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. XX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1837. No. 21

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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 of the Sale of an improved Lot in Easton.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by William Vanderford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, whereon there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vanderford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank, for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vanderford, and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank at Easton.

dec. 31, 1836. ts

NOTICE

OF THE SALE OF VALUABLE *LANDS IN TALBOT COUNTY.*

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of morigege, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheepshead Point," bounded on the East by the land of Abednego Botfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty two and an half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dowor, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank, at Easton.

Jan. 21 1837 1w6m

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry, and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert. W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less and also those parts of the tracts of land, call'ed Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were Purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The let will be made for the purpose of satisfying he Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser. by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank at Easton.

dec. 31, 1836. ts

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at December Session.

1836.

CHAPTER 231.

A supplement to the act to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering Public Roads, in this State, passed January twenty-six eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Section I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall and may be lawful for the county court of Frederick and Anne Arundel, to alter or change any public road, in their respective counties, in the same mode and manner, as they are authorised and directed, by the act to which this is a supplement, to open, straighten or shut up a public road.

Sec 2 *And be it enacted*, That the surveyor who may be employed in the opening, straightening, shutting up, altering or changing a public road, may be allowed any sum, not exceeding four dollars a day.

CHAPTER 255.

An act to authorise the owner or owners of any mill, factory, distillery, quarry or lime kiln, situated within the distance of five hundred yards from any rail road now made or which may hereafter be constructed, to apply to the county courts, the levy court, or to the commissioners of the county, as the case may be, to lay out and open a private road or way from such mill, factory, distillery, quarry or kiln to the most convenient place for intersecting such rail road.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of any mill, factory, distillery quarry or lime-kiln, situated within the distance of five hundred yards from any rail road now made or which may hereafter be constructed, to apply to the county court, the levy court, or to the commissioners of the county, as the case may be, to lay out and open a public or private road, or way from such mill, factory, distillery, quarry or kiln to the most convenient place for intersecting such rail road; and upon any such application, it shall be the duty of any county court, levy court or county commissioners, having authority to open private roads or ways in any of the counties of this State, if, after an investigation of the rights and interests of all the parties concerned; they shall think proper to proceed to have laid out and opened, a public or private road or way from any such mill, factory, distillery, quarry or kiln to any rail road as aforesaid in the same manner as other public or private roads or ways may be opened in any of the counties of this State respectively.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if any owner or owners as aforesaid shall state in an application for a private road or way, that it is his, her or their desire to lay down thereon a track or tracks of rail way it shall be the duty of the commissioners or other tribunal, which may be appointed to assess and value the damages which any person or persons will sustain by the opening of such road, to take into consideration the additional damage, if any, which would be caused by the construction of such rail way, track or tracks, and also to determine the place or places at which crossings shall be made over such tracks for the convenience of the owners of the land on either side of such private way or road, and shall specify the same in their return to the court or commissioners by whom they may have been appointed.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That when any private road or way shall have been opened under the provisions of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the party or parties who may have applied for the same, to lay down a track or tracks of rail way thereon, and with the consent of any incorporated company or individuals, proprietors of any rail road to which such private road may be opened to connect such track or tracks of private rail way with the same; provided always, that the said party or parties shall have first paid or tendered in payment to such persons as may be entitled thereto, the damages respectively awarded to them; and shall also within thirty days after the construction of any such track or part of a track make proper crossings at such places as shall have been designated aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any road, laid out under the provisions of this act, shall pass over or through any quarry, it shall upon the application of the owners of said quarry, and after one third of the quantity of stone in the same may have been taken therefrom, be the duty of the county court, levy court or county commissioners, under whose authority the same may have been laid out, to have the location of the said road changed in such manner as to avoid interfering with the working of such quarry.

CHAPTER 261.

An act relating to charges for transportation upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That in lieu of the charges for toll and transportation upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, authorised by the eighteenth section of an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, passed at December session; eighteen hundred and twenty six, chapter one hundred and twenty three, the said company shall have power to charge on all goods, produce merchandize or property of any description, whatsoever, transported by them upon their said rail road and its branches, except the branch road to Washington, not exceeding eight cents per ton of two thousand pounds per mile, and on passengers not exceeding six cents per per mile for each passenger; provided, that the maximum of charge per ton per mile upon the said road, upon the articles of flour, grain, corn, oats, tobacco, whiskey, coal, iron, lime, ore, lumber, plaster, stone and wood, fish and salt, shall not exceed the rates allowed by the said act of incorporation; and provided also, that the amount which may accrue from the additional charge allowed by this act for the transportation of passengers, and the amount which shall accrue from the excess of the charge for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandize, and other property allowed by this act, over and above the charge allowed for transportation and tolls, by the original act of incorporation, and the act, entitled, an act, for the promotion of Internal Improvement, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty five, chapter three hundred and ninety-five, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applicable to the fulfilment of the guarantee to the State for the payment of interest on the amount of money, if any, which shall be paid from time to time to the said company, under and by virtue of said act, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty five, chapter three hundred and ninety five. Provided, nevertheless, and be it enacted, that this last proviso shall not take effect until after three years from the payment of each instalment, as provided in the act, entitled; an act for the promotion of Internal Improvement, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, chapter three hundred and ninety five.

Sec. 2 *And be it enacted*, That the said company shall have power to charge upon all goods, produce, merchandize or property of any description whatsoever, transported for the entire length of their said branch road to Washington, not exceeding five cents per ton per mile.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act of eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled, a second supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, which makes it lawful for the president and directors of said company, or a majority of them to regulate, ascertain and fix, from time to time, the price or sum to be charged and taken by said company, for receiving, weighing and delivering merchandize, produce and other articles, be and the same is hereby modified, so far as to prohibit said company from making any charge in virtue of said section of the aforesaid act of eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter one hundred and seventeen, for receiving, weighing and delivering, as aforesaid, except in cases where the expense of loading and unloading their cars fall upon said company; *provided*, that the provisions of this section shall only extend to cases where the loading is done immediately, on the line of the main road, or the Washington road.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where the weight of any article shall not exceed five hundred pounds, the said company shall have power to charge at their discretion, either by bulk or by weight on their said road and its branches, estimating fifty cubit feet as equivalent to a ton.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall not go into operation as far as the same relates to the Washington branch road, until the said company, under the oath of their president shall have certified to the Governor and Council, that they have laid down and established all necessary switches or turns out, and provided suitable and sufficient carriages or cars, for transportation of all goods, commodities, and lading of every kind offered for transportation at such depots and stations, on the route of the said branch road, as have been by the said company, publicly assigned or used for the reception of property for transportation, and for every violation of the provisions of this section, the said company shall be answerable in damages, in an action on the case at the suit of the party aggrieved.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the right is hereby reserved to the State of Maryland to repeal or alter this law at pleasure.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the board of directors, be, and they are hereby authorised to reduce the rate of tolls from time to time, in their discretion, for passengers upon the Washington branch of said road, by carrying them to and from the respective cities of Washington and Baltimore, or to and from any point or points on said branch road, on the same day, for a less sum than is now authorised; *provided always*, that one fifth part of all such passage money so received be accounted for and paid into the State treasury.

CHAPTER 269.

An act relating to changing the venue for the trial of issues of fact framed in the Court of Chancery, or any County Court as a Court of Equity, or Orphans' Court of this State, and sent to a County Court for trial.

WHEREAS, the right of changing the venue as provided for by law, is confined to any suit or action commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, and the same right should for like reasons be extended to all issues of fact, whether framed or originated, for trial in any county court of this State,—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, in all issues of fact framed in the Court of Chancery, or any county court as a court of equity, or any Orphans' Court of this State, and sent to any county court thereof for trial, the judges of the said county court upon suggestion in writing, by either of the parties thereto supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such issue or issues are depending, shall and may order and direct the said issue or issues with the proceedings accompanying the same, to be transmitted to the judges of any county court most convenient for trying the same justly and impartially, and the judges of such county court, to whom said issue or issues and proceedings thereon shall be transmitted, shall hear, receive and certify the verdict or proceedings thereon before them had, as if the said issue or issues with the proceedings accompanying the same, had been originally sent to them by the said court of chancery, county court as a court of equity, or orphans' court, for trial, *provided nevertheless*, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid, before or during the first three days of the term at which such issue shall be for trial, unless the said issues shall have been previously found, in which case the suggestion may be made at any time before the jury is empannelled, upon paying the costs of the term.

From the Annapolis Republican of Saturday last.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS!!!—And here we are, all hands high and dry, bump *ashore*. There is navigating a Ship of State for you. A tighter built, better found, or more admirably conditioned vessel never floated upon the waves of time. In the midst of a profound peace, (except indeed having our three highest commanders disgraced in a war with Oceola;)—with commerce uninterrupted over the whole earth—with a credit heretofore unquestioned, because most faithfully redeemed—without a single cent of public debt—with a revenue producing millions upon millions of surplus annually—with forty six millions of that surplus actually in hand, and with more than twice as much gold and silver coin in the country than ever was in it before, and with the absolute command of circulation to at least three times the amount that ever our government was before in possession of—(we say nothing of how obtained;)—with all these unrivaled advantages absolutely in hand, and with the perfect knowledge too of having a Legislature, which in both its branches is known to be as obsequious,—aye, as obsequious as the dark and damning lines of an 'expunging' process can dye them;—with all these advantages for a prosperous voyage, here we are—absolutely shipwrecked in a calm!—the flag at half mast—confidence utterly destroyed—all hands paralyzed—credit gone to the bottom, and a general bankruptcy is upon the whole people—and all this too whilst yet the sound of 'all's well,' which was so boastingly trumpeted in the farewell address of President Jackson, and re-echoed through the whole length and breadth of the land by his obsequious partizans, is yet sounding in our ears. Here we have Benton's long promised 'Gold Currency, come at last, in proper person—yes, large as life—exactly—*exactly* the consummation of all his promises & the promises of his party—the 'Specie Currency,' which they were to insure to the nation. Just see what a glorious *hard money* currency we now enjoy. Here it is. Now all the people enjoy the fruits of this most wise and statesmanlike 'Experiment' which is showering its *golden* blessings upon a confiding community. What Sages we have had at the helm of affairs. What a voyage have they made for us and with us, my countrymen?

But let us give a brief history of incidents.

On Saturday last a run was commenced upon the Dry Dock Bank at New York. They maintained payments until 4 o'clock, and then closed. A meeting of the officers of all the Banks of the city was called, and an exhibit made of the concerns of the Bank. Their capital was $450,000,—they had responsibilities to the amount of one million, and over drafts to the amount of $400,000 The banks resolved unanimously not to sustain them. On Monday morning a fearful looking crowd assembled and great alarm was felt. The banks now concluded to receive the notes of the Dry Dock Bank. The fact was announced to the crowd by the Mayor, and the crowd forthwith dispersed.

The shock was conclusive however. Confidence in the banks gave way, and a run was next day commenced upon every bank in the city. It was obvious that they could not pay another day—A meeting of the Bank officers took place—the police were apprised of the necessity of precaution, they and the newly organized corporation remained all night on duty—the watch was doubled, and the military under arms. Wednesday morning's papers announced that all the banks but three that morning SUSPENDED SPECIE PAYMENTS. Enquiries were made which of the banks had held out. It was generally understood to be the Merchants, Manhattan, and National. They however, soon found it impossible to stand, and come into the measure forthwith—Community remained quiet up to the hour that our accounts left. The pressure, which had been intense, seemed to be relieved for the moment and stocks rose rapidly—U. States Bank went up from 95 to 101—Some stocks advanced 20 per cent.

The Banks of Philadelphia, with the exception of the U. States Bank immediately followed the example of those of New York. That bank had not decided, but will be compelled no doubt, to do what every other bank in the country will now certainly do

To the Government, this national disaster is baneful—most shameful. But this is no time for scolding—Come all hands, lets do our very best now to clear the wreck and get under way again—we'll have a day of reckoning with them yet, on the first Monday of October.

From the Baltimore American.

Yesterday the suspension of specie payments on the part of the Banks of this city took effect. The propriety, or more properly speaking, the absolute necessity of the measure was, we think, apparent, after the occurrences which had taken place in New York and Philadelphia, that it has met with general acquiescence. Perfect stillness pervaded the Banks yesterday, in comparison with the bustle which attended the payment of the numerous calls for specie on the preceding day.

The notes of the private Banking House of Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. and Brothers were presented yesterday at their counter quite freely, and were promptly paid in specie.

The notes of our Banks, although not redeemable in specie, were yesterday received as usual in deposite at the different Banks, and by all persons in business.

The sudden change in the circulating medium has brought with it a difficulty on the score of small change, so indispensable in all the smaller business transactions of life, which should be remedied as soon as practicable. It is generally known that the Banks are prohibited by law from issuing notes of a denomination less than five dollars, consequently we must look to some other source for this description of circulating medium. The great desideratum in selecting the mode of supplying the existing deficiency is that it shall be entitled to credit, and be uniform, so as to prevent the possibility of loss or the facility of imposition.

The course pursued in Philadelphia strikes us as peculiarly entitled to approbation in regard to both of these points. The Councils of that city have passed an ordinance authorising the issue of certificates of loan, to the amounts of $150,000, embracing 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1, 3, 6, 7 and 9 dollars, which are to be received in payment of taxes and will answer all the purposes of a circulating medium. The advantages of this course are so evident as not to admit of argument, inasmuch as the faith of the city will stand pledged for the redemption of the notes, whilst being issued by the same authority, they will be uniform in their appearance and so executed as to prevent their being easily counterfeited.

Especial care should be taken by our citizens to discountenance issues of small bills by irresponsible individuals, the mischievous consequences of which are still in the recollection of many of our readers, and go very far to prove the propriety of the Philadelphia plan. We presume that there is little doubt about the power possessed by the corporation of this city to issue sertificates of loan, whatever difficulty might attend an attempt to put in circulation any document in the nature of a Bank bill.—These certificates might be procured from the Register of the City or some other officer appointed for the purpose, in exchange for Bank bills, which would be an additional guaranty as to their value. The difficulties already experienced in the transaction of business demonstrate the necessity of prompt action in the premises, and it is hoped that the City Council, which will convene on Monday next as supposed, with a view to make some arrangement in this matter, will at once furnish the city with a circulation that may supply the place of small coin. Any amount of small change that may still remain with the banks will come advantageously into play at the time of resuming specie payments, which it is hoped is not very far distant.

☞Since the foregoing article was written we have been informed, from a most respectable source that satisfactory arrangements for a supply of small change will be promptly made.

SPECIE PAYMENT SUSPENSIONS.

The course which has been taken by all the Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, of suspending the payment of specie for their liabilities, will in all probability be followed by a large majority of the Banks throughout the Union.

It appears that when the news of the suspension in New York reached New Haven, all the banks in that place except the City Bank, suspended specie payment. The City Bank has been for some time under a process of examination by a Committee of the Legislature, and having reduced its business and reinforced its vaults, has determined to pay the remainder of its debts in specie.

Along the North River the banks generally suspended specie payments as soon as the intelligence from New York reached them.

In Wilmington, Del., it will be seen by the following proceedings that the same course has also been adopted:

WILMINGTON BANKS STOPPED SPECIE PAYMENTS.

At a meeting of the Presidents and Directors of the Banks in the City of Wilmington, held at the Bank of Delaware, May 11, 1837, JAMES A. BAYARD was called to the Chair, and John H. Price appointed Secretary.

Whereas, information having been received by express last night of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in the city of New York, and of a meeting of the Presidents and Directors of the Banks in Philadelphia, presumed to be for the same purpose—

Therefore on motion of James Canby, Resolved unanimously, That as a measure of precaution, it is for the Banks in this City to suspend specie payments until the course taken by the Philadelphia Banks has been ascertained—and in case the Banks in that City have suspended payments in specie, that the suspension of such payments by the Banks here be continued until the Banks of Philadelphia resume the payments of their notes in specie.

Resolved, That the Banks of this City will continue to receive as heretofore, the notes of the Banks of this state on deposite, or in payment of the measure now in force.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES A BAYARD, Chairman.

JOHN H Price Secty.

The adjourned meeting having met at 10 o'clock, JOSEPH BAILY, was called to the Chair, and George Bush, appointed Secretary.

Information having been received since the meeting this morning, of the Banks in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having suspended specie payments, therefore as a measure of precaution—

Resolved, That the Banks in this City, under the above circumstances, suspend specie payments for the present.

JOSEPH BAILY, Chair'm.

U. S. BANK.—This institution, it appears, suspended specie payments simultaneously with the other Banks in Philadelphia. The U. S. Gazette, speaking of the necessity of the general suspension, says—

"But for this resolution, our city would have been drained of its specie within forty-eight hours, to answer the demands, and accommodate the Brokers of New York and Baltimore. A large portion of the benefit of the measure would have been lost if any bank had declined to join with the rest. Great credit is due to the United States Bank for her accord, by which step, Mr. Biddle has surrendered his reluctant consent, in obedience to the obvious interests of the community, without imparing, in general opinion, the stability or fame of his institution."

The Bank of the Metropolis—the Deposite Bank at Washington—forms an exception to the general proceeding, and thus announces its intention to continue specie payments:

NOTICE.

BANK OF METROPOLIS, May 12, 1837.

Notwithstanding the information which has reached Washington, of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of New York, as well as some of the Banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the President and Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, confident in their ability to fulfil all the engagements and liabilities of the Bank, have determined to continue specie payments. Satisfied of the strength of the Bank of the Metropolis to sustain its credit, the President, Directors, and Cashier, have determined to pledge, and they will, individually and collectively, pledge, their private fortunes for all just claims against the Institution.

By order of the Board

JOHN P. VAN NESS, President.

Test GEO. THOMAS, Cashier.

GOLD AND SILVER FOR POSTAGES.

The following communication; from the Postmaster General to the Postmaster in this city, has been handed to us for publication.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 11th May, 1837.

J. S. Skinner, Esq. P. M. Baltimore, Md.

Your letter of yesterday by Express Mail was not received until it was too late to answer it by last night's mail. You state that there is dissatisfaction in Baltimore at the requisition of postages in specie. No man can deplore more than the undersigned, the causes which render the requisition necessary, and none will labor with more unceasing devotion

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