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.

VOL. XIX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1836. No. 52.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
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 times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

The subscriber having rented of Samuel Dickinson, his Marsh, situated upon the borders of the Great Choptank river, hereby forwarns all persons from shooting upon the said premises—his onject is for profit

It is presumed all *gentlemen* will attend to this notice—vagabonds and strollers will be kept off. PETER WEBB.

dec 17 3t

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS W. VEAZY,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, 'An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections,' it is directed that the Governor and Council, on receiving the returns of Elections for Electors to choose a President & Vice President of the U. States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as an Elector, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the names of the persons duly elected; And an Election having been held on Monday, the seventh instant, agreeably to law, for the election of ten Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and full returns of the said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for an Elector as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council, WE DO by this our

PROCLAMATION,

declare that by the said returns, it appears that Elias Brown, James B. Ricaud, William Price, Anthony Kimmel, Thomas Burchenal David Hoffman, John S Purnell, George Howard, James M. Coale and Robert W. Wylie, Esquires, were duly elected Electors on the part of this State, for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six. and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-first

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,
THOMAS CULBRETH, *Clerk of the Council.*
Dec. 3, 1836. 3t

SCHOOL NOTICE

The inhabitants of the several school districts in Talbot county, are hereby notified, that, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1835, chap. 278, Sec. 3, it is made necessary that Trustees and Clerks for each of said districts must be annually elected in the month of December. Therefore, the Clerks of each and every district must give notice of said election, at least 10 days previous to the holding of said election, that the new Trustees may have an opportunity of making contracts with teachers for the next year, to commence on the 1st of January.

THOS: C. NICOLS, Clk.
to Commissioners.

dec 3

N. B. There will be an election for three Trustees and Clerk, held at the Court House, in Easton, on Saturday the 17th December inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M for School district No. 2 in Election district No 1.

WM C. RIDGAWAY, Clerk.

Latest Fashions



JOHN SATTERFIELD,

IS happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions,

and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and advites gentlemen to call and see his map of fashions, consisting of

A new style OVERCOAT, with or without cape, &c. which fashion is expected to be the winter *ton* in all the cities.

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style BUSINESS COAT.—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c. &c

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of those coats.

Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, *warranted to fit*, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

nov. 12 tow3w

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
Seasonable Goods,
STEVENS & RHODES,

Are receiving and opening at their store rooms opposite the Court House, an additional supply of

Seasonable Goods;

which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for kersey, linsey, wool, feathers, &c.

Their friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

Nov 26 3w

LITERARY UNION,
LADY'S BOOK
AND
Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of

MRS SARAH J. HALE,

of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book.—Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, rigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C E Gooch, Miss L. H. Medina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M. A M.Wm. E. Burton, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Peen Smith.

The proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters him self that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprize and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will hencefoth be associated with him, the publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. *He*, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut Street.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all,	5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Saturday News	5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, for	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	5

Sir Walter Scott's Novels

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $30, to the publisher of the Lady's Book free of postage: or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

nov 26

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 28th day of December inst. at "Hayland" near Easton, by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county, all the personal estate of the late Robert H. Goldsborough, (negroes excepted,) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
FARMING UTENSILS,
the entire stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;

A large quantity of Corn, Topfodder, Cornblades, Hay, Straw, &c. with a variety of other articles. Terms of sale:—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.
of R H. Goldsborough, dec'd.
Dec. 10, 1836. 2t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, Jr: will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P M of the same day, the following lands and tenements, viz. All that farm or plantation, which was heretofore conveyed to William Hayward the Elder, by one Alexander Anderson, and on which one William Anderson formerly resided, situate near Tuckahoe Creek, in Talbot County, and adjoining Lewis Town, and which consists of the tracts or parts of tracts of Land following, to wit: Hampton, Loveday's Purchase, Francis's Plains, and Parker's Farm, containing the quantity of five hundred acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned Venditioni Exponas, and the interest and costs now due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
JOS GRAHAM, Late Sheriff.
dec. 17 1s

CLOCK & WATCH



MAKING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in the shop in front of Mr. Beaston's dwelling, opposite Ozman & Shannahan's Cabinet shop and next door to Mr. Charles Robinson's Store, where he can be found at all times to execute all orders in his line of business, in a neat and durable manner, and with despatch He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom; and hopes by personal attention to share a part of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient servant,
WILLIAM COX.

N. B. Persons having Clocks to clean in the country, can be waited upon at their residence at a moments warning. W. C.

dec. 17 tf

THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND
LITERARY GAZETTE
A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWS PAPER
Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The *News* will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The *News* will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics, or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON McMICHAEL,

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to L. A. GODEY, & Co.
No 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

June 11

Our editorial friends in the country will oblige us by inserting the above prospectus, and accepting a free exchange.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE MAN WHO BELONGS TO NO PARTY.

This gentleman is the living personification, of the Malaprop Cerberus—three gentlemen at once. He is Tory, Whig, and Radical—and belongs to neither party. In his excess of impartiality he joins all all three, and discards them in turn. The three goddesses are continually contending on the little Mount Ida of his imagination, and each wins the prize once a day At breakfast Sir Robert Peel is unanswerable; by dinner-time, Lord John has steered out something convincing; and with the third bottle, O'Connell reels in, to the air of See the conquering hero comes' He is a more exquisite monster than that of the enchanted island, for he has three voices, and if he had three votes would give one to each party, to preserve the balance, and prove his independance.

His is a comfortable creed, for it entirely excludes the workings of that antiquated inconvenience called a conscience. The man who belongs to no party can support each in succession, without damage to his character. Deviate as he may from the direct path, he cannot forfeit his consistency. It is his privilege, and his only, to take that course upon every occasion which his inclination or his interests point out—He it is who can, with perfect impunity—with no possibility of impeachment—allow fair play to be the first law of nature—that of self preservation. *He* is bound by no principle but that which is comprised in the duty of 'taking care of yourself.' That he considers to be the Whole Duty of Man. Teach us that, he thinks, and you have taught us all. If every subject would but fulfil that duty of every individual only knew how to 'take care of himself,' the doctrine of perfectibility would be no longer a dream, and the Millenium no longer moonshine.

It is one of his maxims, that the man who is indifferent to his own interests can have no concern about those of other people If he be unmindful of himself, how can he be thinking of his fellow-creatures? And yet, he remarks, nothing is more common than to hear self sacrifices lauded People not only neglect their duty towards themselves—most bound to guard—but afterwards they walk abroad into the public streets and proclaim what they have done—as though there were nothing criminal, but something glorious, in inflicting injury upon a human being Nay, so strong is this delusion, that the very people—and this indeed is curious—the very people who are prone to take care of themselves, are generally the first to boast their self-sacrifices. The innocent absolutely stand self-accused, and beg to be condemned—quite glad to be even suspected of the very folly they would be ashamed to commit.

Amongst these you will not find the 'Man of no Party' *He* is a gentleman of too much decision of character—too upright and too downright According to his creed, that man is the true patriot who never misses an opportunity of serving himself; he alone is the real lover of his country who constantly devotes his mind, through good and ill report, to the prosperous working out of his own individual ends.

Although these ends may be often attained by an obstinate attachment to a particular party—and the shallow think this the certain way—they are only to be effectually accomplished through the medium of a delicate independence of all parties—and this the cunning know. Independence is nothing more than a sense of dependance suppressed—as contentment is the art of hiding your desires, or as innocence is guilt undetected.—The man of no party, then, is independent, because he contrives to conceal the fact that all parties are essential to him. Concealing that, he becomes essential to all parties.

Now suppose him to make choice of one; directly he does so, he ceases to be of be of consequence. He is a convert to the right creed, and is never heard of afterwards. A party cannot afford to reward a friend whose suffrages it is sure of for nothing. It is throwing a good thing away to bestow it where it has been earned—favours in the political world should be employed to bribe, and not to recompense. He is a party-man, and must look for his reward in the triumph of his cause. With his party he must vote, right or wrong—that is for or against his own interest—being equally sure of receiving no indemnification from the other side. He has made up his mind—and he may die a beggar when he likes. His opinions are known—his vote is certain—there is an end of him.

But look at him as he is, a Man of no Party—joining either of the three when it suits him, bound fast to none, an object of desire to all:

"What more felicity can fall to creature
'Than to enjoy delight with liberty?"

He is a creature who has both—whose movements are matters of importance, whose intentions are universally speculated upon. Every body is curious about *his* opinion on the subject, because it is only to be guessed at; every body wants to know what *he* knows, because he has not made up his mind; every body conceives *his* vote to be of consequence because they wonder on which side it will be given. Each party fancies him its own, and, "the eyes of Europe are upon him" Meantime he saunters from side to side prying into everything and looking for the shortest and surest path to his own advantage:—

"There he arriving found about doth flie,
And takes survey with busie, curious eye,
Now this, now that, he tasteth tenderly—"

deciding at last according to his sovereign will and pleasure. He has no predilections, no prejudices—he is bound to no pledge, trammelled by no party—he is himself alone, and is like no brother—he can do what he likes with his own opinion and his own vote—the minister going out and the minister coming in are the same to him—he is a free born, independent Englishman, who proves his anxiety for others by taking care of himself, and his good wishes for the interest of his country by assiduously promoting his own.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Of this document, transmitted to both Houses of Congress, on the first day of the session, as we shall not be able to publish it for a day or two, we have thought our readers would not be dissatisfied, for the present, with an abridged account, which we have arranged under its several natural divisions, as follows:

Receipts and Expenditures for 1836.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, was $36 749 809. The *receipts* for 1836 are estimated at $17, 691,893, of which the receipts from Customs for the three first quarters have been $17 528,151, and the receipts from lands $30 048,029. The *expenditures* for 1836 are ascertained and estimated at $31,485,094, of which the payments for the military service, (including fortifications,) during the three first quarters, have amounted to $13,010 061

Deducting the expenditures of the year, ascertained and probable, from the receipts the balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1836, is ing the available funds,' of $1,090 000 leaving the 'available balance' of $41 925 669 [This does not include the balance to the credit of the Post Office Department at the end of the year, estimated at $513 920.

Revenue and Expenditures for 1837.

The *receipts* are estimated as follows: Customs, $16.500,000, Lands, $5 000,000; Bank Stock and Miscellaneous, $2 500 000. The expenditures (including $1 000.000 for usual excess of appropriations beyond estimates,) are estimated at $26,755,881

Imports and Exports.

The *imports* during the year ending 30th September, 1836, are ascertained and estimated at $178 940 000, showing an increase, compared with the preceding year, of $23 644 250 The exports during the same period are ascertained and estimated at $121.889 000, of which $101 105.900, were domestic products, and the residue foreign, exhibiting an aggregate increase, compared with the preceding year, of $35 423, and an amount exceeding the average of the last three years by $9 8:9 150.

The Surplus Revenue.

The recommendations of the last Annual Report are renewed, and reductions suggested of duties on raw materials of foreign origin used in some of our important manufactures, and next on articles of comfort and necessity for the People generally A prohibition of the sale of the public domain to any but actual settlers is also mentioned as another mode of curtailing the revenue.

The Public Money.

An account is given of the measures adopted in pursuance of the act of June 23d 1836, to regulate the deposites of the public money, and some recommendations are made of prospective provisions on the subject, such as authority to discontinue as deposite banks, when no longer necessary, those selected under the late act, &c.

The Mint and The Currency.

The coinage of the mint, from the 1st of January to the 1st of November 1836, has been, of gold, $3 619.440 and silver, $2.877,000. The establishment of a gold coin of one dollar is again urged upon Congress. The quantity of gold now in the country is estimated at $18,000 000. The Secretary of the Treasury calculates the whole specie in the country in October, 1835, at thirty millions of dollars, and the whole specie now in the country at seventy three millions. Various speculations on this subject occupy a number of pages in this part of the report.

Miscellaneous.

The report concludes with several suggestions of a miscellaneous character, among which the renewed recommendation of the adoption of measures for regulating steamboat navigation must meet with very general approbation from all those who have as much horror as we have of those appalling catastrophies which class themselves under the head of 'steamboat disaster.'

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The legislature of this State assembled in the beginning of last week at Columbus. The following passage from Governor McDuffie, is of deep and general interest.

'It is true, that no country is responsible for the sympathies of its citizens; but I am nevertheless utterly at a loss to perceive what title either of the parties to this controversy can have to the sympathies of the American people. If it be alledged that the insurgents of Texas are emigrants from the United States, it is obvious to reply, that by their voluntary expatriation; under whatever circumstances of adventure, of speculation, of honor, or of infamy, they have forfeited all claim to our fraternal regard. If it be even true that they have left a land of freedom, for a land of despotism, they have done it with their eyes open and deserve their destiny. There is too much reason to believe that many of them have gone as mere adventurers, speculating upon the chances of establishing an independent government in Texas, and of seizing that immense and fertile domain by the title of the sword.

'But be this as it may, when they became citizens of Mexico, they became subject to the Constitution and laws of that country; and whatever changes the Mexican people may have since made in that Constitution and those laws, they are matters with which foreign States can have no concern, and of which they have no right to take cognizance. I trust, therefore, that the State of South Carolina will give no countenance, direct or indirect, open or concealed, to any acts which may compromit the neutrality of the United States, or bring into question their plighted faith. Justice—stern and unbending justice—in our intercourse with other States, would be paramount to all the considerations of mere expediency, even if it were possible that these could be separated. But they cannot.—Justice is the highest expediency, and I am sure South Carolina is the last State in the Union that would knowingly violate this sacred canon of

'If any consideration could add to the intrinsic weight of these high inducements to abstain from any species of interference with the domestic affairs of a neighboring and friendly State, it would be the tremendous retribution to which we are so peculiarly exposed on our South Western frontier, from measures of retaliation.

'Should Mexico declare war against the United States, and aided by some great European power, hoist the standard of servile insurrection in Louisiana and the neighboring States, how deep would be our self reproaches in reflecting that these attrocious proceedings, received even a colorable apology from our example, or from the unlawful conduct of our own citizens!

'There is one question, connected with this controversy, of a definite character, upon which it may be proper that you should express an opinion. You are, doubtless, aware that the people of Texas, by an almost unanimous vote, have expressed their desire to be admitted into our Confederacy, and application will probably be made to Congress for that purpose. In my opinion, Congress ought not even to entertain such a proposition in the present state of the controversy.

'If we admit Texas into our Union, while Mexico is still waging war against that Province, with a view to re establish her supremacy over it, we shall by *the very act* itself, make ourselves a party to the war. Nor can we take this step, without incurring this heavy responsibility, until Mexico herself shall recognise the independence of her revolted Province.

'We have no official information of the precise state of our relations with Mexico. Enough is known, however, to satisfy us that the conjuncture is eminently critical. Let us be scrupulously careful that we do nothing to countenance; and all we can to prevent the calamity of a war. We are now engaged in a fearful & doubtful struggle to reform our federal system of government, by throwing off the corruptions under which it is rapidly sinking.

'In this state of things a war with any country would be the greatest of calamities; for we could scarcely hope to come out of it with any thing but the mere wreck of a free constitution, and the external forms of a free government.

'But may heaven avert these inauspicious omens, and direct all your measures to the advancement of our true glory and lasting happiness as a free and favored people.'

The ancient city of Williamsburgh, Virginia is stated to have given, at the recent election for Presidential electors one vote for the Van Buren ticket.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0074.jpg