CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday next.

Advertisements omitted to-day shall have a place next week.

RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

For some time, a number of execrable disturbers of the peace of society, have, in the blindness of infatuation, been poisoning the minds of the negroes of New York, and urging them to acts of folly, impudence and madness. Though their insolence was borne for awhile, their outrages at length called forth, on the part of the whites, a demonstration of feeling so strong and impetuous that its warmth and turbulence seemed likely to be cooled and calmed alone in the blood of the deluded creatures who had aroused it.

The negroes and their wicked leaders, at various public meetings, had been contending for the immediate abolition of slavery; and, in gross violation of the feelings of every sensible man, and contrary to every just notion of propriety, they also proposed and insisted upon the total amalgamation and perfect equality of the whites and blacks. Nor did they stop at this monstrosity—but they carried their outrages farther—They intruded into, disturbed, and broke up polemic and other meetings of the whites, even assaulting some of their members with canes. There is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue; and this was too much to be tolerated by the highly excited whites, who, seeing themselves thus insulted, their rights invaded, their personal safety in jeopardy, and the social well being and the peace of their country threatened, by a reckless spirit of innovation, became impatient of the law's delay, and could no longer restrain themselves. Accordingly, exasperated and indignant, they began to congregate, armed with clubs, brick-bats and other missiles; and for several days, New York presented a scene of tumult and riot perhaps unexampled in America.

For awhile, the strong arm of the police, though aided by the military, was exerted in vain, to quell the disturbances—the rioters were masters of the city, and bore all before them, their number increasing until it swelled to ten thousand. Either their force was so imposing, or their discipline so good that they overawed or eluded the authorities. They attacked many houses, being negro churches, negro residences, or the dwellings of the leaders of the negroes, knocking in the windows and doors of some, throwing the contents of others into the streets and almost entirely demolishing the rest, taking care, in the meantime, whenever a black person appeared, not to let him escape without a sound drubbing. The blacks were compelled to keep within doors, and their fanatical leaders, to fly their dwellings if not the city.

The riot assumed a serious aspect on the night of the 9th, and still more so on that of the 10th. On the afternoon of the 11th, the Mayor issued a proclamation, enjoining the citizens to refrain from mingling with the crowd, &c.; and, matters growing worse, at half past 12 on the night of the same day, he issued another, calling out *all* the military force of the city, requesting the assistance of the citizens, and cautioning all not reported for duty, to remain at home. On the 12th, a large military force assembled, and detachments were stationed in various parts of the city. Other formidable arrangements were also made to repress disorder, and it was generally understood that blood would be spilt, if the outrages were repeated.

Happily, however, no further unusual disturbances had subsequently taken place up to Monday afternoon last; and, though the city continued decidedly feverish, though the composure of public feeling was not yet restored, it was believed the general peace would not again be broken.

Postscript.—The city remained tranquil, at the last dates, though an efficient civil and military force was kept on duty.

It was to be hoped that the manifestation of the popular fury above alluded to, would at least have the effect to check the wild career of the Abolitionists. But such seems to be not the case. The tone of the N. Y. Evangelist of Saturday, and of the Emancipator of Monday, is exceedingly inflammatory, and, as the Commercial Advertiser' remarks, eminently calculated, in the absence of military force, to produce renewed outrage and riot.

Another abolition riot.—On Thursday night, 10th, a riot took place at Norwich, Connecticut. Some person from Boston, who had preached the evening before an abolition sermon without molestation, again attempted the same thing, when a mob, taking him from the pulpit, made him march off before them to the tune of the rogue's march. He was actually drummed out of the place, having been previously threatened with a coat of tar and feathers, if he ever returned.

THE UNION BANK STOCK CASE.

The injunction in the case of Campbell and Voss against Poultney, Ellicott and the Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, issued by Baltimore County Court, and dissolved by the Chancellor, has been sustained by the Court of Appeals—Judge Archer dissenting, on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

This case grew out of an alleged attempt at fraud, and involved the right of the appellees to vote certain shares of stock at the annual election for Directors: And the decision has been looked to with a great deal of interest by the stockholders of the Bank, and the citizens of Baltimore generally, as well as others.

It appears, that in February or March last, arrangements were entered into by the defendants, with a view to the then approaching election of Directors, and designed to secure the choice of the old board. Poultney, Ellicott & Co., held about two thousand shares, which, in their hands, could not be made *to tell* at the election, for, according to the charter, no one holder can give more than a certain number of votes, (perhaps sixty,) though he own thousands of shares; and they collusively transferred them to some hundreds of persons, mere "men of straw," who of course were to vote in strict subserviency to their wishes. Other stockholders, perhaps less partial to the old directory than these gentlemen were, being advised of this transaction, and believing it fraudulent, in violation of the charter, and calculated to injure the institution, obtained the injunction, and by its means ultimately restrained the *temporary stockholders* from voting.

The election for Directors took place on Monday; and the 'Poultney, Ellicott & Co.' ticket was beaten four to one.

In twenty-one appeals, decided on Friday and Saturday of last week, by the Court of Appeals of this state, no less than fifteen of the decisions of the inferior Courts were reversed.

It is stated that Joe Smith, the Mormon leader has lately died from a wound received in a battle which took place a few days before in Missouri, between a body of Mormons and a number of the citizens of Jackson county.

UNION BANK ELECTION.

The annual election for directors of the Union Bank of Maryland took place on Monday. The event has been looked to with much interest, not only by the stockholders but by the community generally. It resulted in the choice of the "compromise ticket" of Directors,—opposed to Thomas Ellicott, Esq. as President,—by a large majority—about four to one. The elected ticket is as follows:—*Amer.*

Luke Tiernan,	Robert S. Voss,
Andrew Aldridge,	Wm. G. Harrison,
Hugh W. Evans,	D. M. Perine,
James Campbell,	Charles Howard,
Robt. P Brown,	James Carroll, Jr.
Henry White,	John M. Gordon,
Solomon Etting,	Wm. F. Murdoch,
John Q. Hewlett,	Wm. Hughlett.

A meeting of the Directors of the Union Bank, on Tuesday afternoon, H. W. Evans Esq., was eleeted President of that institution.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York on Wednesday morning of the Packet Ship Philadelphia, files of London papers to the evening of 5th of June inclusive, have been received.

The news of the fall of Santarem, the surrender of Don Miguel, and his departure for England, is fully confirmed.

The celebrated Catholic Bishop, Rev. Dr. Doyle, died at Carlow, Ireland, on the 31st of May. Dr. Waldron, Catholic Bishop of Killala, died at Arnaree, May 27th.

At the date of our last advices, Parliament had adjourned for a brief period, pending the motion of Mr. Ward, in the Commons, to issue a Commission of inquiry into the ecclesiastical state of Ireland.

The debate was renewed on the 2d June; but, in the meantime, the Ministers anticipated, in a great measure, the motion of Mr. Ward, by issuing a Commission of the most important and comprehensive nature. The debate which was long and animated, was finally cut off by a call for the previous question. The majority against Mr. Ward's motion, was 176. The ministers opposed the motion of Mr. Ward, although by the measure of the commission they had fully pledged themselves to the reformation of the church establishment in Ireland.

Queen Adelaide of England, was to visit Germany in the early part of July.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday says:—Nicholas Biddle, Esq. President of the Bank of the United States, arrived in this city on Saturday, and proceeded to Boston on the evening of the same day. His visit we understand, has some connexion with an expansion of the business of the Bank so loudly called for by the commercial embarrassments every where existing—and which expansion, we learn, the Directors of the Bank have resolved upon.

The Convention of Judges in Georgia, have sustained the bills of injunction granted by a single Judge, in behalf of the Cherokee Indians, to prevent intrusion upon their rights of occupancy, and quiet them in their possessions The legal form was on a demurrer, which was overruled, and the injunction accordingly stands. The Convention of Judges is, we believe, the highest State Court.

The above decision appears to be considered of great importance by the Georgia editors. The real defendant in the case was the State, through its agent. The Milledgeville "Standard of Union" says that the injunction granted is in accordance with the prayer of the bill, assuming that the Cherokees are a "Sovereign Nation," and have "the right of soil and jurisdiction," and that the State acts passed by the legislature for issuing grants of land in certain cases to the drawers of prizes in the State Land Lotteries, (embracing the Cherokee Lands,) are "unconstitutional and void."

These doctrines, if we mistake not, will re-open the whole subject of Indian rights and wrongs in Georgia under new auspices. —*Balt. Amer.*

Extract of a letter dated Mexico, June 11.—Our country is again in a complete state of revolution, and a worse one we never had.

RIOT AT NEWARK.

It seems that the Rev. Mr. Weeks, who has been recently inoculated with the Amalgamation infection introduced a coloured man into his pulpit last evening, against the previously ascertained will of the people.—When the populace found this out, they entered the Church in great numbers, took the latter forcibly from the pulpit, conveyed him to jail, threatening to tear it down if the jailor did not receive him—locked him up,—and then returned to the Church, broke the windows, tore down the pulpit and pews, and reduced the edifice to a shell.—*N. Y. Com. Adv. July* 12.

The number of deaths in the city of Baltimore, during the week ending on Monday last, was seventy-nine.

HONOR TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

On Thursday there was a general suspension of business, it being the day appropriated by our city authorities to mourning the decease of the beloved Lafayette, and in this solemn instance too much credit cannot be awarded to the Committee of Arrangement for their excellent management, or the citizens generally for their promptness in paying the last mournful tribute to departed worth. It may be said that there was a general and simultaneous wail of woe. The melancholy toll of muffled bells and the solemn boom of minute guns that ushered in the day, called each citizen to his sad duty, for nearly every man felt called upon to do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead.

The early part of the morning was sultry, but about 8 o'clock, as if the solemnities met with the sanction of Heaven, the wind veered round to the North and blew refreshingly all day. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the procession, composed of between six and seven thousand souls, took up its line of march from Market street bridge, led by a company of U. S. artillery from Fort McHenry, under command of Capt. Thompson. The City Volunteers then followed, consisting of all the Infantry and Rifle Corps in the city. Then came the Civic Associations as follows:—Order of Cincinnati; Revolutionary Officers; Orator of the Day and officiating Clergymen, in a barouche; Pallbearers, in a barouche; *Funeral Car*, with four led horses; Cavalry on either side; the car had inscribed on each side the dates of the birth and death of Lafayette.

On Sept. 17th, A. D., 1757, *Born.*	On May 21st, A. D., 1834, *Died.*

On the front and rear of the car were emblematic representations of the Angel of Death. After the car, appeared a white horse properly caparisoned. French gentlemen as mourners—Officers of the Army and Navy of the U. S.; Distinguished Strangers—Members of Congress and State Legislature; Mayor and City Council and Officers of the Corporation. Trades Union and Mechanical associations with their badges and banners. Judges and officers of Courts. Citizens. Masters, and mates of vessels—Juvenile Companies of Fell's Point—Fire Companies—Medical Students and Polemic associations—Free Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with all their beautiful badges, banners, regalia, &c.

A staging was erected in Howard's Park, appropriately hung with mourning drapery, around which assembled nearly twenty thousand persons. The ceremoneis were opened by a prayer from the Rev. *Mr. Henshaw*, after which the venerable *Gen. Samuel Smith* made some very feeling and appropriate remarks; and *F. H. Davidge*, Esq. delivered an Oration, which was followed by a concluding prayer from the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge. The procession then returned to the city, and on arriving at Calvert Street the different parties were dismissed. —*Balt. Visiter, 12th inst.*

Great Flood in Ohio.—A letter to the Journal of Commerce, dated Circleville, Ohio, July 4, states that the Sciota river, swelled by heavy and renewed rains, had risen to a height only below that of the "great flood of 1832." The corn and wheat in the western bottoms of the river is entirely under water, comprising the best crop known in that section of the country for years.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday, 10th, says:—"The President of the United States has, we understand, left this city on a visit to 'the Hermitage,' his residence in Tennessee, whence he does not purpose to return before October."

We learn from the New Orleans Argus, that Mr. White, the Representative in Congress from Louisiana, has in consequence of his being a candidate for the office of Governor, at the election which takes place about this time, resigned his seat in Congress.—*Nat. Int.*

The Philadelphia Commercial Herald States that a rumor is afloat in that city that the veteran Commodore *Rogers* is about to vacate his seat as President of the Navy Board, by resignation, and that there is some ground for the rumour.

The U. S. ship St. Louis, Capt. Newell, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday evening last, from Pensacola, via Savannah, 4 days from the latter. Officers and crew are all well. The St. Louis touched off Havana 30th ult., and understood that the yellow fever and cholera prevailed there to a considerable extent.

Two hundred and eight deaths occurred in New York during the week ending on Saturday last.

There were one hundred and eighty-three interments in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, for the week ending on the 12th instant.

The excessive heat experienced in this city for the last week has been felt in an equal degree in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

In New York, on Wednesday, *eight* persons died from imprudently drinking cold water, and *seventeen* from exposure to the heat. It is added that at least eight horses fell dead in the streets from the same cause.

In Philadelphia, on the same day, three or four persons also died from the effects of the excessive heat.—*Balt. Amer. of Saturday.*

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

We learn that the members of the Senior Class at Cambridge were ordered to appear before the Faculty of the College on Monday last, to answer certain questions in relation to the statement published by them. They met the questions promptly, and confessed every thing, as might be expected from high-minded honorable young gentlemen, conscious that they had done nothing wrong. The faculty afterwards voted that they had been guilty of a moral academical indiscretion, or something to that effect, and thus the matter was wiped up. We regret to learn that harmony is not entirely restored there. There was more scraping at prayers on Tuesday.

Since the above paragraph was written we have opened the Transcript, in which we find the following statement. Most sincerely do we regret the dismissal of the Senior Class at this time. We are apprehensive that old Harvard will not be able to survive the blow inflicted upon her by President Quincy and his associates:—

Harvard College.—The present government of Harvard College appear determined, if in their power, to ruin that ancient institution, by every measure which is likely to render it as unpopular in other States as it is daily becoming at home. We have just heard of a new act of the wise men who guide the councils of our alma mater. They have sent for the members of the senior class, six at a time, and asked them categorically whether they approved of the Circular issued in the name of the class, who answered yes: (they are all of the class but the four or five who originally refused to sanction it:) they been dismissed, will be deprived of their degrees, and there will no commencement. A more high handed measure, never exercised its baneful influence at Cambridge. It has sealed the decree, by which the institution is thrown back ten years, and has inflicted a wound from which it will be long, very long, ere mother Harvard, vigorous and sound as her constitution is believed to be, will fully recover.

In an able vindication of the rejection of Mr. Stevenson, published in the National Intelligencer, is the following statement.

"In the short space of about five years, offices have been bestowed by president Jackson, upon those who were members of Congress at the respective periods of their appointment, or within one year preceding, to the extraordinary number of thirteen senators and twenty-five members of the House of Representatives. This number exceeds that which was ever appointed under any prior administration of eight years. Nay, more; it is believed to be about equal to the number ever appointed by all the Presidents together who preceded general Jackson."

When this was written Messrs. Forsyth and Wilkins of the senate, had not been appointed to important offices.

WELL MERITED PRAISE.

In the course of the argument in the case of the Union Bank *vs.* the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, before the Court of Appeals of this State, Gen. Gibbs, a lawyer of the State of Tennessee, who appeared for the Union Bank, referring to the Judiciary of our country generally, and more particularly to the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall, paid a handsome and well-merited tribute to the man who so ably fills that department. We give below the substance, without pretending to give the language used.—*Annapolis Republican, July* 1.

"Our Constitution, it appears to me, when it is destroyed, is to be destroyed by degrees; by little encroachments. This is the opinion also of the authors of that admirable work, the Federalist, who have expressed the same apprehension. As yet, of the independent course of the Judiciary every where in our country, and of their resistance to these encroachments, we have just reason to be proud. How gratified were we all to learn the late decision of the Court of Appeals in South Carolina? Even amid the ferment of party, and while some of the first men in the country have been riding over the fundamental principle of the Constitution, the Judiciary—the very moment it came before them, in the face of an infuriated majority, maintained the integrity of the country. This has been the course of the whole of the Judiciary of this country—and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court does, in my opinion, deserve more of his country than any one of her sons since the days of the Revolution. Some have supposed that the Senate would be the last abiding place of the liberty of this nation; but, sir, I have always thought that the Judiciary was the column and the pillar which would at last sustain the country. I can recollect the day when I would have marched like the soldiers marshalled yesterday in the front of this house,* against the Chief Justice—when I would have been willing to have seen him executed. I have had time and opportunity to ascertain that I knew not the exalted character and worth of the man, or the value of his decision; I allude to the case of Burr. Sir, he has performed a great service to the country—he has cut off the whole system of constructive treason, which had been for the last few years getting ground. And should the occasion ever arise, then will the decision of this venerable patriot be the shield and the mantle thrown around the persecuted—this is the founder and the establisher of this great principle which has been stated—this is the man, who in the cases of Ogden and Saunders—the Dartmouth College and the Crown, Peck, &c. and others, has clearly stated the law. In these cases the great principles of the question have been developed by this master mind—and these are the principles which we now seek to maintain. They are not obligatory it is true—the Court have a right to reject them, but they are so well sustained by the reasoning of the Justice, that we do not suppose they will do so."

*Alluding to the detachment of our citizens which marched against the rail-road rioters.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, July 15.

FLOUR—Howard street, $5 25 per bbl.; wagon price, $5 a 5 12½, and a small portion at 6¼ to 12½ cents more—City Mills, $5 50.

GRAIN.—A few trifling parcels of new wheat have made their appearance at market, and have been sold at $1 08 a 1 10 for red, and at $1 12½ a 1 15 for white. Very little doing in Corn. White, 65 a 67 cents, and yellow 65 a 66 cents—the latter very dull. Oats are scarce—Sales have been made at 34, 35 a 38 cents.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, Mr. *Robert R. Robinson*, to Miss *Sarah Ann Busick*, all of this place.

On Tuesday last, by the same, Mr. *Samuel Richardson*, to Miss *Eliza Graham*, all of this county.

DIED,

On James' Island, in this county, on Friday the 11th instant, after an illness of four or five weeks, Mr *John Bell*, in the 87th year of his age.

WOOL CARDING.

I HAVE in my Mill at Potter's Landing, a CARDING MACHINE, in good order, where I card wool twice through for eight cents per pound—once through for six cents per pound. Any person delivering his wool at the store of Mr. Joseph Richardson, Jr., in Cambridge, will have it taken to the machine, carded, and returned to Cambridge, in ten or twelve days, free of charge.

WILLIAM POTTER.

July 19 4w

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 12, A. M., on Monday, 18th day of August next, the property mortgaged to Francis P. Phelps, by Minos Conway, called "Hopewell," containing 50 acres, and lies on the main road leading from Federalsburg to Evitt's mills, adjoining the lands of Daniel Cannon and others, and on which the said Conway now resides. This property was mortgaged to the said Francis P. Phelps to secure the payment of $80 30¢, with interest from July 12th, 1832; and unless the debt, with interest and costs of proceedings in Chancery, shall have been paid before the 18th of August next, the property will be sold to the highest bidder, for *cash*, to pay the same.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 19 5w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias, 2 issued out of Dorchester County Court, and 1 issued by Joseph K. Travers, Esq., and to me directed, one at the suit of Jeremiah Bramble, against Robert Keys, and one at the suit of the same against Robert Keys, Elizabeth Carroll and Uriah Medford, and one at the suit of Edward Stevens, use of Joseph Keys, against Robert Keys, will be offered at public sale, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, on the premises, all the right of said Robt. Keys and Elizabeth Carroll, to all that tract or parts of tracts of land whereon the said Elizabeth Carroll now resides, called Bradley's Lot, Adventure and Preston Vale, containing 158¾ acres, Littlelast Shift, 43¾ acres, and Preston Vale, 44¼ acres, more or less, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fas. and costs due or that may become due. Sale to take place between 10 and 4 o'clock, for cash.

JOHN G. BELL, Shff.

July 19 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued by Luke Mesick, Esq., and to the sheriff directed, one at the suit of Powell & Fiddeman, one at the suit of Dr. F. P. Phelps and one at the suit of Thomas Moore, against Charles Wheatley, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, at the store of Smoot & Turpin, between 10 and 4 o'clock, for cash, all said Charles Wheatley's right to the undivided lands which fell to him by the death of his father, be the quantity what it may and be the lands called whatsoever they may—Taken and will be sold to satisfy said fi. fas. and costs due and to become due thereon, as well as officers fees for 1833.

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

July 19 4w Dep. Shff.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued by Joseph K. Travers and James Carroll, Esqs., and to me directed, one at the suit of George W. Callahan, one at the suit of William Roach, and one at the suit of W. B. & J. W. Dail, against Matthew Harding, I will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, between 10 and 4 o'clock, for cash, at Mr. Dail's store, Cabin Creek, all said Harding's right and title to a tract, or part of a tract or parcel of land, lying in Dorchester County, which he bought of Joseph Keys and wife, be the name or quantity thereof whatsoever it may. The above named land, taken as the property of the said Matthew Harding, will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. R. PERRY,

July 19 3w Constable.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued by Benjamin T. Street, Esq., and to me directed, at the suit of William McNamara, against Caleb McNamara. I will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 9th day of August next, at William Mister's store, for cash, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, all said Caleb McNamara's right to one bed and furniture, one negro man Will and one negro woman Sill, taken into execution as the property of said McNamara, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ and costs due and to become due. Attendance given by

RANSOM PRITCHETT,

Suly 19 3w Late Constable.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by James Smith, Esq., and to me directed, at the suit of William D Travers and Levi D. Travers, against Daniel Tall, I will offer at public sale, on Saturday, 9th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, at the store of Brohawn & Smith, all the right of said Daniel Tall to that tract or parcel of land whereon said Tall resides, be its name or names what they may and the quantity of acres what it may; also 1 yoke of oxen, 1 ox-cart, 15 head of sheep, more or less, 10 head of hogs, and two beds and furniture—Taken in execution, and will be sold, for cash, to satisfy the said fi. fas. and cost due and to become due. Attendance given by

JEREMIAH SPICER,

July 19 3w Constable.

In Chancery,

16*th July*, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of George W. Stephens, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 16th day of September next—provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper published in Dorchester county, before the 28d day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $592 00.

True copy.

Test: *RAMSAY WATERS,*

July 19 3w *Reg. Cur. Can.*

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE

EASTON GAZETTE

IN AN EXTENDED AND IMPROVED FORM.

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partizans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other. Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude intrusions upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning, however, to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste, must be left to the sequel, in case sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labor, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among editors—and the procuring which, cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.

It may, perhaps, be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to put forth proposals for a journal that is to require patronage from the hands of the people—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the people the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wantonly, so causelessly, and so lawlessly ejected. Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high-handed, unconstitutional and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden daring ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The people must resist or they are degraded and ruined—the people must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty and happiness will be annihilated—the people must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the reparation of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls forth the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the people their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the means under Heaven's merciful behests, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.

The paper is intended to be called "*The Maryland Country Journal and Farmers Social Companion,*" to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland—and once a week the rest of the year—Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will be $3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing, the other half at the end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty-five per cent. The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to the Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.

Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, May 17, 1834.

☞Subscriptions received at this office.