 61


NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 23d of September; at Wye Mill on the 24th; at Trapp, the 25th; at St. Michaels, the 26th; and at cockermans mill the 28th, to inspect weights and measures.
I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.
Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts.
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
aug 29

Teacher Wanted.
THE Trustees of the Bollingbrook School, District No. 1 (Trappe) are desirous to employ a competent Teacher for the Primary School in that District.
Testimonials of competency, and character will be required.
Applicants will address either of the subscribers.
NS. B. NEWNAM,
JAS. MERRICK,
NAT. LEONARD, Trustees.
Easton Feb. 13, 1836. 11

The high bred Hunter SKY LARK.
WILL be let on Shares, this season,—or disposed of on reasonable terms.—He is a blood bay, black mane and tail,—15 hands high and upwards—and 7 years old.—For further information inquire at this office Feb. 23d

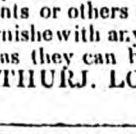
TAILORING.

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with
A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,
That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments; he has also engaged
FIRST RATE WORKMEN,
that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN S. TIERFIELD.
aug 29 11

NOTICE
THE subscriber has opened a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leach Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.
He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful waiters, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.
ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 11

TIN WARE.
THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an
Experienced Workmen,
from Baltimore, who makes "build things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest market prices.
Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore.
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
jan 10 11

NOTICE.
THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years; one at each of the following branches, viz: Body Making, Harness Making, Smithing and Painting.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Brille-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at a short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.
A. & H.
July 14
The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above and discontinue our last.

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,
EASTON, MD.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his tables are supplied with the most delicious viands in season in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he re-sources the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
Feb 3 11
N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

CARTS, WAGONS, AND PLOUGHS.
THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has and still receives at their hands, and assures them that no exertions shall be wanted on his part to give satisfaction. He is still in his new shop on Doyar Street in Easton, adjoining the Smith shop lately occupied by himself and now by Mr. Alex. Doid, where he is prepared (by the assistance of a well selected stock of materials and some good workmen) to manufacture all kinds of work in his line to order and when ordered. Gentlemen wanting light wheel or other Carts, or Wagons, can have them as low and as good as they can be got in Baltimore or elsewhere when all costs are added; he generally keeps wheels of different sizes on hand. All work laid aside to do repairs as soon as they come in.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN B. FIRBANKS.
N. B. He wishes to take one more apprentice to the above business, one of sober, steady, industrious habit and of moral character from 14 to 16 years old.
J. B. F.
sept 5 11

Teacher Wanted.
THE Trustees of the Primary School at Fenwick and Dorcas Neck wish to procure a gentleman as teacher, to whom a liberal salary will be allowed. Testimonials of character and capacity will be required.
Apply to
A. B. HARRISON.
Jan.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS DEAR, BUT NOT NEARLY AS DEAR AS FREEDOM."

VOL. II.—No. 23.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by

SPENCER & SHERWOOD.

(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAW OF THE STATE.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars

per annum;—if paid in advance, Three

Dollars will discharge the debt. At Two

Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance,

Two Dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during

the first three months, will be deemed payments in ad-

vance, and all payments for the year, made during the

first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are ac-

tended, without the approval 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.

All communications to insure attention

should be post paid.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Ways and Means, of
the House of Delegates of the Legislature
of Maryland, on the subject of

THE FINANCES,

AND

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Committee of Ways and Means have the honor to report to the House of Delegates, that they have carefully examined and considered the report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, and particularly the estimates of receipts and expenditures, and are assured by them of adequate supplies to meet the wants of the current fiscal year. Whether a large addition will not be made to the list, already formidable, of unproductive capital and a large and increasing deficit of means to meet the engagements of State, appeal the eyes of our successors, must depend upon the wisdom and decision of the Assembly in the present session, the object being to secure the disclosure, that the estimates of the cost of completing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Cumberland, have been largely inadequate. So large a portion of the State's capital and credit have been embarked in the construction of that road and Canal, that these works must constitute the leading features of the fiscal policy of the State, and the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means, are necessarily mingled with, and must probably ever remain inseparable from those of the Treasurer, exclusively the province of the Committee on Internal Improvements—without further and liberal aid from the State, the prosecution of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, must be a costly and protracted task, and the source of its revenues and the great inducement to its construction. Their work is incomplete, that company would possess but very small means of reimbursing the loan, which it has received from the State, or even of paying the annual interest upon it; while the large amount of stock previously subscribed for, would necessarily prove a total loss, and a report to the other means of maintaining the credit of the State, however painful, would prove inevitable.

The Committee has not thought proper further to pursue the train of inquiry indicated; because, however for a moment we may have been startled by the erroneous estimates of which we have spoken, to stop with the work in its present condition, is a thing not to be thought of. It must go on, and with unflinching energy. It must redeem itself. Its execution must furnish the ways and means of refunding the expenditure it has caused, and must occasion, and we are yet unshaken in the conviction, and rejoice in a full belief, that when completed to Cumberland, the transportation of the single article of coal will produce a revenue, more than sufficient to defray its expense, and in every respect, most desirable, and one, in every respect, most desirable. The whole work being pledged in her hand, means to prosecute it, can be obtained from no other quarter. It is incumbent upon her to furnish them, and promptly. The evil of delay will be felt by all, but with the largest caution or, on her, it will fall with the greatest severity.

From these remarks it will be seen, that your Committee has not felt at liberty to pass by the subject of the estimate of the State in internal improvements, but on the contrary have been necessitated to devote a large share of their reflections and deliberations to that absorbing topic, and in doing so have arrived at conclusions, which are now presented to the consideration of the Legislature, as to the mode in which alone these investments may be rendered safe and profitable, while the system is further and harmoniously extended, so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number; develop the resources, and augment the commerce, population, and wealth of the State.

The condition of the currency has not failed also to attract their careful attention. Maryland is a small and central State, surrounded by large and powerful communities, the movements and policy of which, in relation to this subject, cannot fail to be felt throughout her borders, with an intensity little short of the results of her own legislation. It is therefore idle for her statesmen to think of regulating her currency by force of law;—the facts which surround us force themselves upon the vision, and by them we must be guided, or be made to hear the evil, while precluding our people from participation in the mixture of good, with which the period seems fraught.

The causes of the depressed value of large portions of the landed estates, and of the emigration of our people, are so intimately connected with the subject of national wealth, that it was also to be expected of the committee, that they would endeavor to investigate and suggest appropriate remedies for these evils.

In the examination of the first of these topics

the internal improvement of the State, your committee have been obliged to consider it with reference to a general system. Without doing so, they found it impossible to recommend any measure, with a certainty that it would not be used ultimately, to be partial in its effects, and liable to interfere with such enlarged scheme, as the State, having in view the full development of its resources and the benefit of its citizens, might deem it just and expedient to adopt and prosecute.

Your committee believe that the time, for the adoption and prosecution of a general system, has now fully arrived. It has been accelerated, not only by the partial action of Maryland heretofore upon the subject, but by the rapid steps that have been taken by neighboring States, with which she is in competition, for those ends that internal improvements are alone competent to attain.

Your committee propose, therefore, to present to your consideration, their views with regard to a general system which they are of opinion should now be prosecuted by the Legislature to show how far it has already been accomplished, the existing works—what new works are still required to perfect it in its principal features—how far pecuniary aid from the State is essential—and the mode in which that aid ought to be rendered, so as to produce the greatest amount of benefit, while at the same time it imposes, if possible, no burden upon the people.

The system of improvements best suited to Maryland, is rendered simple by the peculiar features of her geography, and its chief lines are indicated by the Chesapeake Bay and the great rivers which fall into it. It should be such a system, that while it unites different and remote portions of the State in the best and most convenient manner, would at the same time connect the state with its neighbors, or more remote states, in the mode, which, as far as possible, enables them through their want and interest, contributors to its prosperity and increase.

The principal line of the general system, which presents itself at once, upon the inspection of the Map of the State, is that which passes through it, from its western to its eastern border, along the valley of the Potomac, diverging to Baltimore, from thence crossing the Susquehanna near its mouth, and terminating at the Delaware boundary, in the North East portion of the State, in Cecil County. This line may be termed the axis of the system, and its extension beyond the limits of the State to the west, would reach Wheeling and Pittsburgh—iron which places there is little doubt that it would be continued through Ohio to Maumee Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Erie, thence be carried on to Michigan City and Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan, and thence to Galena, on the waters of the Upper Mississippi, and thence, at the mouth of the Missouri river. The eastern prolongation of the same line, would pass through Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and being thence carried to Belfast, in Maine, would in all probability terminate on the St. Lawrence, in the neighborhood of Quebec.

A portion of this line, within the limits of Maryland, is already the designated route of both the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, which works, diverging at the Point of Rocks, will again unite in the city of Baltimore, agreeably to the original intention of the Legislature, as evinced by the acts of Assembly of 1825 and 1826; the remainder of the line within the State, admits of both Rail Road and Canal communication from Baltimore to the Susquehanna, and thence to the eastern boundary of the State, of Rail Road only.

From the main line, or axis of the system thus described, there branches towards the north, a rail road from Baltimore to the Susquehanna, above the Pennsylvania line, while a series of canals down that river, would connect the city of Baltimore, with the northern branch to the north should be one which, leaving the main line at Hagerstown, would unite with the rail road along the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania.

To the south of the main line, there should be a rail road from Elkton or its vicinity, passing near the heads of the rivers, on the Eastern Shore, close to the Delaware boundary and terminating by one branch at Watkins' point in Somerset, and by another, on the southern boundary of Worcester county, with convenient lateral connections with various points on the Chesapeake Bay; thus affording to the inhabitants of that beautiful peninsula a direct and easy communication with either Baltimore or Philadelphia, and putting them by means of Steam-boat navigation across the bay, in close connection with the internal improvements, which commencing at Norfolk, open a way through the entire southern section of the Union.

Another branch towards the south, is the admirable rail road which connects Baltimore and Washington, and whose continuation into Virginia, will be perfected on the completion of the rail road from the Potomac through Frederickburgh, Richmond, and Petersburg, to Weldon in North Carolina, where it will intersect the Norfolk improvements above mentioned. Parallel to the rail road from Washington and Baltimore, will be a most important part of the main line already in view, continuing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore, the termination originally destined for it by the State of Maryland. Another branch to the south, is the rail road which crosses the Potomac at Harper's ferry, and unites with the Winchester and Potomac rail road, and the other rail roads which aim at the remote south west, through the great valley of Virginia and Tennessee. Another branch from the principal line above laid down, should be a canal, which diverging from it, enter in the District of Columbia or at some preferable point, would terminate on the Severn river, and at or near Annapolis.

If the lines here indicated are drawn upon a map of the State, it will be seen, that there is not a country which is not in near proximity to some one or other of them; and but four through which one or more of them will not pass. Of these, the three lower counties of the Western Shore are so intersected by water courses, with the Potomac on one side, the Chesapeake bay on the other, and the Patuxent river dividing the peninsula, that nature may be said to have supplied or preoccupied the place of artificial improvements by multiplying, in all directions, her facilities of communication. One of the recommendations of the system here suggested however is, that it admits of almost indefinite ramifications, in

ing made the axis of a system of its own; so that at a future day should any extension of the system become desirable, a branch of the Washington rail road, or of the Crockett canal, may be extended through or along the counties of Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert; while a branch of the Eastern Shore rail road, to the flourishing town of Easton, or some other point of the navigable waters of Talbot County, will probably be constructed immediately after, if not simultaneously with the construction of the principal road.

The works here enumerated may be classed in the following order:

1. The main line from east to west—consisting of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the Baltimore and Ohio rail road—the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Baltimore. The Baltimore and Port Deposit rail road—a canal from Baltimore to the Susquehanna—such as each of these lines is capable of being, the Wilmington and Susquehanna rail hanna, the Oxford and Cecil county rail road, the Oxford and Cecil county rail road, and the Newcastle and Frenchtown rail road.

Of these works, the New Castle and Frenchtown rail road has been completed, and in use for some time. The Baltimore and Port Deposit, the Wilmington and Susquehanna, and the Oxford and Cecil county rail roads are in the hands of joint stock companies, and will be long, it is understood, be ready for use.

The canal from the Susquehanna to Baltimore is not yet undertaken, although spoken of its execution is uncertain and must depend upon circumstances; but if made, it will probably be at the expense of individuals, without the aid of the State. The extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Baltimore, is a work, in the opinion of this committee, of the highest moment to the State, and towards its completion your committee propose, to invite a moderate subscription and such alterations of the charter of 1825, as have been rendered necessary by the abolition of the Board of Public Works. The near approach of the period of fruition in the trade which we have so long and ardently labored to create on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, should admonish the citizens of Baltimore and the State at large, that the execution of this extension should be no longer delayed. The Baltimore and Ohio rail road and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, are still incomplete—large sums have been expended upon them, and your committee will for the reasons herein after given, recommend that the aid of the State be decisively afforded to these cardinal works. To the improvements enumerated under this head, may be appropriately added the canal or slack water navigation on the North Branch, above Chambersburg, and the various rail roads project ed to the coal and iron mines in that region, plans for which are now before the Legislature. These works are of vast importance and will constitute the ducts to convey to the greater arteries, the trade which will give them utility and produce their revenue. To execute them, no pecuniary aid is sought from the public treasury; they will be undertaken and accomplished, probably in anticipation of the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, by the enterprise of the proprietors of the mines, and such as are ordinary good, without loan or other public inducements—a result, which for the benefit of the State, and the improvement and the enlightened liberality of the Legislature leaves no room to doubt.

2. Of the branches from the main line to the north. These are the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road—the canal up the Susquehanna, and the rail road from Hagerstown to Chambersburg, and possibly a branch from the same place to Gettysburg. The loan of millions of dollars authorized at the last session of the Legislature, has secured the completion of the first of these, according to actual estimate, it is understood, without the necessity of further aid from the State; and the other northern lines, will unquestionably be perfected by the wants of Pennsylvania, and by individual enterprise.

3. Of the branches of the main line to the south—Of these, the Washington rail road and the connection with the Winchester rail road have been completed, while the rail road from Elkton to the southern limits of Somerset and Worcester counties, is not yet, but will be speedily authorized by law, and a charter has been but will be speedily authorized construction of the canal from Washington to Annapolis. Both of these projected works, are, in the opinion of your committee, in a high degree, deserving of the aid and patronage of the State, and it is the intention of your committee accordingly to recommend subscriptions to the stock of each of them.

From the enumeration here made, it will be perceived that but a few of the works, deemed by your committee, necessary parts of a general system, have not been actually commenced and all that is now necessary to bring that system into full and complete operation, is the aid of the State, required to finish some of them. Of those that are projected, or still unfinished, there are but five, which in the opinion of your committee, require the pecuniary assistance of the State—These are,

1. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
2. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.
3. The Maryland Canal.
4. The Canal to Annapolis.
5. The Eastern Shore Rail Road.

Your committee has before adverted to the disappointment which prevailed in the Legislature, when it was ascertained that the appropriation made at the last session to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, had been found insufficient to complete the work to Cumberland, and that a large sum would still be required for that purpose. Without attempting a detailed examination of the facts connected with this subject, in the absence of all charge or suspicion of improper expenditure of the fund for objects unconnected with the canal, your committee do not doubt that the cause of the error is to be found, in the vague and uncertain character of the estimates, submitted at the last session, and that those who submitted them were as much imposed upon by their belief in their correctness, as was the Legislature itself. One thing is certain—if the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was, twelve months since, of sufficient importance to induce the Legislature to determine on its completion, whatever mistakes have occurred, cannot have altered or diminished its importance, as a great and inestimable public work. Time, instead of lessening, our conviction of its value, has on the contrary greatly increased it, by the development that has taken place since the last session, of the minor

works of the mountainous region, into what we may term, a general system, and the expected consequences, has followed the great extension in the immediate influx of capital and enterprise, which have largely enhanced the value of property in that region, and which now stands ready and is praying for permission to execute dependent works, that in a few years since, would have been deemed enterprises, not unworthy of the means and energy of a sovereign State. As part of a general system, and a most important part of a general system, your committee would recommend, that an immediate subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to such an amount as will secure its completion. When it may have been the vagueness and uncertainty of the estimates of 1835, those furnished to the present Legislature, may, it is believed, be certainly relied upon; and the amount that may be required, at such a time, will not exceed three millions of dollars. To the estimates, must necessarily be added, the expense of the canal, from the Point of Rocks to the mouth of the Chesapeake, across that river by aqueducts, and the cost of lock keepers houses & other incidental charges, which render it expedient that a subscription should embrace that sum.

The next work in order is the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, should it never be extended beyond Chambersburg, would be, to most purposes, a part of a work, and make an ample return to the State, from the profits to be derived from the transportation upon it of the products of the main region alone—On the other hand, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road would derive a revenue from the transportation of passengers chiefly, and the number of those would depend, in the greatest degree, upon its completion to the navigable waters of the Western Shore. While the canal therefore might, without injury to the interests of Maryland, suspend its progress at Cumberland, the rail road is equally advanced so far as profit is to be considered, must be pushed forward to the Ocean. The following estimate of the probable profits of this work, when completed, is afforded in the calculations of Jonathan Knight, chief engineer of that company, and falls, it is believed, within the most moderate calculation.

300 passengers per diem (150 each way)
400 tons of goods at 3 cents a mile, \$3.
6000 making per mile, \$1,314,000
Increase on \$12,000,000
The entire cost of the road when completed at 60 cents,
\$720,000
Add to same amount for moving power, salaries, repairs and contingencies,
\$720,000
And of same of these is, 1,410,000
So, taking the cost of working the road at 10 cents a ton, and of one half the cost of the road, the net profit of the road, when completed, would probably pay six per cent upon the capital invested in it. When to this however, is added the revenue from the transportation of goods and merchandise on this great highway, and that which it must derive from the carriage of the mails and other property of the United States, no reasonable doubt can be entertained as to its ample returns of profit. To this your committee recommended a subscription also of \$3,000,000, and in order to make the completion of the road certain, they further recommend that this subscription shall only be made, when two millions in addition to the present capital shall have been subscribed, bona fide, to the stock of the company from other quarters, or from the State.

This will enable the company, to pay the interest on the loan of \$7,000,000, which will yet remain unpaid at the end of the way, will cover nearly the sum of eight millions of dollars, for which the work can be finished. For this belief, your committee have the estimate of the distinguished Engineer above named, and have in further support, the fact, drawn from the experience of the company, that the road so far as it has now progressed, has cost, exclusive of the portion, in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, which peculiar circumstances rendered expensive, but little more than \$22,000 per mile. And it is believed that the average would hold good for the remaining distance of 315 miles; giving the sum total of \$6,935,000, say seven millions; leaving \$1,000,000 to meet cost agencies and furnish the moving power and other machinery.

To the Eastern Shore Rail Road, your committee would recommend a subscription to the amount of one million of dollars, on condition that there shall have been first subscribed, bona fide, to the stock of the company by others, such sum, as will enable the State's subscription, to be after a careful location of the route, estimated to be necessary to its construction.

To the cross cut or Maryland canal, from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore, and also to the Washington and Annapolis canal, your committee would recommend a subscription of \$500,000 each, upon condition, in each case, that the sum of \$1,000,000, if so much shall be estimated to be necessary for the completion of the works, respectively, shall have been subscribed by other bona fide subscribers.

In the case of the last mentioned work, your committee recommend that the option be allowed the company, of tapping the Maryland canal at any convenient point, if upon examination it shall be found, on the score of economy, or in other respects preferable to a separate canal, and if the connection be found to be practicable without injury to the other improvement.

The proposed appropriations towards the accomplishment of these great public works, are as follows:

To the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,	\$3,000,000
Baltimore and Ohio rail road,	8,000,000
Eastern Shore rail road, 1,000,000	
Maryland Canal,	500,000
Annapolis Canal,	500,000
Making in all, the sum of,	13,000,000

Your committee propose presently to recur to this subject, hoping now led to the discussion of the second leading topic proposed. As has been before intimated, the committee propose

to mingle little with the abstract theories. It is not intended here to examine whether it be desirable or practicable in the present state of society, to banish from use, bank paper, substituting the precious metals; or whether the latter could be commanded in quantity adequate, without aid of paper, to meet the demands of a commerce of infinite activity. These things are at least impossible in this State, under the circumstances of our Union; and there is a crowd of evidence around, that unless a really all our sister States are mistaken in the means by which they seek to benefit themselves, this State has erred by indisposition to change, and by too close an adherence to a hard money currency. It is besides, an embarrassing to perceive the most unequivocal signs of prosperity in some of those States, coincident if not correlative with their deviation from that which many deem the path of safety. To show this, a few examples will suffice.

The area of Maryland contains eleven thousand square miles, with a population of 447,000, or about 41 to the square mile, and has the time this State has erected by indubitable evidence, and by too close an adherence to a hard money currency. It is besides, an embarrassing to perceive the most unequivocal signs of prosperity in some of those States, coincident if not correlative with their deviation from that which many deem the path of safety. To show this, a few examples will suffice.

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Why does Maryland exhibit a spectacle so different from that of the sister States, that under the laws of Rhode Island, one hundred citizens have the use of as much banking capital as is afforded in Maryland to four hundred? In other words, if the banking capital of this State were increased to forty millions, the people would in that respect, enjoy commercial facilities about equal to those of which the people of Rhode Island are in possession. If there be in any county, twenty tracts of land for sale, and purchasers for only fifteen can be found, the twentieth will not only remain unsold, but the price of each of the twenty be considerably reduced; what then are the causes of this evil, and what can be done to arrest it?

A principal cause is probably, that throughout a great portion of the extensive district, adulterated, the pursuits of the whole people are agricultural, and there being few considerable towns, the small farmer disposes with great difficulty and inconvenience, of the productions of his labour and articles of marketing, small things, which in districts differently situated, afford the means of comfort and the foundation of prosperity. The lands are naturally productive, possess abundant resources or their restoration when exhausted, are easily tilled, and the waters afford many advantages peculiar to those regions. Instances not infrequently occur, of emigrants unsatisfied, who return to the advantages they once disdained—but the bulk do not return. Another great cause may be discerned in the swamps and marshes, which in many parts deeply indent the country, in some places on the shores of the Bay, cover many thousands of acres, which if reaped from inundation would prove of unsurpassed fertility, and very generally forming a poisonous fringe around the inland, bays and creeks, constituting the arms of the Chesapeake Bay. It is true, notwithstanding, that many situations in the Eastern, and in the lower counties of the Western Shore, are blessed with health, and all that can render them desirable, but it is no less true, that they constitute generally, a malarious region, in which, although the diseases be not often of a high or malignant type, the poor man, who has not time to nurse the age and fever, is unapt to dwell. Not infrequently, the same causes produce fatal diseases, by which valuable men, the heads of families, are stricken down prematurely, or desolation spread through hearts, lamenting the young, the lovely and the lost.

If these sources of pestilence could be dried up and reclaimed, who would presume to reckon the rich coasts with which the good and liberal deed would be repaid—who estimate the benefit, financial and political, which would redound to the State from a productive tract of reclaimed land, and the improved safety of large districts, and the happy multitude who would no longer be forced to leave their homes?

Such of this can be accomplished by individual enterprise, properly encouraged; and it has been asserted by skillful observers, familiar with similar achievements in Europe, that all it within the reach of a liberal and national policy, and at no unsuitable expense on the part of the State. A government will not hesitate to expend its treasure in restoring the visible assuages of its people, and surely it is a duty no less holy, to go forth to destroy the sources and resources of a foe as deadly though unseen.

Your committee also fully sympathize with the numbers of their agricultural brethren, who yearly come up to their representatives, complaining that their exertions are crippled by the want of pecuniary aid; they are of opinion, that they are entitled to receive aid, and that it may be adequately afforded, not only without injury, but even with the greatest certainty of much and various advantage to the State. In the mode of that aid, and in preference for more simple machinery, your committee, actuated by a single aim to the general good, presume to differ from those who have urged at one time the establishment of a State Bank, and more recently of a real

And, A Bill providing for the incorporation of the Mineral Bank of Allegany, at Cumberland.

Your committee will observe, that should all these charters be allowed, the sum of bank capital in the state, will still be far below the scale prevalent in our sister States. They are all of moderate capital; one as low as \$300,000, and none exceeding two millions, with the exception of the Commercial bank, which in view of the gigantic dimensions of the banks of Philadelphia and New York, it has deemed advisable to allow the privilege of extending its capital as occasion shall require, to six millions.

Your committee are not unmindful of the lesson of history, teaching the dangers of untimely multiplication of banks; but in their opinion, those have read that lesson aright, who augur evil from an augmentation of sound capital. About the period of the last war, the general suspension of specie payments, led to the establishment of numerous concerns, with no basis whatever but public credulity. A legal permission to issue promises to pay, a loan of six millions of dollars, and a steel engraving, constituted a bank, and was frequently the deposit of delusion. Far different is now the condition of things, and widely diverse the guards with which we have endeavored to surround the charters, recommended above. In a state of profound peace, the attempt to force into circulation, paper not redeemable with gold or silver, would be not less ill than wicked. All of these banks, should they go into operation, will be amply provided with specie, and in all respects be as solid as any of those now in operation, and as they will begin well, so the restraint upon issues, and the policy attendant upon non-compliance, will keep them punctual to their engagements, and protect from injury the holders of their paper.

The depression of the agricultural interests, and the causes of emigration, constitute the subject upon which your committee propose, next to submit a few brief reflections. Constituted as your committee is, chiefly of farmers and planters, and representing especially the agricultural interest, they cannot be ignorant of the complaints which concern the State, and the efforts which are being made to remedy them. They are well aware, that in many portions of the State, and particularly on the tide waters, no exertion of individual activity or capital has proved effectual to save proprietors from a gradual but seemingly irresistible sinking, in the value or price of their property, however improved in productiveness. The cause of this can only be found in the ceaseless tide of emigration, which tears away the industrious and enterprising, to be replaced by the indolent and improvident, who are well content to live upon the bounty of society. They are well aware, that in many portions of the State, and particularly on the tide waters, no exertion of individual activity or capital has proved effectual to save proprietors from a gradual but seemingly irresistible sinking, in the value or price of their property, however improved in productiveness. The cause of this can only be found in the ceaseless tide of emigration, which tears away the industrious and enterprising, to be replaced by the indolent and improvident, who are well content to live upon the bounty of society.

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Increased speed, was within a few minutes of the Indians opening a hot attack at the point where the battle was fought. The battalions and charged to the front, they did so, to the strength of the British and contending, with a prudent not to ascertain that pached my A point where the and Lieut. B. had routed the ceased. In a but it was the sun being therefore took hammock, and was kept up upon our arms. During the and, I suppose which we told they had returned. Captain A. party when the himself and a manner, until well's company Captain Casw Samuel Reid the action was at the post. The highest count manner in which Doctor in White duty. I have the your obedience Col. com Gen. D. L.

THE GEN'L. G. THE IN

The Wash that by offi Adjutant Gen Scott intelli which marcho General G. and W. In the ground, was a hostile Indian slight skirmish the loss of tw and ten re. Lieuten. Dragons, w Whilst W. With a loss attack was the Indians, considerable officers conce enemy's force O. General consist of ten was on the 23 army killed, 21 artillery) the volunteer twenty privates

From the

The news is, we are not able. There is a declaration, headed, betw Bl. G. Gen. S. command of Gen. Gaines Tampa Bay, the state of the tion concerni distinguished of hel to practice which may know nothing nor do we m has taken ph ty of these o trust that the deplorable it. with facts, a Letters in authentic and General G. military stati ing from Ta but, with the marched in the Indian in reconnoit two miles ground, he most his in which then two of the regulars at next day (1 work to cou was attacke sides of his hours. Th with consi United States one officer the volunteer wounded. General G. command in It was u not move in entrenched CLINCH, I supplies an In connec is proper to Commanding city on Suva with author mand him but not to command he (Gen. circumstances

VOTE

Mr. CL the confir ordered; YEAS. anan, Cut Grundy, Alabama, Moore, A. Rivers, R Tallmadge Wright, NAYS Crittenden Naclain, Tomlinso Mr. W the con

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CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PRIZE OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold
PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES
in dollars millions of millions.

Notice—Any person or persons through-
out the United States, who may desire to
try their luck either in the Maryland State
Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other
States, some one of which are drawn daily.
Tickets from one to ten dollars, shared in pro-
portion, are respectfully requested to forward
their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise
enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be
thankfully received, and executed by return
mail, with the same prompt attention as if on
personal application, and the result given
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ing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner
of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the
Museum.
Baltimore, 1835.—May 16



**HIGHLY IMPORTANT
TO ALL PERSONS AFFLIC-
TED.**

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia,
Liver, Biliary, and Nervous
Complaints; Jaundice, General
Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and
Diseases incident to Females:

DR. LOCKWARD'S
Celebrated Vegetable
Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a dis-
tension of food, producing pain and uneasiness
at the region of the stomach; fullness of
that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily,
or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness
at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right
side, extending after to the right shoulder, and
under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of
pain is very often experienced in the left side
difficultly often lying on the right or left
side; pain also often in the small of the back,
pain and giddiness of the head; dimness of
the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in
the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness
of the feet; and a general feeling of languor.
This medicine acts as a gentle purge, by
which all food humors are removed from the
system; at the same time it restores the lost
tone of the stomach and bowels, opens ob-
structions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas
and will be found singularly efficacious in dis-
eases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine
none will be found cheaper or to answer a bet-
ter purpose, and being composed entirely of
vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which
renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above
diseases this medicine stands incomparably be-
yond any other now in use. And as nothing
more could be requisite to convince the most
sceptical of its utility, than the numerous tes-
timonials which have been given in its favor,
hereafter, those testimonials will speak for it
more than all encomiums which could be pro-
nounced. Wherever it has been used, it has
invariably been attended with complete suc-
cess, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where
apparently all hopes of cure have been despair-
ed of. It was by this important discovery that
the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a
few months, restored to perfect health, after
years of the most distressing suffering, and af-
ter being abandoned by the profession to die
without any hope of relief. Since which, hun-
dreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner
been restored from beds of sickness to perfect
health.

DR. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of
your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and
Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have
suffered under for about three years. I have
tried a great many medicines, but all to no
effect. I was induced to give yours a trial, and
much to my astonishment & that of my friends,
I was in a short space of time completely
relieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I
first commenced using your medicine, were, a
followed—After eating my food I felt great dis-
tress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn
sickness and vomiting of food, great tenderness
at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with
acute pain in the right side, extending to the
top of the shoulder, connected with this pain
was a prominent enlargement in my right side,
pronounced by my physician "an enlargement
of the liver." My appetite was variable
sometimes very good, at others a complete loss
—bowels obstinately constipated. My head very
much affected with giddiness and pain; my
eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I
was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered
extremely from nervous feelings, and tremor.
I imagined that a few hours would close my
existence; I was disposed to feel constantly
cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the
warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered
until life was to me almost a burthen, when,
hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon
to make use of it; and contrary to my expec-
tation and the expectation of my friends, I
was in a few months restored to perfect health,
which I still continue to enjoy. Any person
desirous of knowing the particulars of my case,
by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison
street, I will give the details both as to disease
and cure.

Yours, with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.

The following as to the standing of the a-
bove named gentleman, is from his Honor
Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:
"I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is
personally known to me as a gentleman of first
respectability and standing in the city of Bal-
timore."

Mayor of the City of Baltimore

Notice Nov. 8

AGENCY FOR EASTON

At the "Wine" Office, where a supply is
always kept.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all
times be given for SLAVES. All com-
munications will be promptly attended to, if
left at **STURGES' HOTEL**, Water street, at
which place the subscribers can be found, or at
their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Mis-
sionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore

THE LADY'S BOOK.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND
PORTRAITS.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first pub-
lication in this country to introduce and perfect
a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE
FASHIONS; and the universal popularity
which the book obtained, with the aid of these
beautiful and costly embellishments, although
they appeared every quarter only, was unprece-
dented and unexampled.—The publisher,
emboldened by his long experience, and the
success which has crowned his former efforts to
signalise his work, intends, with the coming
volumes, to introduce alternately every month,
in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID
PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SU-
PERBLY COLOURED. The engravings
will be copied from original designs, pre-
pared expressly for that purpose, thereby fur-
nishing the patrons of the work with correct
and constant information of the latest and most
approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they
come out. This arrangement will add con-
siderably to the publisher's present heavy out-
lay; and while it will materially advance the
value and beauty of his work, he trusts with
confidence to the liberality of a discerning pub-
lic for future remuneration, corresponding with
his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep
pace with the rapid progress of the improve-
ments of the age. The following is the order
which will be adopted for the Engravings of
the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January,
March, May, July, September, November,
SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

OF THE
PREVAILING FASHIONS

ELEGANTLY COLOURED.

With the June and December numbers will
be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED
TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of
Contents for each Volume. February, April,
June, August, October, December,
**FINE STEEL ENGRA-
VINGS.**

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Sub-
jects.

Besides every number will be enriched with
a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLE-
RY, containing the Likenesses of two dis-
tinguished individuals. In addition to which,
other and various Engravings will be regular-
ly added—with two Pages of POPULAR
MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of
an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which
will contain a likeness of all the present reign-
ing Queens of Europe, which will be given as
an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is
absolutely necessary that remittances should be
promptly made. At the end of the last six
months, nearly six hundred names were erased
from our list, in consequence of its appearing
from the books that each owed two years' sub-
scription. Many have since paid, and some
have been previously settled with agents. These pa-
ther grievous inconveniences a publisher has
to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent
is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an
account of all the sums that he has received, at
least once every six months. Subscribers become
anxious when their names are erased for delin-
quency, and when they settle, they will not again
renew their subscription. This, consequently,
is a serious loss to the proprietor. The fol-
lowing gentlemen are respectfully tendered
for the consideration of persons who are now
in arrears. Let those who owe two years, or
that will owe two in December or June next,
send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many re-
frain from forwarding their dues because they
cannot remit the exact sum; this is not neces-
sary, if they continue their subscription. It is
only when a person stops the work, that a li-
quidation of the whole amount due becomes
necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under
this head will be published every month, like-
nesses of distinguished Authors and statesmen
and in Europe. Striking resemblances of
Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c.
&c. have been given. The following are now
ready for press, and will be published two in
each number until the whole is completed:
Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers,
D'Israeli, Neale, Macle, de Stael, Jane Porter,
Campbell, Koscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writings of Washington,
Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron,
Scott, and other distinguished persons have
already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Frank-
lin, La Fayette, &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery
and remarkable public edifices, will be con-
tinued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-
eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white
paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers.
The postage for each number is 5 cents for any
distance under 100 miles—50 cents over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for
the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of
embellishments, the interest of its contents,
and general beauty of appearance, to the de-
scriptions repeatedly given at large, and the
flattering notices that have been made of it by
editors in different sections of the Union, the
publisher will forward any monthly number
as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post
paid.

The work will in future be published and
delivered on the first of each month, in Phila-
delphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and
Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 15th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please
inform the publisher, free of postage, and a
duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 3 dollars
per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters
and Agents can have two copies forwarded to
any direction, by advancing five dollars.

Address **L. A. GODEY**, Philadelphia

BLA KSMITHING.

JOHN RINGROSE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public he
has taken the shop on Washington street
Easton, heretofore occupied by Richard Spen-
cer, Esq. where by the assistance of a well se-
lected stock of the very best materials in his
line, he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of
work in the above business at a short notice and
on accommodating terms. He deems it useless
to say anything in regard to his workmanship,
as the public have had a fair trial of it while he
carried on for Mr. Spencer; he feels confident the
trial will give general satisfaction; he also in-
tends keeping a supply of edged tools on hand,
such as **AXES—DRAWING-KNIVES—**
CHISELS—GRUBBING-HOES—&c.
He also informs the public that he has in his
shop a first rate horse-shoer, and will execute
that kind of work with all possible dispatch at
a moment's warning. He is also prepared to
repair all kinds of cast steel work. Gentlemen
who have old axes will do well to call and get
them re-shod.

Jan. 8 1835 (G)

**PROSPECTUS OF A NEW
PUBLICATION TO BE
CALLED**

**THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRA-
RY.**

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the
best Catholic Works in the English Lan-
guage, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents
each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best
Catholic works must long have been a
source of regret to every intelligent and ob-
serving Catholic in America. So limited has
been the sale, and so great the expense of
printing these books, that but few individuals
in the country have been sufficiently enterpris-
ing to undertake their publication; and their
publication; and their price, in consequence,
has been more than proportionally high. In
fact, so dear have Catholic books in general
been, that it has been entirely impossible for
the poorer members of the Catholic com-
munity, who stand most in need of instruction
and for whom the Books have in general been
compiled, to obtain copies, even of those work,
which are nearly essential to the practice of
religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this
fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly
say, that up to this time, he has at least done
something to reduce the prices of the most ne-
cessary Catholic works. Our religious books
are still, however, extremely dear, and the
poor members of the Catholic community, who
stand most in need of instruction and for whom
the Books have in general been compiled, to ob-
tain copies, even of those work, which are
nearly essential to the practice of religion.

TERMS.
The Catholic Periodical Library will be
published in a Weekly number, of fifty
pages each, double column size, on fine paper
and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome
wrappers and will embrace the whole of the
most celebrated Controversial and Devotional
works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical
science. The first number will be issued on
Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscrip-
tion \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per
Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to A-
gents. Any six persons, who may live at a
distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may
have six copies of the work sent them for one
year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country
are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works
which will be issued in this publication, and
which will follow each other in rapid suc-
cession.
Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in
search of Religion; Bossuet's History of the
Variations of the Protestant Churches; The
Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Bergington;
Haywarden's True Church of Christ; Hay-
warden's Charity and Truth; Mac-Clellan,
or Ages of Faith; Munford's Catho-
licism; Questions; Munford's Catholic Scrip-
ture; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon
Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. Mc-
Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church;
Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's
History of Christianity; Lancelotti's Ecclesiastical
History of Ireland; Bishop Hay-
warden's; Prince Gallizini's Controversial
Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's
Tracts; St. Bonaventura's Life of Christ;
Claret's Meditations; Butler's Book of the
Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts;
Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edi-
tion of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Cat-
holic Works, which could not be purchased
for less than twenty dollars; and it would be
almost impossible to obtain many of the works
included in it at any price whatever. The
collection can now be obtained in this cheap
and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly
low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published
in the Periodical Library as soon as received;
and able translators will be provided for all
the European publications of peculiar excel-
lence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
Oct. 31.

SHARP'S ISLAND,

For Sale.

THIS beautiful estate, situate at the mouth
of Choptank river, is now offered for sale,
for less than twenty dollars. In the deed to the
late Jacob Gibson Esq. it is stated to con-
tain six hundred and twenty one acres of
land. But should any loss be ascertained to
have accrued by washing, &c. for a survey of
it the present proprietor will make a propo-
riate abatement from the purchase money.
This estate is offered at the very reduced price
of \$5000, one third of which sum is to be
paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds,
in one, two and three years; the purchaser giving
Bond or Bonds with approved security for the
payment of the same. For further particulars
inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq. near
Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the
subscriber at Easton, Talbot county.

T. R. LOCKERMAN.

Nov. 22
The Whig at Easton, and the newspapers at
advertisement for two months, and to forward
their bills to this office.

Notice.

The Commissioners for Talbot County
will meet on Tuesday the 22d inst. All
persons having claims against the county are
requested to bring them in legally authenti-
cated. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday
the 29th inst. and Supervisors of the roads on
Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for
their applications on the 22d inst. and those
persons now holding warrants as supervisors
of roads, are requested to signify to the Clerk,
where they wish to be continued or not, pre-
vious to the 5th April.

By order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to Commissioners for T. C.
March 5 1835

**American Magazine
OF USEFUL
AND
ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.**
VOL. II.
Published by the Boston Revue Company—
No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flat-
tering reception and extensive circulation of
the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute
the work with renewed assiduity and with
a constant desire to fulfil the promises made
in the outset of the work. We intend "to
stick to our text," and to serve those who
have so liberally cheered us with their kind
patronage, with what is useful and pleasant.
We do not presume to instruct the vet-
eran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty
or forty years in his study; nor to lay open
those hidden mysteries of nature which have
escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor
do we expect to approach so near to the moon
or other planets, as to tell what are the trees,
the birds, and animals which may there grow
or live and move. We leave such extraor-
dinary feats to those who are more visionary
or more daring than we are. But we hope
and intend to keep up the character and spirit
of the Magazine, in presenting solid and use-
ful articles, which may be instructive to a
large portion of our readers, and not consider-
ably unimportant to literary men. We consid-
er the whole United States as our field, though
not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour
of persons of taste and science, to communi-
cate important facts, and natural scenes, and
works of art, for the benefit of all our friends.
As republicans, we feel that we are of the
same family as those in the south and west—
as friends of improvement, of good morals
and good learning, we wish also to be con-
sidered of the same family. If we can do any
thing by our labours to increase and strength-
en the sentiment and feeling, "we should be
glad to the good work."

We should call the attention of our present
subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and
to the notice in the last number relating to the
subject. It is very important to us to know
who propose to continue taking the Magazine,
and to receive the very small sum, charged
for it in advance.

GEO. G. SMITH,
AGENT.

Nov. 14, 1835.

All letters and communication from agents
must be post paid.
Active and responsible Agents who will
contract to obtain subscribers, in States,
Counties or districts, will meet with liberal
encouragement. N. B. None need apply
without satisfactory reference.
The Postage on this Magazine, as estab-
lished by law, is 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—
any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

PROSPECTUS

FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG
MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED
"THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"
AND
"YOUNG MEN'S PAPER,"

Published under the auspices of the Baltimore
Young Men's Society.

The publishers of the "Young Men's Pa-
per," encouraged by the liberal patronage ex-
tended towards them during the first year,
have determined to enlarge and greatly im-
prove their paper on the commencement of the
second volume, so as to render it every way
creditable to the city, and worthy of much
more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by
its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment;
and though all approved of the high stand it
was taken, but few thought it would live over
the first few months, or else that it would
be a mere addition to the libraries of those who
patronized the work.
Unwilling to encourage what it was be-
lieved would soon languish and die, or devote
in course from its original professions, these
fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and
the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way
of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt
the new title, **"BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM,"**
in consideration of its being less vague in eni-
fication than the old one. Every person has
a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a
"Young Men's Paper" should be, and the
little perplexities incident to the peculiarities of
the name, determine them to fix upon one less
liable to many objections. The publication is
purely literary, and only as such do they wish
it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM"
will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry
—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects—No-
tices of the Proceedings of the American
Association of Authors—Choice Selections from
New Works—Sketches of American and European
Scenery and Character—Extracts from British
and American Magazines—Essays on
Political and Moral Philosophy—Biographical
Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home
and abroad—besides a great variety of
matter upon every subject in the whole range
of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their ori-
ginal intention of making the "ATHENAEUM"
such a paper as shall be worthy of ad-
mission into any circle of society, rightly
excluding every thing from its columns calcu-
lated to injure the moral character, or foster
a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they ren-
der the publication tame or spiritless, and as a
guarantee will simply refer to the contents of
the first volume.

The second volume will commence about
the middle of November.
The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on
a fine quarto superroyal sheet, and will make a
handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a
neat title page and copious index will be fur-
nished.

TERMS.—250 per annum, payable in all
cases in advance.
Office of publication N. E. corner of Bal-
timore and Sharp streets.
Papers with which we exchange will
please copy the above.

Nov. 7, 1835.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, of BALTIMORE
wishes to inform the Slave holder in
Maryland and Virginia, that their friend still
lives to give them cash and the highest price
for their Negroes. Persons disposed to sell
will find it to their interest to give him a call
at his residence, Pratt street extended, near
the upper end of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail
road Co., where they shall see the justly cele-
brated **AUSTIN WOOLFOLK**, free of
charge.

N. B.—His checks are such as usually
pass, and will convince the holders thereof
that "there's nothing bro't." A. W.
Dec. 19 41

**Carey's Library
OF CHOICE LITERATURE.**

To say that this is a reading age, implies a
desire for instruction, and the means to gratify
that desire. On the first point, all are agreed;
on the second, there is diversity both of opinion
and of practice. We have newspapers, mag-
azines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes,
on nearly all subjects, which have severely
their classes of readers and supporters. And
yet, copious as are these means of intellectual
supply, more are still needed. In addition to
the reviews of the day, and passing notices of
books, the people, in large numbers, in all
parts of our great republic, crave the possession
of the books themselves, and details, beyond
mere passing allusion, of the progress of dis-
covery in art and science. But though it be
so easy to gratify them, Expense, dis-
tance from the emporium of literature, engross-
ing occupations which prevent personal appli-
cation or even messages to libraries and book-
sellers, are so many causes to keep people
away from the least of reason, and the enjoy-
ments of the coveted literary aliment. It is
the aim of the publishers of the Library to
obviate these difficulties, and enable every in-
dividual, at a small cost and without any per-
sonal effort, to obtain for his own use and that
of his favored friends or family, valuable
works complete, on all the branches of useful
and popular literature, and that in a form well
adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is com-
patible with morality and good taste, will be held
instantly in view in conducting the Library,
to fill the pages of which the current litera-
ture of Great Britain, in all its various depart-
ments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels
and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribu-
tion. With, perchance, occasional exceptions,
it is intended to give entire the work which
shall be selected for publication. When cir-
cumstances authorize the measure, recur-
rently will be had to the literary stores of Continental
Europe, and translations made from French,
Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a re-
print, or at times a translation of entire vol-
umes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellane-
ous character of a Magazine, and consist of
sketches of men and things, and notices of
novelties in literature and the arts, throughout
the civilized world. A full and regular sup-
ply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal
journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in ad-
dition to home periodicals of a similar char-
acter cannot fail to provide ample materials for
his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence
of the publishers, are the best guarantee for
the continuance of the enterprise in which
they are now about to embark, as well as for
the abundance of the materials to give it val-
ue in the eyes of the public. As far as judi-
cious selections and arrangement are concern-
ed, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be
fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is
not a stranger to them, but has more than one
obtained their favourable suffrages for his pa-
triotic efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly num-
ber, containing twenty imperio octavo pages
with double columns, making two volumes an-
nually, or more than 220 octavo pages, each
volume; and at the expiration of every six
months, subscribers will be furnished with a
handsome title page and table of contents.
The whole amount of matter furnished in
single year will be equal to more than forty
volumes of the common sized English duode-
cimo books, the cost of which will be at least
ten times the price of a years subscription to
the "Library." The paper upon which the
Library will be printed, will be of the finest
quality used for book-work, and of a size ad-
mirably adapted for binding. As the type
will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance,
each volume, when bound, will furnish a
handsome, as well as valuable, and not cum-
bersome addition to the libraries of those who
patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dol-
lars per annum payable advance.
A commission of 20 per cent, will be al-
lowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster
furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount
of subscription shall be entitled to the commis-
sion of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for
one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information
respecting it may be obtained by addressing
the publishers post paid. Address,
E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.
Oct 2

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock
of HATS to JAMES H. McNEAL, and in-
tending to leave Easton in a very short time,
requests all those who are indebted to him, to
come forward and settle the same, on or before
the end of the year, or their accounts will be
placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
THOMAS HARPER.
Dec. 8 35 61

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed
Standard keeper will attend at Easton,
from the 1st to 22d of September; at Wye
Mill on the 23d; at Trapp, the 24th; at St.
Michaels, the 25th; and at Lookersman's mill
the 26th, to inspect weights and measures.
I have always on hand a complete assortment
of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on
reasonable terms for cash or country produce.
Persons indebted are requested to call and
pay their old accounts.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
aug 29

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Beltingbrook School,
District No. 1 (Trappe) are desirous to
employ a competent Teacher for the Primary
School in that District.
Testimonials of competency, and character
will be required.
Applicants will address either of the sub-
scribers.
NS. B. NEWNAM;
JAS. MERRICK;
NAT. LEONARD,
Easton Feb. 13, 1836. (f)

The high bred Hunter

SKY LARK.



WILL be let on Shares, this season—or
disposed of on reasonable terms.
He is a blood bay, black mane and tail—15
hands high and upwards—and 7 years old—
For further information inquire at this office
Feb. 23d

TAILORING.

HE subscriber presents his grateful ac-
knowledgements to the inhabitants of
Easton and the adjoining counties, for the
flattering patronage he has met with, since he
commenced the above business, and begs leave
to inform them that he has just returned from
Baltimore with

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,

FOURTH OF MARCH CELEBRATION

The following are the letters of Mr. Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson, in reply to invitations for their attendance at the "Fourth of March celebration" at Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1836.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me in behalf of the friends of free principles in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, to attend their proposed celebration of the deliverance of our country from the thralldom of the Bank of the United States, and asking from me, in case it should not be convenient for me to attend, a sentiment appropriate to the occasion.

There have been, in my opinion, few incidents in our political history more worthy of notice, by means of a public celebration, than the one you are about to distinguish. The successful resistance to the Herculean efforts of the bank to bear upon the bank question, was a result most honorable to those by whose immediate agency it was effected, and certainly not less so to a virtuous and patriotic people by whom their faithful representatives were cheered and sustained.

However plausible the speculations, or successful the concealments of the day, the design of the bank to extort a renewal of its charter from the apprehensions and distresses of the country, has been rendered too clear by time to be any longer contested. To speak of the mighty means which this aristocratic institution called to its aid in the great struggle through which we have passed, would be to suppose, what is scarcely possible, that the dark traces of that gloomy period can ever be obliterated from the public remembrance. But the bank mistook the character of that people whose stubborn necks it proposed to bend to its selfish interests and sinister designs. It was rebuked and discomfited—but by no means discouraged. The people triumphed in that open contest, but before time had been allowed for reasonable celebration of that triumph, even since your festival has been appointed and before the day has arrived for the expression of your joy—the same power, fighting under the same puny, but changing altogether the character of its approach, has again entered the field and gained a victory over the popular will, which it doubtless considers brilliant and resistless. But how changed the mode of warfare in this last effort. Instead of commercial distress, public and private embarrassment, and all the concomitants of an uncontrolled panic in the public mind, plenty and even profusion pervaded the city of the bank, while its moister approach to the legislative power was characterized by a despatch altogether unprecedented, in so important a matter, in the history of legislation. Before, even the movement is known in the remote quarters of the Union, the public mind is astounded by the acquisition of a charter from the government of a single State, the apprehended grant of which by Congress had filled the minds of a vast majority of the American people with dismay; and for the attainment of which from that body all the powers of earth had been invoked in vain.

You will do right not to suffer this event, unloved as it is, to deter you from rejoicing at the victory which the whole people have won. Leaving the partial success of the bank and its consequences to the consideration and disposition of a virtuous and justly offended public, it is a matter of the highest congratulation that the advances of this presumptuous institution upon the Federal Government, at least, must depend in a great degree upon the State. Nothing short of the madness of State legislation can prevent its being so. It was in the inexcusable impudence of State legislation that the present Bank found its origin, and it is to the same source doubtless that it looks for a resurrection. Time will soon determine whether the well disposed men of the present day are wiser than were their predecessors; or whether the lights of a more severe experience have been shed upon this subject to no good purpose.

As far as your growing and patriotic State is concerned, the prospect is cheering indeed. From the bottom of my heart do I congratulate you upon the noble stand which Ohio appears to have taken, at this critical moment, upon the subject of banks. Her course is deserving of all commendation, and may well be looked to by her older sisters in the confederacy, not only with admiration but with profit. Who can have forgotten the intense anxiety and warmly cherished hope with which Mr. Jefferson looked to his favorite West, to the hearty yeomanry of that State, for the preservation of the simplicity and purity of our republican institutions against the seductive influence, and artificial distinctions in society, to which the Atlantic States were peculiarly exposed? Who can forget the deep tone of regret with which he contemplated a disappointment? May we not safely look upon the noble example which the largest, and certainly not the least patriotic of the new States is now offering to her confederates, as the sure promise of a new and brighter day than that foreboded by this great and good man? May we not further hope that those who by their position, by their parents, and by their every interest, have the greatest stake in the greatest cause of equal rights, will also make it the object of their highest ambition to be among the foremost to uphold the constitution in the letter and spirit of that sacred instrument; and to preserve in its entire purity the simple but happy system of government, under which we have hitherto so securely lived and so greatly flourished.

To have been first selected by your State as a candidate for the Presidency, I shall ever regard as one of the most gratifying incidents of my public life; yet I cannot adequately express to you how much this distinction, so well calculated in itself to commend my unceasing gratitude, is enhanced in my estimation by the conviction that Ohio will maintain this high stand upon this all important subject.

Nothing would give me more unfeigned pleasure than to assist in person in your commendable effort to revive the public mind to the vast importance of the great event you commemorate, were it in my power to do so; but I regret that it is not in my power.

In complying with your request to furnish a sentiment for the occasion, my mind is necessarily turned to him, who, during the stormy period to which your attention is directed, was emphatically the helmman of the ship, with out whose quick eye and strong arm, she must have yielded to the tempest. I know well that where so many dead their duty firmly and fearlessly, it is saying a great deal for the services of any one man, and yet I am fully convinced I do no more than simple justice. Such was the opinion formed from my own observation, with the best possible means of coming to a correct conclusion. Such I believe to be the undisputed opinion of the contemporary; such must be the judgment of posterity. I therefore give you, gentlemen, Andrew Jackson—No one has done more than

to advance the great principle of self-government, expounded by Jefferson, and established on the battle field by Washington. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

To MOSES DAWSON, Chairman.

Messrs. E. S. HAINES,

W. S. HATCH,

L. DAY,

C. R. WARREN,

C. R. RAMSEY,

W. S. SMITH,

WM. PARRY,

Committee.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Your friendly invitation to unite with the friends of free principles in the first Congressional district, of Ohio, in celebrating with joy the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, has been received.

For the honor which you do me, please to accept my thanks. The distinguished services rendered to our Country by General Jackson, will be deeply felt and highly appreciated till liberty shall lose its charms and independence its virtues. In him patriotism is personified; as a hero, as a statesman, I admire him; as a citizen and a friend, I esteem him; and the humble support which I have given to the leading measures of his administration, has been no less consonant to my individual feelings, than to a sense of public duty.

When I came into public life, a United States Bank was in existence. In 1811 the proposition came before Congress to revive its charter. It then became my duty to investigate the subject in all its bearings, and the conclusion to which I then arrived has never undergone any change. Great moneyed monopolies, controlled by persons irresponsible to the people are liable to exercise a dangerous influence; and corporate bodies generally, especially when they have power to effect the circulating medium of the country, do not well comport with the genius of a republic. Their bearing is always likely to be favorable to aristocracy, and prejudicial to liberty and equality; they constitute an influence in which the voice of the people is not heard; a power in which the weight of a majority of those who achieved, and who still sustain our independence, is never felt. Nor would I regard that bank by Congress nor any other bank which has ever been proposed as the exercise of a constitutional act. The powers of the General Government are delegated, and constructive powers are dangerous. With these views I gave my vote against the re-charter of the old bank, and I rejoiced for my country when it expired. Before the conclusion of the late war, when another national bank was recommended as a necessary alternative of that critical period, I was still unable to change my opinion, and with all my devotion to the administration at that time, I was compelled, by a sense of paramount duty, to vote against the measure.

Under the influence of the same sentiments I voted against the establishment of the present bank, and against the renewal of its charter, and though I apprehended it would become permanent, my fears appear to have been groundless.

The charter is expiring, and I believe there is neither hope nor fear that it will be rechartered. The event which you celebrate will be equally propitious to many thousands of our fellow citizens who cannot be present to participate in your festivities.

Public duties forbid my compliance with your invitation. Please permit me to offer the

most sincere congratulations to the friends of the press—the rights of conscience—a strict construction of the federal constitution—universal suffrage—responsibility to the people—no imprisonment for debt—and a general diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the people.

With great respect,

R. M. JOHNSON.

M. Dawson, and others, Committee.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

The celebration of the expiration of the Bank of the United States, celebrated in this city on Friday last, agreeing to announce, Mr. E. S. Haines, Esq. as President, assisted by Dr. A. Duncan, Col. George W. Holmes, Hon. Othello Looker, Messrs. Samuel Martin, Benjamin Bonnell and John Patton, Vice Presidents. Lewis Day and C. R. Ramsey, Secretaries. The Company, consisting of upwards of a hundred individuals, sat down to the table, which was arranged in the large hall of the Exchange, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The following regular toasts were drunk, and enthusiastically responded to by the company. Several gentlemen spoke upon the occasion. The best feeling seemed to pervade those present, and the company adjourned at a reasonable hour, in a spirit of harmony, and with manifestations of renewed zeal in the cause of Democracy. A number of letters were read from distinguished individuals, who had been invited to attend. Some of which we will lay before our readers, the earliest opportunity.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. Our country: Regenerated and free on this her second birth day. On the 4th July, 1776, she tore off the chains of British tyranny, the 4th March, 1836, extricated her from more dangerous trammels of a National Bank.

2. The 4th July, 1836: Immortal honor to the hero whose ever to be remembered virtue crushed the many headed monster—that worse than Lernaean Hydra—none—but a second Hercules could have effected the mighty achievement.

3. The 1st October, 1833, and the removal of the deposits—the head that conceived and the hand that executed the glorious deed. To that act the nation owes its tranquility, and the people their prosperity. A "hall to the chief" who took the responsibility, and to the honest officer who performed the arduous duty in proud defiance of the denunciations of an avaricious, corrupt and seditious aristocracy.

4. The democracy of the Union: That powerful and rapidly increasing band of patriots, that has so nobly sustained an honest administration in crushing an inviolable and untiring enemy to popular rights—a moneyed as well as a political aristocracy.

5. Jackson politics: Demand nothing but what is right—submit to nothing that is wrong. "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of truth in the performance of duty. For these sentiments, we "take the responsibility."

6. Gold and Silver: The only currency that becomes the hands of freemen; the paper still of chartered monopolies is only fit for the monopolists themselves; may they be filled with it to overflowing, and the honest democracy be only troubled with the carrying of hard cash.

7. The constitutions of the States, and of the United States: They must not be superceded or infringed by charters surreptitiously obtained from corrupt legislators by mercenary monopolists or designing politicians.

8. The admission of a Whig—hear him: The honorable Edward Everett, Governor of Massachusetts, remarked in the last Congress, that "if we worked through the controversy with France without a war, Andrew Jackson would call down upon his own head more glory and admiration than he received from France from the blowing lines of New Orleans." What say you to that, American French Whigs?

9. The Legislature of Pennsylvania: As Judas Iscariot sold his master, so have they sold their country; but they will find their cost; that old democratic Pennsylvania will never ratify the bargain.

10. Martin Van Buren: The union of talent, industry, and virtue, is more potent than a "magical wand," and in his election to the Presidency, as he is not a "military chieftain," we need not apprehend "war, pestilence and famine" under his administration.

11. Richard M. Johnson: The born patriot, and the faithful representative—the fidelity to his country, and his urbanity of manners have secured for him the confidence of his democratic fellow citizens; and his splendid talents render him more than adequate to the office which they have designated for him.

12. Col. Thos. H. Benton: Hated by aristocrats, slandered by corruptionists, sneered at by those who envy his superior talents, and dreaded by them all—these are no trifling recommendations to the honest democracy of the republic by which his merits are duly appreciated—and will one day give him substantial proofs of approbation.

13. William C. Rives, of Virginia: An able diplomatist, and eloquent Senator—a distinguished patriot—his native state has him much for carrying into effect her favorite doctrine—the right of instruction: She has said to Leigh and Tyler, "Go ye and do likewise."

TOASTS BY THE COMPANY.

1. The House of Representatives: the 23d Congress: that so gloriously sustained our President in his wise and energetic measures—faithful servants—honest men, and true patriots—an example to their successors, and an honor to the Republic.

2. The minority of the Senate of the same period: who so resolutely braved the storm of panic, excited by a factious mercenary majority; and who so nobly defended the constitution, by advocating the measures of an honest, able, and constitutional Executive.

3. The Legislature of Ohio: Entrusted with power to do good and not to do evil—let her members beware of bartering away the inherent rights of the people either to open enemies or pretended friends.

4. The Common School System: the best protection of popular rights against the encroachments of power or the intrigues of faction: An enlightened people will never long submit to usurpation or misrule.

THE ABOLITION QUESTION

In the Senate of the U. S.—The Senate has determined to receive the petition and the question is now on rejecting their petition. This is Mr. Buchanan's motion—and Mr. Clay has moved to amend it—but we are sorry to see that his amendments are not near strong enough. They neither speak of its being contrary to the Constitution, nor calculated to disturb the constitutional charter. In fact, they are too milk and water—many a league short of Mr. Pinckney's resolutions, which have called down on his head such denunciations of illiberal wrath.—And even surprised at Mr. Clay's course, who called for amendments to his resolutions.

Though he denied the expediency of extending their rights.

For ourselves, we say frankly, that we should have been glad to have rejected the petition, at once—and slammed the door in the face of the Fanatics. Paulding, in his fine work on Slavery, has placed this matter upon such strong grounds, without touching the parliamentary question however at all, as to satisfy all our scruples upon that head. There is but one question with us—Whether it is expedient to carry the whole figure out at this time—whether to reject the petition at once or the prayer only, be best calculated to weaken the fanatics. Our Northern friends (friends to our rights, and enemies to the Abolitionists) think that to reject the petition would strengthen the Fanatics in the North, by giving them a new handle to work with.—For the present, then, we are willing, in the spirit of compromise and conciliation, to consent to the experiment. And most happy shall we be, if our friend, Governor Kent should be right in his prediction "that it will prevent them from sending any further memorials to Congress." But if unfortunately it should fail to have this effect it then becomes our duty to go the whole, and insist upon the peremptory rejection of all their petitions. We will wait, then, till the effect of Congress, in order to test its effect. But in the mean time, we call on Mr. Pinckney and his Committee in the H. of R. and on Bent, and Rives, &c. in the Senate, to make the strongest possible report against the prayer of the Petitioners, and certainly speak in a much stronger language than Mr. Clay—Rich. Enq.

MARYLAND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Reported for the AMERICAN.

ANAPOLIS, March 11th, 1836.

In Senate today, Mr. Mayer presented memorial of the Directors of the Penitentiary, praying that the Executive Committee of that institution may not be abolished.

The bill in relation to limited partnership was passed.

On motion of Mr. Page, the Committee on the Judiciary had leave to report a supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning testaments and Testaments, the duties of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, and the rights of Orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

Mr. Mayer made a favorable report on the bill from the House for the incorporation of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Page, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the establishment of Magistrates Courts in the several Counties of this State—several amendments were proposed and some time was consumed in their discussion; they were negatived.

In the House of Delegates, resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, relative to the indemnity paid for by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the late riots were presented by Mr. Richardson.

A memorial of the Board of Trade praying a subscription on the part of the State of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the amount of \$3,000,000 was presented by Mr. McLean and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. McLean also presented resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in relation to High Street.

A bill supplemental to the Charter of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore was reported by Mr. Spence and passed.

Mr. Wharton reported a bill to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike from Hagerstown to the Pennsylvania line—also, a bill to authorize the Franklin Railroad Company, incorporated by Pennsylvania, to extend their work into this State.

A further supplement to the act of 1823 ch. 188, for the better organization of the Militia of Baltimore, was reported by Mr. Ridgely.

On motion of Mr. Merrick the report and bill submitted by the joint Committee on the Indemnity question were recommitted.

The bill reported by Mr. Richardson in relation to Lotteries, and the bill reported by Mr. Boyd to authorize the proprietors of Real Estate on Navigable Waters in this State to erect Wharves thereon, were passed.

The bill to incorporate the Western Bank of Baltimore was amended and passed.

The bill to establish the Real Estate Bank of Maryland presented by Mr. Pratt as a substitute for the report of the committee of the whole recommending the rejection of Mr. Teackle's Bill, was rejected by a vote of 35 to 32.

The Report of the Committee was also rejected, and he question is open for further consideration.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

ANAPOLIS, March 12, 1836.

In the House to-day, a memorial from Baltimore city praying the passage of a law to prevent illegal voting in said city, was presented by Mr. Richardson.

Mr. McLean obtained leave and reported a bill to authorize the proprietors, of the present bridge at Harper's Ferry, to be allowed to charge tolls on the viaduct across the Potomac, according to the agreement with the Balt. & Ohio R. R. Company.

The Real Estate Bank Bill was under consideration the principal part of the day. Mr. Heard offered a substitute, proposing to take the sense of the people at the next election in reference to the establishment of such a Bank. On motion of Mr. Bruff, the bill and substitute were referred to the next General Assembly.—A yeas 39, nays 30.

In the Senate, the supplement to the charter of the Delaware & Maryland Railroad Company, was made the order of the day for Monday.

The bill to continue in force the act authorizing the extension of Light street, in Baltimore, was amended and passed.

A memorial from George H. Newnam and others, praying an act to incorporate a company to establish a line of packets between Baltimore and New Orleans, was presented by Mr. Morris.

The bill to incorporate the Town Hill Mining Manufacturing and Timber Company, was passed.

A report in relation to the colored population was made by Mr. Emory—500 copies were ordered to be printed.

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THE INDIAN WAR—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The Washington Globe says—

"The following official statement, received at the Adjutant General's Office, gives an interesting account of the recent movements of the battle ground, where the gallant Dade, with his little command, met his melancholy fate, in the action with the Indians on the 28th of December last. We understand that Major General Moore extensive burial at Fort King from Tampa, its establishment was completed twenty-second of February last."

Fort King, Florida, Feb. 22, 1836.

General:—Agreeable to your directions, I observed the battle ground six or seven miles north of the Ocala river, where Maj. Dade and his command were destroyed by the Seminole Indians on the 28th of December last, and have the honor to submit the following report.

The force under your command which arrived at this post to day from Tampa Bay, encamped on the night of the 19th inst. on the ground occupied by Major Dade on the night of the 27th of December. He and his party were destroyed on the morning of the 28th of December, about four miles in advance of that position. He was advancing towards this post, and was attacked from the north, so that the battle ground was in the rear of his little command, about 9 o'clock in the morning. Our advanced guard had passed the ground without halting, when the General and his staff came upon one of the highest points of the ground, and scattered boxes there a cart, the two oxen of which were lying dead, as if they had fallen asleep, their yokes still on them; a little to the right, one or two horses were seen. We then came to a small enclosure, made by felling trees in such a manner as to form a triangular breast-work for defence. Within the triangle, along the north and west side, there were about thirty bodies, mostly men, scattered although much of the clothing was left upon them.

These were lying, almost every one of them in precisely the position they must have occupied during the fight—their heads next to the log over which they had delivered their fire, and their bodies stretched with striking regularity parallel to each other. They had evidently been shot dead at their posts, and the Indians had not disturbed them, except by taking the scalps of most of them. Passing this little breast-work we found other bodies along the road, and by the side of the road; generally behind the line which had been resorted to for cover from the enemy's fire. Advancing about two hundred yards further, we found a cluster of bodies in the middle of the road. These were evidently the advanced guard, in the rear of which was the body of Major Dade, and to the right, that of Captain Fraser.

These were all doubtless shot down on the first fire of the Indians, except, perhaps, Captain Fraser, who must however, have fallen very early in the fight. Those in the road and by the trees, fell during the first attack. It was during a cessation of the fire that the little band still remaining, about thirty in number, threw up the triangular breast-work, which the haste with which it was constructed, was necessarily defective, and could not protect the men in the second attack.

We had with us many of the personal friends of the officers of Major Dade's command, and it is gratifying to be able to state that every officer was identified by undoubted evidence. They were buried, and the cannon, a six pounder, that the Indians had thrown into a swamp, was recovered and placed vertically at the head of the grave, where it is to be hoped it will long remain. The bodies of the non-commissioned officers and privates were buried in two graves, and it was found that every man was accounted for. The command was composed of eight officers and one hundred and two non-commissioned officers and privates. The bodies of eight officers and ninety-eight men were interred, four men having escaped, three of whom reached Tampa Bay; the fourth was killed the day after the battle.

It may be proper to observe, that the attack was not made from a hammock, but in a thin-

ly wooded country, the Indians being concealed by palmetto and grass, which has since been burned.

The two companies were Captain Fraser's, of the 3d artillery, and Capt. Gardner's of the 2d artillery. The officers were Major Dade, of the 4th infantry, Capt. Fraser and Gardner, second Lieutenant Bassinger, brevet second Lieutenant R. Henderson, Mudge and Keais, of the artillery, and Doctor J. S. Gallatin.

I have the honor to be, With the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. HITCHCOCK,

Captain 1st Infantry, Act. Insp't. General,

Major Gen. Edmund P. Gaines,

Commanding Western Department,

Fort King, Florida.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

We neglected on Saturday, to state that the body of Mr. John Redman was found on Wednesday last near Kent Point, which is supposed to be the place where the vessel first struck, and caused the melancholy accident which it befel us some time since to record.

A FRANK AVOWAL.—The Centreville Times concludes an editorial, in which is mentioned the bill relating to the U. S. Bank recently passed by the Legislature of Ohio, with this avowal—"Good—most excellent from a Jackson State." Was this frank avowal a slip of the pen, or does he mean to give just as much credit to divers paragraphs that are going the rounds, speaking of "great meetings—re-action &c. as they are entitled to—which is, none at all. We admire his frankness and he will certainly admit that the principle stereotyped and used most frequently by his party holds good in its application now—that the old General has bequeathed his popularity to his heir apparent Mr. Van Buren—consequently Ohio is an anti-Tippencanoe, or anti any thing else, but Jackson and Van Buren.

REQUESTING—NOT INSTRUCTING.

The Legislature of Maryland—that is the whigs who compose the majority—has plainly disavowed the principle that has actuated Mr. Tyler to resign his seat in the Senate—they are opposed to instructing! Requesting is the word. How modest—and yet how glaringly inconsistent. They refuse to instruct Messrs. Kent and Goldsborough, who acted in action and principle with themselves, and yet support Mr. Tyler as their candidate for the Vice Presidency who does acknowledge, and obeys too, the great right of instruction!

For the life of us we cannot tell how the course lately pursued by Mr. Leigh can find favor with the whigs and that of Mr. Tyler at the same time. The former refuses to obey instructions or resign, the latter rather than obey takes the only alternative, and does resign. Mr. Tyler in speaking of his course says he cannot retain his seat with "honor." Mr. Leigh declares he cannot resign it with "honor." Verily this matter places the honorable gentlemen and, their friends in a quagmire—but strange to tell both are justified by their piteous adherents as best suits their time and place.

"Maryland will revoke her nomination!"

So says the Raleigh Register, speaking of Mr. Tyler's course in relation to his resignation. Why revoke her nomination? Plainly because if she supports him she directly acknowledges the right of instruction, and emphatically rebukes Messrs. Leigh, Mangum, Southard and Moore, who have peremptorily refused to acknowledge the principle. The Register may as well relieve itself of all fear, for the people of Maryland for the first time next November exercise the elective franchise as an aggregate mass, and while they may admire this one act of Mr. Tyler's they will show his friends that it has not purified or washed him sufficiently clean of other acts against which they will set their faces. The opposition will not revoke, but stand the hazard of the die.

MR. TYLER.

This gentleman, whom the Whigs and Mangumites of North Carolina have nominated as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, has a double task to perform—to please his non-instructing friends of North Carolina and his instructing constituents of Virginia—the latter he has thought best to please, and the former thereby to displease. By resigning he has rebuked senator Mangum and put to scorn the wishes of his North Carolina friends. From the Richmond Enquirer we extract the following paragraph—which shows a breaking out of trouble in the wig-wam!

The Raleigh Register of the 8th takes the thing more highly in duce—This friend of Citizen Mangum thus brings Mr. Tyler's "eloquent production" home to his own business and bosom—we mean, the Editor of the Register:

"The resignation of Mr. Tyler suggests the question to our minds, whether the whigs of North Carolina can, with a due regard to their principles, to say nothing of their honor, support him for the Vice Presidency. Our own opinion is, (and we speak for ourselves alone) that to continue him on our ticket, under existing circumstances, is to jeopard the vote of the State. At the time of his nomination he was taken up, in preference to others, simply because he had accepted the Maryland nomination, and from a wish to avoid collision with friends in other States. We think it probable, that he will now decline the Maryland nomination: in justice to those who brought his name forward, he certainly ought to do so. But should he hold on, we have very little doubt that Maryland will revoke her

nomination of him.—We do not see how those who approve Mr. Mangum's course can consistently support for the Vice Presidency, one who, by his own example, has given the strongest rebuke to Whig principles. Nor, Carolina, in our opinion, should meet the Virginia lottery on her own borders, and fight it back."

MR. LEIGH.—The editor of the Richmond Whig is evidently in great perplexity on account of the determination of Mr. Leigh to retain his seat. He has expressed the opinion that as men of honor, the Senators were bound to resign. Mr. Tyler has done so; but Mr. Leigh regards as little the opinion of the editor of the Whig, as he does the instructions of the Legislature, and it is quite amusing to witness how the editor of that paper endeavors to justify or apologize for the conduct of Mr. Leigh, while he is compelled to confess that his course is incorrect, and deserving of censure. He alleges that it is a sacrifice to Mr. Leigh to remain in the Senate, and although he confesses that he should resign, he professes to believe that he is influenced by a sense of duty in declining it. He tells us that no one can doubt the veracity of Mr. Leigh, and because he asserts in his long address

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1856.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by SPENCER & SHERWOOD.

(PUBLISHERS OF THE LATE OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly a Four Dollars per annum in advance. Three Dollars will discharge the debt, and the Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two Dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments for the year, and will discharge the debt for the first six months, with the balance of the year.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are paid, without the approval of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements to proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

POETRY.

FRAGMENTS.

'Tis said thou wert very beautiful—
I own thou art, to me;
But question why my thoughts should turn
So frequently to thee?
I've gazed upon a fairer brow
Than that which fancy pictures now
Serene in loveliness;
And paused to gaze a sweeter form
As eye for loveliness than thou.
Thy eloquence expressed—
But still, so gentle was thy air,
As now, when thou wert whirled away,
Low-browed, stole on my ear.
No memories lingered in my heart
Of gloom, or tone, or sadness art.
Of smiles, or gossamer, or tear.

How many a weary year has passed
Since first thy smile's affection struck;
Or yearning my spirit fondly o'er
A single visit from thy door.
And now, how strangely sweet the thrill
Of interest at thy heart;
The sense, that to my lonely way
The cyanoine thou art.

Let your heart go back to when
Knowledge was a fountain sealed—
Oh, how happy we were then!
Grief with knowledge was concealed.
If pain sorrow would our way,
Through her tears would be a smile,
Then she'd dash the tears away,
And with a smile a little while.

Then no sigh, wounding word
Claimed of us a passing thought—
Then no lip of scorn was curled,
Or we knew the scorner not.

I've lived for thee—for still hope's tender flowers
Half opened, hush within my bosom's bowers;
But late, despair its chilling breath had dug
O'er its young petals—and it withering hung.

O life! thou changing scene of hopes and fears
Which reign alternate in our number'd years,
How we poor mortals fondly cling to thee,
And hug our burning chains of misery!

How oft the cup of gladness which we drain,
Is dreg'd with years of sorrowing and pain!
How oft, just as we fix our eager eyes
Rejoicing upon the glistening glass;

And feel all emotions that joyous shall know
The joy of full possession—late will throw
Its gloomy shadows o'er our hearts, and bring
Days, years, and months of gloomy sorrowing!

Our reason scarce can hold its wonted sway,
And make the restless passions still obey.
Which, like the impatient charger to be free,
Stretch the strong reins and pant for liberty.

[From the American Monthly, for March.]
OUR YANKEE GIRLS.
Let greener lands and bluer skies
If such a wide earth shows;
With fairer fields and brighter eyes
Match as the star and rose;
The winds, that lift the Georgian's veil
O'er wave Circassia's curls,
Waft to their shores the Sultan's hail,
Who lays our Yankee girls?

The grey grannies, whose fingers touch
Love's thousand chords so well;
The dark Italian, loving much
But more than one can tell;
And England's fair-haired, blue-eyed dams,
Who braid her brow with pearls;
Who have seen them, can they shame
Our own sweet Yankee girls?

And what if court or castle want
Its children's loveliness;
Who leads the silken tassel's flout
Beside the golden comb?
They ask not for the courtly toil
Of jeweled knights and curls—
The daughters of the virgin soil
Our free-born Yankee girls.

DREAMY AND DIGNIFIED.

Sitting in the house of a friend, I was

when a man came to be married, he was

and the bride was the daughter of a

man who had been a soldier in the

army, and the bride was the daughter

of a man who had been a soldier in the

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THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL SLAVERY.

Why, I believe, a soldier, while

with her eyes, and her cheeks glowing

experiences a sense of pleasure of which

your patriotism has inspired folks have not

the most distant conception?

Why do you not, soldier, while

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WHY DO YOU NOT, SOLDIER, WHILE

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Mr. Merrick, from the joint committee, reported that the committee had taken the testimony procured on the part of the city of Baltimore, in reference to the indemnity question, and that so far from its operating to change their opinion as expressed in their former report, it served to strengthen them and fortify them, and would of itself afford ample ground for the passage of the proposed indemnity bill.

Mr. Ely dissented from the report.

The bill from the Senate to incorporate the U. S. Hotel Company was passed.

The Senate, the bill to incorporate the Baltimore and New Orleans Packet Company, was passed.

Mr. Mayer reported a supplemental to the Maryland Bill.

The bill to incorporate the Allegany Mining Company was passed.

Mr. T. L. McMahon Esq., commenced before the Legislature to day, his argument in support of the indemnity of the sufferers by the late Baltimore riot.

The lobby, gallery and every avenue of the House were crowded to excess. Mr. McMahon was listened to with intense interest.

At half past 4 o'clock he gave way to a motion to adjourn and will of course continue to-morrow.

ANNAPOLIS, March 18.

In the Senate to-day, nothing of interest was considered.

In the House of Delegates—The supplement to the act authorizing the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company to construct a lateral road in Westminster was passed. The time limited for the construction of the lateral road was by this act extended.

The bill from the Senate to incorporate the Town Hill Mining Company was amended and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Atlantic Railroad Company was passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the Baltimore's Court Bill were assented to. It is now law.

The bill for the establishment of a New County was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. McMahon resumed his very able argument to-day before the Legislature, in behalf of the sufferers by the late riot. In this speech he has fully sustained his high reputation as a lawyer and advocate. At 3 o'clock he was obliged to take his seat in consequence of physical exhaustion.

Mr. McMahon speaks to-morrow.

I am happy to say that a reporter is in attendance.

ANNAPOLIS, March 19, 1836.

In the Senate, Mr. Mayer presented a memorial of Richard Caton and others, praying to be incorporated the Chesapeake Fish Company.

Mr. Mayer reported a bill to regulate charges for the hire of hackney coaches in Baltimore.

Mr. Mayer made a favorable report on the bill from the House supplemental to the act authorizing the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company to construct a lateral road in Westminster.

On motion of Mr. Mayer leave was given the committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to authorize sales to purchase and hold Real Estate.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. McLean presented a memorial of George F. Waeche and others praying the opening of a certain street in Baltimore therein mentioned.

A resolution was adopted directing a survey and estimate of the costs of a Railroad in Worcester county.

The resolution authorizing a survey of a Railroad route from Frederick along the Eastern base of the Southern Mountains, to the Pennsylvania line, was also adopted.

At 3 o'clock John Nelson, Esq. Counsel for the City of Baltimore, commenced his argument in opposition to the bill proposing to indemnify the sufferers by the late riot in said city, and closed at 3 o'clock.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Virginia, at New York, brings London & Liverpool papers to the 13th February. The Irish Isaac Clason, also at New York from Rochelle, brings Paris advices to the same date.

The resignation of the French Ministry is one of the most important items of news received by these arrivals. It took place in consequence of the vote of the Chambers in favor of the reduction of the five per cent.

The following extracts are from a correspondent of the London Courier:

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The conversion of the five per cent has proved a fatal question to the Cabinet, and promises to lead to another of those Ministerial altercations which have been but too frequent in France for the last few years. The Duke de Broglie, Messrs. Guizot, Thiers, and Duchatel have, in consequence of yesterday's vote tendered their resignations to the King, who is said to have entrusted to them the formation of a new Ministry.

The following particulars which have just been communicated to me by a person in whose veracity I place the greatest confidence, will enable you to form a correct idea of the true state of affairs at this moment.

After the Deputies who voted against the Ministry yesterday, without excepting even themselves (if the proposition which has proved so fatal to them, are nearly all known to be favorable to the general policy of Government it was in opposition to their consciences and to the recommendations of all their friends that the Ministers made a Cabinet question of the mere expediency of a measure the utility and expediency of which were admitted by all parties. Placed at the altitude which M. M. M. had assumed in the Chamber, and falsely imagining that the threats of resigning would deter the majority from adopting his views, they rashly staked their existence on a doubtful and uncertain vote.

Another correspondent of the same date writes:

The whole of Paris was thrown into surprise last evening by the defeat of Ministers in the Chamber by the Duke de Broglie having during the day, made it known to his friends that after all that had passed on the subject, he could not consistently remain in office should the votes of the Deputies be against him on the indemnity question, which was merely whether a motion for the reduction should be brought forward at present or adjourned until a later period. He could not have been long delayed after the loss lately by the Chamber. The decision being in a positive to Ministers the result of their retirement was not unexpected by those who had watched the movement of the discussion, but the feeling of the public generally was that of surprise, and I may truly say, that the opposition and their friends were in all circumstances as much surprised as surprised at their victory and its consequences which they were not at all prepared to take advantage of.

Any of the several parties who united on this occasion forming a cabinet that would live a fortnight is out of the question. The opinion is that the President of the Council, a statesman whose enlightened views, political integrity, and high personal character, command respect throughout all Europe, will positively retire.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

From the (London) Public Ledger of the 13th.

The arrivals from Paris down to Wednesday night will leave us in a state of uncertainty as to the formation of a new Ministry. The Journal des Debits confirms the statement given yesterday, namely, that on Tuesday, Mr. M. Dupin, Sautey, and Fassy had audience with the King. They were at the Palace at twelve o'clock, and their interview lasted some time. At half past two Mr. Dupin and Mr. Sautey were admitted to the royal closet, and on their going Mr. M. Thiers and at four o'clock the late, but not the least important on the list of visitors to his Majesty, M. Talleyrand was honored with a long audience, by which probably all the Royal vacations and disappointments were discussed. These numerous audiences serve to show the difficulties which the King has encountered in the formation of a new Cabinet.

In the meantime every different party has been busy in its own way, and has been each, upon no one of which can any reliance be placed. The rumor to which most credit attached was one asserting that M. Dupin had been charged with the forming an Administration. The charge may probably have been given, but the difficulty of complying with the Royal command appears to be almost insurmountable. The following was the list handed about during Wednesday:

Keeper of the Seals and President of the Council—M. Dupin.

Foreign Affairs—Count de Flahaut.

War Department—Marshal Molitor.

Finance—M. Goutier.

Foreign—M. de Montalivet.

Marine—M. Roussin.

Commerce—M. Pansy.

Public Instruction—M. Villemain, or M. Sautey.

The following list was also handed about, but no credit was attached to it:

War and President—Marshal Gerard.

Marine—M. Dupin.

Justice—M. Dupin.

Interior—M. Montalivet.

Finance—M. Pansy.

Commerce—M. Sautey.

Public Instruction—M. Villemain.

Foreign Affairs—M. Bresson, just arrived from Berlin.

According to the Message, M. Dupin stated to the King that he would much prefer remaining President of the Chamber of Deputies; but that, under existing circumstances, he would consent to take office with Messrs. Pansy, Sautey, and Dupin.

The trial of Fieschi and his accomplices, before the Court of Peers, will in progress. The great object of this trial seems now to be to implicate others in the plot, and thus purchase his own pardon with his treachery. He pretends that a plot was in existence for the overthrow of the government, and that his crime has rolled back the revolution for many years. He therefore even makes a merit of his crime.

On the 19th of March, the Ministry had a majority of 41 on an amendment to the address moved by Sir Robert Peel, against the proposed extension of the municipal reform to Ireland—the vote was, for the amendment 235, against 184.

The advocates of the Government were, it is said, not prepared for so decisive a vote in its favor.

A bill has been introduced into the British House of Lords to abolish the punishment of death for stealing letters from the post office.

Another bill was brought forward in the other House by Lord John Russell, for the commutation of tithes. The principle of this bill is that the amount of tithes for the last seven years, shall be fairly ascertained, that not more than 75 nor less than 60 per cent. of this valuation shall be paid in money in its stead, and that when once so fixed, it shall become perpetual.

The House of Commons at the latest dates from London, were engaged in the investigation of the Coroner Election proceedings, in which Mr. O'Connell is charged with corruption, in returning a member from that county.

The packet ship Hibernian, Capt. Wilson, from New York, was considerably damaged by fire, while lying at the Liverpool docks.

The President's Non-Importation Message reached London Feb. 5th, by the St. James, but produced no material effect upon the money market—it being confidently believed that the dispute would be amicably adjusted by means of the British mediation. The first intelligence of this message was thus transmitted to Paris from London:

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

The Southern Mail brings the following interesting news from the Seat of war in Florida:

CHARLESTON COURIER OFFICE, MARCH 13—4 P. M.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Schrs. George and Mary, arrived this morning, from Jacksonville. The following is from the Courier of that place, dated 10th inst.

LATE NEWS FROM GEN. GAINES.

The Intelligence from the Withlacooche continues to be of great interest and importance. Soon after our last publication we learned that Gen. Gaines continued fighting the Indians. After the battle of the first day Gen. G. found 30 Indians killed. He had 2 of his men killed and several wounded. On the 3d day the Indians crossed the Withlacooche to attack him. He having taken only 8 days' provisions, and being thus closely pressed, sent for reinforcements, provisions and ammunition. Gen. Clinch being under the orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send any provisions for the Army, sent corn from his own plantation, and Mr. M. McDell started with upwards of 80 head of cattle.

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

The following extract of a letter received by Col. Dell from Capt. P. H. Scott, dated 4th inst. contains some further particulars.

You may not have heard of the report that Gen. Gaines was surrounded by the Indians last Saturday evening, on the Withlacooche, and had been killed. This report is entirely untrue. Gen. Gaines is now in the city of Jacksonville, and has been fighting the Indians for several days. At present the Indians are in the night. At present the Indians are in the night. At present the Indians are in the night.

At the last address, the loss to the army of 1200 men, was a killed and wounded. But we have heard the cause of the loss, and bring very heavy.

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EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

ATTENTION Jackson Republicans.

In conformity to the proposition of the State Convention which convened in Baltimore, in May last, recommending another convention in the same place on the 3d Wednesday in May next, to nominate candidates for Electors of President and Vice President pledged to support Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, the citizens of Talbot, favorable to their election, are requested to assemble at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY afternoon the 19th of APRIL, at 3 o'clock.

March 26th

COUNTY MEETING.

It will be seen by the notice in this morning's Whig, that Tuesday, the 19th day of April, is fixed upon as the day for holding a county meeting of the friends favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson, to appoint delegates to assemble in Convention on the 3d Wednesday in May next at Baltimore, to form an electoral ticket pledged to their support.

It is unnecessary to urge upon the Jackson Republican voters of Talbot (the necessity of energy and unity—they have an open enemy to defeat; an enemy arrayed against them in principle, and one that has no common bond of union save our defeat, and that to be purchased too at any sacrifice on their part, however great. Then let us follow—citizens move with zeal and harmony in sustaining "measures—not men?" and be well prepared to meet an open though an insidious opponent, that is credulously endeavoring to cheat the people of their free will and choice, and to elevate itself by the scheme it expects to create.

It requires but a bare mention of the fact, to remind you of the responsibility that hangs upon you—if you wish to preserve the principles and measures that have rendered the administration of General Jackson, one of great prosperity and so beneficial in its operations, you have only to follow and adhere to the motives which actuated the party by whose hands it has been reared and supported, and you will yet long maintain the principles laid down by Jefferson and admirably applied by Jackson.

As Montgomery and Frederick counties have already moved in the work, it will find a corresponding zeal, we hope, on the part of our friends throughout the State. Let them be up and doing without delay. This is the first time we will meet them man to man, and fight them for all or none. There will be no mincing matters now, every vote will tell, and in such a manner, we confidently believe, as will give to the friends of equal rights and privileges just cause for rejoicing.

We will commence on Tuesday Mr. Benton's able speech on his resolution to expunge.

RIOT ACT.

An act relating to riots, passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, will be found in another column of our paper this morning. Mr. Hambleton voted for, and Messrs. Dudley and Bruff, against the bill. It will be seen, however, with admirable consistency the two latter gentlemen voted for the Indemnity Bill!

For the late Executive Appointment see first page.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

We give the vote upon the passage of this bill from the Baltimore Chronicle, by which it will be seen it is now a Law. The people will, we suppose, soon be put in possession of all the arguments used by the parties concerned, from which they will be able to make up their opinions relative to the propriety and justice of the act. Mr. Nelson, counsel in behalf of the City, demonstrated, as we learn from the Chronicle's Correspondent, "that the bill not only operated by inflicting a tax on the city, but showed from the report accompanying it that such was the motive and object of the committee who reported it—that being (and intended to) punish the corporation in respect to a past transaction, it was a post facto; and if not a post facto, that it was clearly retrospective, and contrary to the principles of sound legislation—that it involved the exercise of Judicial power, on the part of the Legislature, which was expressly forbidden by the constitution.

THE INDEMNITY BILL PASSED.

At a late hour, last night, we received the unalloyed letter from Annapolis, announcing the important fact, that the INDEMNITY BILL, HAS PASSED both houses of the Legislature and is now a law.—Balt. Cron.

ANNA POLIS, March 22, 1836.

10 minutes to 2 o'clock.

I hasten to communicate to you the intelligence that the "INDEMNITY BILL" has just this morning passed the House of Delegates by a clear majority of the whole house.—A firm vote of 42—negative 28—majority of 14.

The bill passed without amendment, as you published in your paper. No doubt of its passage by the Senate.

E. N. I then the letter to say that the bill was immediately sent to the Senate and was read a first and second and third time by special order, and unanimously passed. It is now a law.

The following was the vote upon the question.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

YEAS—Messrs. Gaith, speaker, Beard, Fowler, Dickinson, Carroll, of St. Mary's, Lelawar, Mercer, Kent, Weems, Merrick, Carpenter, Dulaney, Winder, Hamilton, Dudley, Bruff, Mullikin, Jones, Donna, Ford, Bayly, Townsend, Pratt, Bryan, Brewer, Duckett, Hensley, Spence, hickock, Hearn, Giles, Whiting, Abner, Duvall, Shriver, Gough, Carter, Turner, Burchenal, Harriett, Wharton, McMahon—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Primrose, Kirby, of Kent, Miller, Hood, Wallis, Durkin, Ely, Brown, Carroll, of Balt. Co., Long, Teackle, McCullough, Nowland, Henderson, Palmer, Kirby, of Queen Anne, Boyd, Sutton, Nelson, Richardson, McLean, Newcomer, Brookhart, Fryer, Beau, Matthews, Berry, Francis—28.

SENATE.

Yea.—Messrs. Hughlett, (President), Claude, Mayer, Montgomery, Osborne, Pigman, Sappington, Wilson, Wharton—9.

Nay.—None. Mr. Morris excused from voting.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Delegates at the General Assembly of Maryland, convened in the City of Annapolis, on Friday, the 18th March, 1836, WILLIAM McMAHON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and GRAVILLUS S. TOWNSEND, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. JNO. O. WHARTON, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in the several Counties in the State, and the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to send Delegates to a convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 3d Wednesday in May, to nominate candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, friendly to the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican members of the present General Assembly of Maryland, have heard with feelings of patriotic pride and exultation, of the confirmation of the nomination of the Honorable ROBERT B. TANNEY, to the highest and most responsible Judicial office in the gift of his countrymen.

Resolved, That we tender to our distinguished and honored fellow citizens our cordial congratulations on this event.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Globe, and the different papers throughout the State, friendly to the cause.

WILLIAM McMAHON, Chairman.

G. S. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WRIG.

MR. SAWBOOD.—Having promised to take some notice of the present heterogeneous compound of politicians, and compare their conduct with the old Federalists, I now proceed. That many and various proceedings of the old high toned Federalist to defeat the wishes of the people, and bring the American Government into contempt is not to be wondered at; but the old wisdom of 1789 has been given to them by the former republicans of '39 and their descendants at first was a matter of surprise, but soon found that such was the cause. In 1825 (I think it was) Mr. Monroe's administration terminated; the contest then was between Crawford, Adams, Clay, Calhoun, and Jackson, and it will be well remembered that Jackson had the majority of Electoral votes, but still it had to go to the House. Can any American ever forget the part Henry Clay then acted, is it not well known to every citizen, friend or foe, that he elected John Q. Adams President of the United States contrary to the wishes of the people, and that he was paid for it by being made Secretary of State? What was the consequence? Why the people were roused to patriotism and indignantly hurled from power, John Q. Adams and Henry Clay and just General Jackson in the chair of State. Here began the unholy alliance between the ultra Federalists, Clay and a few of his ambitious followers; here many of the old republicans were deceived as to the character of Jackson; here commenced the violence of abuse, here originated the plan both for representing Jackson a murderer; here commenced the tale of avarice and avarice, on his religious wife! O shame! where are thy blisters here also Clay commenced pouring out his phials of wrath on Jackson's administration and his supporters, here he began to collect a few political desperadoes to form a systematic plan to defeat Jackson and the wishes of the people, and place himself in the Presidential chair. How similar to the uniform opposition of the Feds to the administration of Jefferson, and still they are the same today as they were then. It was here Clay and Co. pointed the tariff system to chest and declare the Pennsylvania, the New England and Western States, which today they ride still they had nearly destroyed the manufacturing interest and nearly produced a famine of the States; for what? to make himself President, defeat Jackson, and the wishes of the people; how like the Feds of old they had nearly produced a civil war by supporting the traitor, to a few Jefferson, and the wishes of the people, and still they are the same today as they were then.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES

in dollars millions of millions.
NOTICE.—Any person or persons through-
out the United States, who may desire to
try their luck either in the Maryland State
Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other
States, some one of which are drawn daily,
Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in pro-
portion, are respectfully requested to forward
their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise
enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be
thanked by receipt, and executed by return
mail, with the same prompt attention as if on
personal application, and the result given
(when requested) immediately after the draw-
ing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner
of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the
Museum.
Baltimore, 1835.—May 16.



HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia,
Liver, Biliary, and Nervous
Complaints; Jaundice, General
Debility, Loss of Spirit, and
Diseases Incident to Females:
DR. LOCKWARD'S

Celebrated Vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.
The first symptoms of this disease is a dis-
tension of food, producing pain and uneasiness
at the region of the stomach; fullness of
that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily,
or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness
at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right
side, extending after to the right shoulder, and
under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of
pain is very often experienced in the left side
difficultly often in lying on the right or left
side; pain also often in the small of the back,
pain and stiffness of the head; dizziness of the
right ear; a long, disagreeable taste in the
mouth in the morning after arising; sickness.
This medicine acts as a gentle purge, by
which all flat humors are removed from the
system; at the same time it restores the lost
tone of the stomach and bowels, opens ob-
structions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas,
and will be found singularly efficacious in dis-
eases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine
none will be found cheaper or to answer a bet-
ter purpose, and being composed entirely of
vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which
renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above
diseases this medicine stands incomparably be-
yond any other now in use. And as nothing
more could be requisite to convince the most
sceptical of its utility, than the numerous tes-
timonials which have been given in its favor,
herefore, those testimonials will speak for it
more than all economies which could be pro-
duced. Wherever it has been used, it has
invariably been attended with complete suc-
cess, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where
apparently all hopes of cure have been despaired
of. It was by this important discovery that the
proprietor of the above Medicine was, in a
few months, restored to perfect health, after
years of the most distressing suffering, and af-
ter being abandoned by the profession to die
without any hope of relief. Since which, hun-
dreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner
been restored from beds of sickness to perfect
health.

DR. LOCKWARD.—Sir I have made use of
your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and
Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have
suffered under for about three years—I have
tried a great many medicines, but all to no ef-
fect—I was induced to give your Medicine a trial,
and much to my astonishment & that of my friends,
I was in a short space of time completely re-
lieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I
first commenced using your medicine, were, a
follows.—After eating my food I felt great dis-
tress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn
sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness
at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an
acute pain in the right side, extending to the
top of the shoulder, connected with this pain,
was a prominent enlargement in my right side,
pronounced by my physician "an enlargement
of the liver." My appetite was variable,
sometimes very good, at others a complete loss
—bowels obstinately costive. My head very
much affected with dizziness and pain; my
eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I
was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered
extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes
I imagined that a few hours would close my
existence; I was disposed to feel constantly
cold (especially my feet and hands) in the
warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered
until life was to me almost a burden, when,
hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon
to make use of it, and, contrary to my expec-
tation and the expectation of my friends, I
was in a few months restored to perfect health,
which I still continue to enjoy. Any person
desirous of knowing the particulars of my case,
by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison
street; I will give the details both as to disease
and cure.

Yours, with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.

The following as to the attending of the Hon-
orable Daniel H. Hunt, Esq. from his Honor
James H. Mayor of Baltimore:
"I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, Esq. is
personally known to me as a gentleman of first
respectability and standing in the city of Bal-
timore."
Mayor of the City of Baltimore
Baltimore Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON
At the "Whit's" Office, where a supply is
always kept.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
CASH and very liberal prices will be at-
tended to for NEGROES. All com-
munications will be promptly attended to, at
left at BRADSHAW'S, Water street, at
which place the subscribers can be found, or at
the residence of Galloway Hill, near the An-
nuary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29 Baltimore

SIXTH YEAR OF THE THE LADY'S BOOK.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND
PORTRAITS.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first publica-
tion in this country to introduce and perfect
a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE
FASHIONS; and the universal popularity
which the book obtained, with the aid of these
beautiful and costly embellishments, although
they appeared every quarter only, was unpre-
cedented and unequalled. The heavy out-
lay, and while it will materially advance the
value and beauty of his work, he trusts with
confidence to the liberality of a discerning pub-
lic for future remuneration, corresponding with
his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep
pace with the rapid progress of the improve-
ments of the age. The following is the order
which will be adopted for the Embellishments
of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January,
March, May, July, September, November,
DECEMBER ENGRAVINGS.

PREVAILING FASHIONS ELEGANTLY COLORED.

With the June and December numbers will
be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED
TITLE-PAGES, and a general Table of
Contents for each Volume. February, April,
June, August, October, December.

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Sub-
jects.

Besides every number will be enriched with
a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing the Likenesses of two distin-
guished individuals. In addition to which,
other and various Engravings will be regularly
inserted—with two Pages of POPULAR
MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of
an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which
will contain a likeness of all the present reign-
ing Queens of Europe, which will be given as
an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is
absolutely necessary that remittances should be
promptly made. At the end of the last six
months, nearly six hundred names were erased
from our list, in consequence of their appearing
from the books that each owed two years' sub-
scription. Many have since paid, and some
had previously settled with agents. These pur-
portant grievances a publisher has to en-
counter, which should, as far as the Agent is
concerned, be remedied by his rendering an
account of all the names that he has received, at
least once every six months. Subscribers become
anxious when their names are erased for delin-
quency, & when they settle, they will not again
renew their subscription. This, consequently,
is a serious loss to the proprietor. The fol-
lowing suggestions are respectfully tendered
for the consideration of persons who are now
in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or
that will owe two in December or June next,
send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many re-
frain from forwarding their dues because they
cannot remit the exact sum; this is not neces-
sary, if they continue their subscription. It is
only when a person stops the work, that a
liquidation of the whole amount due becomes
necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under
this head will be published every month, like-
nesses of distinguished Authors in this country
and in Europe. Striking resemblances of
Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c.
&c. have been given. The following are now
ready for press, and will be published two in
each number until the whole is completed:
Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers,
D'Israeli, Neale, Mac, de Stael, Jane Porter,
Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Facsimiles of the writing of Washington,
Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron,
Scott, and other distinguished persons have
already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Fran-
clin, La Fayette, &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery
and remarkable public edifices, will be con-
tinued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-
eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white
paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers.
The postage for each number is 5 cents, for any
distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for
the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of
embellishments, the interest of its contents,
and general beauty of appearance, to those
descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the
battering notices that have been made of it by
editors in different sections of the Union, the
publisher will forward any monthly number
as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and
delivered on the first of each month, in Phila-
delphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and
Charleston—in New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please
inform the publisher, free of postage, and a
duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 5 dollars
per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters
and Agents can have two copies forwarded to
any direction, by advancing five dollars.

Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia

BLACKSMITHING.

JOHN RINGROSE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public he
has taken the shop on Washington street
in Easton heretofore occupied by Richard Spen-
cer, Esq. where by the assistance of a well se-
lected stock of the very best materials in his
line, he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of
work in the above business at a short notice and
on accommodating terms. He deems it useless
to say any thing in regard to his workman-
ship as the public have had a fair trial of it while he
was carried on for Mr. Spencer; he feels confident the
trial of his cast steel axes as well as his other
work will give general satisfaction; he also in-
tends keeping a supply of edged tools on hand,
such as AXES—DRAWING-KNIVES—
CHISELS—GRUBBING-HOES—&c.

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

Jan. 6 con-St (8)

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the
best Catholic Works in the English Lan-
guage, in the weekly numbers, at 5 cents
each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best
Catholic works must long have been a
source of regret to every intelligent and ob-
serving Catholic in America. So limited has
been the sale, and so great the expense of
printing these books, that but few individuals
in the country have been sufficiently enterpris-
ing to undertake their publication; and their
publication, and their price, in consequence,
has been more than proportionally high. In
fact, so dear have Catholic books in general
been, that it has been entirely impossible for
the poorer members of the Catholic com-
munity, who stand most in need of instruction
and for whom the Books have in general been
compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works,
which are nearly essential to the practice of
religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this
fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly
say, that up to this time, he has at least done
something to reduce the price of the most nec-
essary Catholic works. Our religious books
are still, however, extremely dear, and the
Subscriber, depending on the support of a lib-
eral and enlightened Catholic community, has
determined to issue a Periodical publication,
which, by its cheapness, will place all the best
Catholic works within the reach of the poorest
individual; and from the neatness and elegance
of its execution will be found worthy of a
place in the libraries of the rich. Such a pro-
position as that which the subscriber proposes
to issue, has long been called for by the ex-
isting state of the Catholic community; and the
rapidly increasing number of the members of
our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in
the expectation that it will meet with sufficient
encouragement to enable him to conduct it suc-
cessfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the
expense and risk attending it, and confiding
entirely in the liberality and generosity of his
fellow Catholics of the United States and the
Canadas has resolved to put it to press forth-
with, and he therefore throws himself on the
Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their
support and patronage.

TERMS.

The Catholic Periodical Library will be
published in Weekly numbers, of fifty
pages each, handomely sized, on fine royal paper
and beautiful new type, stitched in hand-
some covers, and will embrace the whole of the
most celebrated Controversial and Devotional
works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical
history. The first number will be issued on
Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of sub-
scription 50 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per
Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Ag-
ents. Any six persons, who may live at a
distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may
have six copies of the work sent them for one
year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country
are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works
which will be issued in this publication, and
which will follow each other in rapid suc-
cession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in
search of a religion; Boswell's History of the
Variations of the Protestant Churches; The
Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington;
Hayward's True Church of Christ shown;
Hayward's Clarity and Truth; Moore's
Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Munroe's
Questions; Munroe's Catholic Scrip-
ture; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon
Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. Mc-
Hale's Evidence of the Catholic Church;
Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's
Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesi-
astical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's
Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial
Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's
Tracts; St. Bonaventura's Life of Christ;
Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the
Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts;
Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's
History of Wales &c.

The above is a collection of Standard Cath-
olic Works, which could not be purchased
for less than seventy dollars; and it would be
almost impossible to obtain many of the works
included in it at any price whatever. The
collection can now be obtained in this cheap
and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly
low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published
in the Periodical Library as soon as received;
and able translators will be provided for all
the European publications of peculiar excel-
lence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
Oct. 31.

SHARP'S ISLAND.

For Sale.

THIS beautiful estate, situated at the mouth
of Choptank river, is now offered for sale
on the most moderate terms. In the deed to the
late Jacob Gibson Esq. it is stated to con-
tain six hundred and twenty one acres of
land. But should any loss be ascertained to
have accrued by washing, &c. for a survey of
it the present proprietor will make a propo-
sitional abatement from the purchase money.
This estate is offered at the very reduced price
of \$6,000, one third of which sum is to be
paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds,
one, two and three years, the purchaser giving
Bond or Bonds with approved security for the
payment of the same. For further particulars
inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq. near
Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the
subscriber at Easton, Talbot county.

T. R. LOCKERMAN.

dec 22

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

Notice.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County
will meet on Tuesday the 22d inst. All
persons having claims against the county are
requested to bring them in legally authenti-
cated. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday
the 29th inst. and Supervisors of the roads, on
Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for
the office of Constables will please send in
their applications on the 22d inst., and those
persons now holding warrants as supervisors
of roads, are requested to signify to the Clerk,
whether they wish to be continued or not, pre-
vious to the 5th April.

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

March 5 law4w

American Magazine OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON BEWICK COMPANY—
No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flatter-
ing reception and extensive circulation of
the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute
the work with renewed assiduity and with
a constant desire to fulfill the promises made
in the outset of the work. We intend "to
stick to our text;" and to serve those who
have so liberally cheered us with their kind
patronage, with what is useful and pleasant,
and shall still be our object and aim.
We do not presume to instruct the ver-
man and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty
or forty years in his study;—nor to lay open
those hidden mysteries of nature which have
escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor
do we expect to approach as near to the moon
or other planets, as to tell what are the trees,
the birds, and animals which may there grow
or live and move. We leave such extraordi-
nary feats to those who are more visionary
or more daring than we are. But we hope
and intend to keep up the character and spirit
of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful
articles, which may be instructive to a por-
tion of our readers, and not considered wholly
unimportant to literary men. We consid-
er the whole United States as our field, though
not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour
of persons of taste and science, to communi-
cate important facts, and natural scenes, and
works of art, for the benefit of all our friends.
As Republicans, we feel that we are of the
same family as those in the south and west—
as friends of improvement, of good morals
and good learning, we wish also to be consid-
ered of the same family. If we can do any
thing by our labours to increase and strength-
en this sentiment and feeling, "we should be
ready to the good work."

We should call the attention of our present
subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and
to the notice in the last number relating to the
subject. It is very important to us to know
who propose to continue the Magazine, and
to receive the very small sum charged for
it in advance.

GEO. G. SMITH,
AGENT.

Nov. 14, 1835.

ALL letters and communications from agents
and others MUST BE POST PAID.

Active and responsible Agents who will
contract to obtain subscribers in States,
Counties or districts, will meet with liberal
encouragement. N. B. None need apply
without satisfactory reference.

The Postage on this Magazine as estab-
lished by law, is 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—
any distance over, 1-2 cts.

PROSPECTUS

FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG
MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED

THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM
AND
YOUNG MEN'S PAPER.

Published under the auspices of the Baltimore
Young Men's Society.

THE publishers of the "Young Men's Pa-
per," encouraged by the liberal patronage ex-
tended towards them during the first year,
have determined to enlarge and greatly im-
prove their paper on the commencement of the
second volume, so as to render it every way
creditable to the city, and worthy of much
more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by
its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment;
and though all approved of the high stand that
was taken, but few thought it would live over
the first few months, or else that it would
dwindle into a publication less dignified in
character, and degraded merely for a money
making scheme.—from this cause many stood
aloof, unwilling to encourage what was be-
lieved would soon languish and die, or devote
in course from its original professions; these
fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and
the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way
of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt
the new title of

"BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"

in consideration of its being less vague in go-
vernment than the old one. Every person has
a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a
"Young Men's Paper" should be, and so the
publishers have experienced enough of the lit-
tle perplexities incident to the peculiarities of
the name, to determine them to fix upon one less
liable to so many objections. The publication is
purely literary, and only as such do they wish
it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM"
will contain Original Tales, Essays and Po-
etry.—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects.—No-
tices of Passing Events.—Criticism on A-
merican Works.—Notices of New Publi-
cations.—Choice Selections from New
Works.—Sketches of American and European
Scenery and Characters.—Extracts from Bri-
tish and American Magazines.—Essays on
Political and Moral Philosophy.—Biographical
Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home
and abroad.—besides a great variety of
matter upon every subject in this whole range
of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their origi-
nal intention of making the "ATHENAEUM"
such a paper as shall be worthy of admis-
sion into any circle of society, rigidly ex-
cluding every thing from its columns calcu-
lated to injure the moral character, or foster
a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they ren-
der the publication tame or spiritless, and as a
guarantee will simply refer to the contents of
the first volume.

The second volume will commence about
the middle of November.

The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on a
fine quarto super royal sheet, and will make a
handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a
neat title page and copious index will be fur-
nished.

TERMS.—2-50 per annum, payable in all
cases IN ADVANCE.

Office of publication N. E. corner of Bal-
timore and Sharp streets.

Papers with which we exchange will
please copy the above.

Nov. 7, 1835.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, of BALTIMORE

wishes to inform the Slave holders of
Maryland and Virginia, that their friend will
live to give them cash and the highest price
for their Negroes. Persons disposed to sell
will find it to their interest to give him a call
at his residence, Pratt street extended, near
the upper depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-
road Co. where they shall see the lately cap-
tured AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, free of
charge.

N. B.—His charges are such as usually
add, and will convince the holders thereof
that there's nothing broken! A. W.

Dec. 19 41

The high bred Hunter SKY LARK.

Will be let on Shares, this season,—or
disposed of on reasonable terms.—
He is a blood bay, black mane and tail,—16
hands high and upwards—and 7 years old.
For further information inquire at this office
Feb. 23d

Carey's Library

OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a
desire for instruction, and the means to gratify
that desire. On the first point, all are agreed;
in the second, there is diversity both of opinion
and of practice. We have newspapers, mag-
azines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes,
on nearly all subjects, which have severely
their classes of readers and supporters. And
yet, popular as are these means of intellectual
supply, more are still needed. In addition to
the reviews of the day, and passing notices of
books, the people, in large numbers, in all
parts of our great republic, crave the possession
of the books themselves, and details, beyond
mere passing allusion, of the progress of dis-
covery in art and science. But though it is
easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is
not so easy to gratify them. Expense, dis-
tance from the emporium of literature, engross-
ing occupations which prevent personal ap-
plication or even messages to libraries and book-
sellers, are so many causes to keep people
away from the least of reason; and the enjoy-
ment of the coveted literary aliment. It is
the aim of the publishers of the Library to
overcome these difficulties, and enable every in-
dividual, at a small cost and without any per-
sonal effort, to obtain for his own use and that
of his favored friends or family, valuable
works complete, on all the branches of useful
and popular literature, and that in a form well
adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is com-
patible with morality and good taste, will be held
instantly in view in conducting the Library,
to fill the pages of which the current litera-
ture of Great Britain, in all its various depart-
ments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels
and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribu-
tion.—With per chance, occasional exceptions,
it is intended to give entire works, which
shall be selected for publication. When cir-
cumstances authorize the measure, recourse
will be had to the literary stores of Continental
Europe, and translations made from French,
Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a re-
print, or at times a translation of entire vol-
umes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellan-
eous character of a Magazine, and consist of
sketches of men and things, and notices of
novelties in literature and the arts, throughout
the civilized world. A full and regular sup-
ply of the Library monthly and bi-monthly
of Great Britain and Ireland, in addi-
tion to home periodicals of a similar char-
acter cannot fail to provide ample materials for
his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence
of the publishers, are the best guarantees for
the continuance of the enterprise in which
they are now about to embark, as well as for
the abundance of the materials to give it val-
ue in the eyes of the public. As far as judi-
cious selections and arrangement are concern-
ed, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be
fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is
not a stranger to them, but has more than once
obtained their favourable suffrages for his pas-
sary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly num-
bers, containing twenty imperial octavo pages,
with double columns, making two volumes an-
nually, of more than 200 octavo pages, each
volume; and at the expiration of every six
months, subscribers will be furnished with a
handsome title page and table of contents.
The whole amount of matter furnished in
single year will be equal to more than forty
volumes of the common sized English duode-
cimo books, the cost of which will not be less
than ten times the price of a year's subscription
to the "Library." The paper upon which the
Library will be printed, will be of the finest
quality used for book-work, and of a size ad-
mirably adapted for binding. As the type
will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance,
each volume, when bound, will furnish a
handsome, as well as valuable, and not com-
mon addition to the libraries of those who
patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dol-
lars per annum payable advance.

A contribution of 20 per cent, will be allow-
ed to agents, and any agent or performer, for-
warding five subscribers, and remitting the amount
of subscription shall be entitled to the com-
mission of 30 per cent or a copy of the work for
one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information
respecting it may be obtained by addressing
the publishers post paid. Address
E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.

02 11

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock
of HATS to JAMES H. McNEAL, and in-
tending to leave Easton in a very short time,
requests all those who are indebted to him, to
come forward and settle the same on or before
the end of the year, or their accounts will be
placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

THOMAS HARPER

Dec. 3 2w 61

NOTICE.

THE subscriber

to Legislative resolutions in reference to votes of Mr. Clay, de States, and of those resolutions in that he has his seat upon subject respect and that honor of his instruction How very k he retain his pl vote as he pr ally upon alleges to be regard the in to him, he is those instruct vious to the ject to which bound to reg intention to that vote? he is either

The SWEDISH intercourse, v importance of wel With the United States probably by of a hostile United States such a collision over vessels between us and this calculation chants of the ly terms with the coming by the mised products ports where profit.—Nat.

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Bashaw.
This fine Jack will again make a season in this county. He will stand in the St. Michaels District, where his services have been particularly called for, and also at other places to such as who may want his services. For terms &c., see handbills.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

March 2.

I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Persons indebted are requested to call a pay their old accounts.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 A.
 Arrive at Berlin same day by 6 P.
 Leave Berlin every Friday at 8 A.
 Arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 P.

WM. ARRINGTON,
 GEO. DUDLEY,
 JOS. TURNER,
 JNO. CATRUP,
 JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH

OF
GARDEN SEEDS
JUST RECEIVED
BY
F. H. DAWSON & SON

