EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three time for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequen insertion.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains.

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md.

THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above Business: & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

a superior assortment of articles in their line

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Eight new Gigs,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and too good

SULKIES,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also

a large assortment of

MATERIALS

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Ob't Serv'ts
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathe, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md specifying the kind of carriage wanting, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

A. & H.

Feb. 15 8m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,

SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. She will commence running as a regular Packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 23d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's; going to and from Baltimore.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and
JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

March 8

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees &c., and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise, and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small, that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.
JNO HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 19

NOTICE.

The subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed.—Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4—2t tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozman, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday 16th May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
BENNETT BRACCO,
HENRY HOLLYDAY,
FAYETTE GIBSON,
JAMES M LLOYD,
Commissioners.

april 19 4w

MILLINERY.

MISS CATHERINE JACKSON

Takes this method to inform the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING, at the House heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the House and the Ladies generally will patronize her as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

april 19

NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon Elijah B. Wilson, (coloured man of Talbot county) or upon the property of Anthony Roberts (coloured man, late of said county) will present them, on or before the first day of November next, to the undersigned, Trustee.

Who takes this opportunity to forbid trespasses with dog or gun upon the grounds around his dwelling house.

ALEXANDER C. BULLETT.

May 3

Eastern Shore Jockey Club

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton on Tuesday the 20th of May next, in order to decide on a suitable site for a course, for the ensuing fall races.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

Easton, april 19 (W)

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON

STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 5, 1834.

Mr. HALL, of Vermont, addressed the House as follows: Mr. Speaker I am charged with the presentation of a memorial signed by 1722 freemen of the county of Windham, in the State of Vermont—a portion of my constituents. The memorial, sir, is on the subject which has agitated the country for the last six months.

The county from which this memorial comes, is situated in the South eastern corner of the State, and forms a part of the valley of the Connecticut river. A large majority of its inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, in the raising of breadstuffs and cattle, in dairies, and the growing of wool. But the business of the county is not wholly confined to agriculture. It contains several flourishing villages, and a portion of its people are employed in the manufactures of cotton, wool, paper, oil, leather, machinery, and other articles in the various mechanic arts, and in merchandise

The memorial is signed by men of all occupations and professions, and I hazard nothing in saying that, for general intelligence, and a just estimation of their political rights, these memorialists will bear a favorable comparison with any equal number of people in any part of the Union. They are also removed beyond any suspicion of an imputation which has been sought to be cast upon some memorialists who have come to this House for relief—I mean that of being unduly influenced by the United States Bank.

These memorialists, sir, reside nearly one hundred miles from any branch of the United States' Bank, and in the midst of a constellation of State Banks, two of which are located in the county. These local banks are as sound & as well managed as any banks in the country, and they furnish the people with facilities for the transaction of their business, and with their entire circulating medium. I do not believe a single dollar of United States Bank stock is owned in the county, or that any of its inhabitants have any dealings whatever with that Bank.—*I* think, therefore, *I* may safely say, that these memorialists look upon the late measures of the Executive divested of any peculiar affection for the Bank, but with a single eye to their effects upon the business and currency of the country and their bearing upon the political rights of its citizens

The people of this county represent that, six months ago, the county presented a scene of vigorous and growing prosperity—a prosperity based upon the industry, frugality, and enterprise of its hard working citizens, supported by mutual confidence and cemented by a stable and responsible currency; but that this bright scene of prosperity has been suddenly dimmed, and is threatened with being entirely overcast with thick darkness.

I believe that the people of Windham county deal as little upon credit as those in any other part of the country; and yet, sir, they have not adopted the opinion that "all those who use borrowed capital ought to break." I hold in my hand, sir, the proceedings of a convention of the inhabitants of the county, at which the memorial I now present was adopted. *I* beg leave to read one of their resolutions, which relates to this subject:

"*Resolved*, That the declaration of the President, that 'any man ought to break who trades on borrowed capital,' is a foolish and wicked assertion, gained as that borrowed capital must be, by the credit of the industry and integrity of the borrower; and that we regard this insult to honest enterprise as unworthy the good citizen and good President, to be deprecated alike by the deserving poor and the honest rich"

Perhaps, sir, the refusal of these people to subscribe to this new doctrine, is to be accounted for upon the supposition, that they have become contaminated with the ancient notions of Adam Smith, Robert Morris, or that old fashioned tradesman Ben Frankin, who is well known to have been extremely national on this subject. If *I* mistake not, he lays it down as a maxim in his famous advice to a young tradesman, that "credit is money;" and I think I have been told, sir, that he even went so far as to bequeath several thousand dollars, by his last will, to two of the principal cities of this Union, with the express intent that the same should be loaned out to the young men who were too poor to carry on business without a "borrowed capital." But, whatever may be the cause it seems very certain, from the resolution *I* have read, that the refulgent light on the science of political economy which has lately burst from the windows of the palace, has not been able to penetrate the foliage of the Green Mountains; and that, though the new doctrines, may be true on the banks of the Potomac, it is abrogated as false in Vermont, or to use the figurative language of Ethan Allen, one of our earliest statesmen and soldiers, on an occasion somewhat similar, "the gods of the valleys are not the gods of the hills."

The people of Vermont, Mr. Speaker, are as purely republican in their habits and notions as those of any State in the Union, and they have seen or thought they saw, in the system of credit which enters into their business transactions something in accordance with their republican principles. It has enabled the poor but enterprising citizen who has established a character for integrity and skill to commence life with some prospect of raising himself to the level of his neighbor who derives his capital from the gains of his ancestors. It places worth on something like an equality with wealth, and enables honest poverty to outstrip and conquer riches on the fair field of honorable competition By thus opposing the aristocratical accumulation and transmission of wealth in particular families it distributes into more numerous hands the wealth of the country; and by thus keeping in active operation the principles of freedom, it is constantly adding new ligaments to the bonds of its perpetuity.

The experience of the last six months has taught these memorialists that the Executive, under color of attacking "aristocratical monopolists," is waging a destructive war upon the labor and the business of the country; and that the money-holding monopolists are the only persons who will be benefitted by it.

The farmer, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, behold the value of their property dwindling in their hands If they have anticipated the yearly produce of their business they find that yearly produce falls far short of extinguishing the debt. He, who in the days of confidence had loaned the manufacturer or the mechanic a portion of the means with which to prosecute prosperously his business, becoming alarmed for the future, demands his pay. That property which a short time since would have sold for a large surplus above the amount of the claims upon it, & whose profits, in no long period of ordinary prosperity, would have redeemed itself, is found barely sufficient to cancel the claim. The enterprising citizen who was fondly flattering himself that he might be able to live on his earnings to a good old age, and leave a pittance to his children, is in the mid-day of life turned adrift upon the world to begin it anew. The laborers in his employ are also cast upon new and untried avocations, or left in idleness and want. It is some consolation to these sufferers, sir, that, in their melancholy descent in the scale of happiness, they carry with them the sympathies of all save those of the greedy jobber that clutches their earning, and the Government that was instituted to protect them.

It is obvious, sir, that the process which has been going on under the Executive 'Experiment," unless checked in its operation, will transfer a large share of the property of the country into the hands of capitalists, and leave in poverty and want a great portion of that class of society which is below them in wealth I belong, myself, sir, to that lower class; but I hope I have no invidious or unfriendly feeling towards those above me. I rejoice, sir, in the prosperity of all classes. I will be concerned in no Quixotic expedition, or anatomical "Experiment" upon any; and *I* wish here, in behalf of the class to which I belong, to enter my solemn protest against the policy of this war which the President is waging upon the "Aristocrats," and into which he is earnestly soliciting us to enlist. I enter my protest; sir, because it is perfectly manifest, that, whatever may be the result of the contest—which ever side gets the victory, the "Aristocrats" will bear off the "spoils" and the "glory," and 'all the *blows* will fall upon us"

Mr. Speaker, the people of Windham have no confidence in the remedies which the President proposes for the embarrassments of the country. They do not understand, sir, what he means, or what we mean by talking about "furnishing the country with a specie currency." They are very much inclined to think that our talk about it is "all a humbug."

They are not certain that such a thing is desirable. They are not sure but a well regulated paper medium founded on a specie basis, may be one of the facilities for the transaction of business necessarily attendant upon an improved state of society among a free people.—They hear of a specie currency among the Arabs, the Tartars, and other semi-barbarians, and among the subjects of despots, but they have not been informed of any modern free people that has established "a hard money system." But if it were desirable to go back to a specie currency, they do not deem it practicable, with 500 local Banks, established under 24 independent State authorities, and their number daily and hourly increasing, with not the smallest power in this Government in any manner to interfere with them, they have not been able to discover how we are to accomplish this object. For my own part, sir, I have no hesitation in saying, and I say it certainly without any disrespect to those who may differ from me, that, of all the speculations which this speculative age has generated, I deem this one of the wildest and most visionary. I believe Congress might as well undertake to carry the people of this country back from the canal to the forest horse path, from the steam boat to the scow, with its setting poles, from the rail-road car to the hand-barrow, as to expect to legislate them back to "a hard money system."

Neither, sir, have these People any great confidence in the success of the State Bank "Experiment." They place but little reliance on the promise of the Secretary to furnish the country with "a better currency than that of the United States Bank." They doubt whether the fiscal concerns of the Government can, for any longer period be safely and prosperously managed by the aid of State Banks. They have no sufficient assurance that Roger B. Taney can accomplish what Albert Gallatin and William H. Crawford could not accomplish.—They are, sir, for the old and tried remedy of 1816—the Republican remedy of Madison, Crawford, Lowndes, Gallatin, Clay, Calhoun, and their associate statesmen of that day. Statesmen who, to use the language of another, had not conceived that "the summit of human glory was to be scaled by demolishing a Bank;" but who were content to rest there claims to renown in a faithful devotion of their high faculties to the adaptation of the appropriate means to the desired end—the happiness and prosperity of their country.

But, sir, these memorialists not only complain that the removal of the deposites from the United States Bank, with its attendant circumstances, has produced pecuniary embarrassments, but that the act was a violation of the contract set forth in the Protest; nor will I undertake the nation, a shameful and dishonorable breach of the public faith. These memorialists understand, sir, that in the year 1816 this Government entered into a contract with the stockholders of the Bank, by which the Government, in consideration that the stockholders would pay the Government fifteen hundred thousand dollars in cash, and would safely keep, without charge, and faithfully transmit, from place to place, as the Government might require, the public moneys thereof, the said stockholders should have the custody and profits of said money, for and during the term of twenty years. They understand, sir, that the stockholders of the Bank did pay the Government the fifteen hundred thousand dollars, in cash; that they have ever safely kept, and, without charge, faithfully transmitted the public moneys from place to place as the Government required; but that the Government, not regarding the contract on their part, has violently deprived the Stockholders of the custody of said money.

Now, sir, the people of Vermont are not all lawyers, yet few of them are so ignorant as to suppose, that in a suit between individuals on such a contract it would be competent for the defendant, who was charged with its violation, to introduce testimony to prove that the plaintiff's moral example in society was not good; that he had loaned money to a printer who was not the defendant's friend; that he had distributed among his neighbours certain pamphlets which the defendant did not approve; that in a town meeting the defendant had been chosen moderator in spite of the plaintiff's opposition; that the plaintiff, on another contract with him, had claimed damages which he believed unjust and refused to pay; or that the contract had only about two years and a half more to run, and therefore he had a right to break it. If, in another part of this contract, it had been provided that the defendant might have it wholly made void and cancelled, by showing certain facts before a particular tribunal named therein, it would be thought equally strange, if he should attempt to shield himself by saying the contract was avoided and cancelled, when it appeared that he had always neglected and refused even to bring the subject before such tribunal.

I venture to say, sir, there is not a Justice of the Peace in the State of Vermont, and I believe their number is about 1500, who would tolerate such a defence for a moment. The party who should undertake to set up such a defence would be called a shameless fellow, that sought to justify a vile act by, calling his adversary hard names; & the lawyer who would stake his reputation by making it, would be frowned out of court as an impudent and incurable pettifogger. These memorialists, perceiving the Secretary's reasons for the removal of the deposites to be precisely of this character, deem them entirely unsatisfactory and insufficient; and, sir, they are utterly astonished that the House of Representatives of this great nation should have been in session five months without making the same discovery.

Mr. Speaker, those memorialists further complain, that the public faith has been violated, not by the officer to whose care the *law* had entrusted the public money, but by one in whom no authority to do the act, or give reasons for it, had been confided. They complain, sir, that the President, in vaulting ambition, has leaped over the head of the sentinel of the law, thrust his arm into the National Treasury, and emptied the contents of the public chest into depositories of his own. They complain, sir, that, by the same act with which he seized the public treasure, he unlawfully armed himself with the veto power to defend it in his own hands against all approaches of the people, except through a majority of two-thirds of their Representatives in both Houses of Congress. They complain, sir, that having thus taken posession of the public treasure, and shielded it from the People, he is now, in jeopardy of its safety, & in usurpation of the Legislative power, unconstitutionally *using it*, to sustain the credit and enhance the profits of favored banks, and to regulate the currency of the country. These memorialists are alarmed, sir, at the assumption of these high powers by the Executive, and their alarm is not lessened by the apprehension—to them a mortifying one—that their alarm appears to be unshared by a majority of the chosen guardians of the public treasury, in this House.

I will not, Mr. Speaker, undertake to declare the opinions of these memorialists upon the late attempt of the President to *direct the manner and prescribe the forms* in which the Legislature shall, *in all due humility*, speak of the acts of the Executive, nor upon the various other extraordinary claims of power set forth in the Protest; nor will I undertake to declare their opinions upon the still more recent annunciation of the President, that he will cease to perform his Executive duties unless his constitutional advisers, in obedience to his mandate, shall surrender to him their discretion and, in lieu of their own judgment, register *his will*—because, sir, when this memorial was signed, the official papers to which I allude had not been promulgated.

But, sir, I will venture to *predict* that the sons of the Whigs of '75, who, in the dawn of the Revolution, were the first in the land to proclaim the authority of the "Continental Congress" within the walls of a fortress of the Crown, will not, in 1834, tamely submit to see the rights of that Congress, or any portion of it, trampled under the foot of prerogative power.

I do not mean, by this, sir, that the "Green Mountain Boys" will resort to any violent or illegal measures. No sir, they are a peaceable & orderly, as well as an intelligent people; and there will be no necessity for such measures. They will not even resume the weapons with which they were wont to chastise the ancient enemies of the State, "the twigs of the wilderness." It will be sufficient for them to do, what I have no doubt they will do, unite with their brother Whigs throughout the Union, in proclaiming their decree of condemnation of Executive assumptions, through the peaceable, constitutional, truth-telling, power-enlightening ballot-box.

I see clearly sir, that this remedy for the troubles of the country cannot be immediate. I wish, therefore, sir, that the President would retrace his steps; and, as far as is now possible, permit the free citizens of this country to send up to him their aspirations of gratitude for his military services, unmingled with louder notes of lamentation over their ruined fortunes, their broken faith, their violated laws. But if that cannot be, why we must *wait*—that is all, sir.

Mr. H. concluded by saying, that, as the only step in his power to take towards carrying into effect the wishes of the memorialists, he would move that the memorial be read, printed, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Death of a giant.—The Taunton (Eng) Courier, contains an account of the death and funeral of Joseph Neal Sewell, the Lincolnshire giant, who was born at Horncastle, in 1805. Sewell died on the 4th, and his remains were interred in the Church yard of Taunton St. Mary Magdelen. He had a great horror of anatomical operation after death; and his friends in deference to his wish, refused

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