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TERMS

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern shore of Maryland by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of William Dickinson, against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard; also by virtue of three several writs of fieri facias, of the State aforesaid; issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, to wit; one at the suit of Wm. Dickinson against the said Samuel Roberts, one at the suit of Edward Spedden, against Samuel Roberts, survivor of Edward Roberts, and one other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, administrator of Benjamin Willmott, use Eliza Ann Abbott against Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard; survivors of Edward Roberts, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock. A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, part of a tract of land called Daniel's Rest, Daniel's Addition, Fishing Bay and Walker's Tooth, containing 223 acres and a half acre of land, more or less, also a tract of Land called Springfield, containing 281 acres and three quarters of an acre of land, more or less all contiguous to and adjoining each other and situate, lying and being in Talbot county, on the North side of Miles River, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Samuel Roberts; also part of a tract of land called Smith's Clifts part of Chesnut Bay and part of Burrow's Discovery, containing two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, also part of Dudley's Chance and part of other tracts, containing two hundred and seventy acres of land more or less, situate, lying and being in Tuckahoe hundred in the county aforesaid seized and taken as the lands and tenements of William A. Leonard for the payment of the last mentioned fieri facias only—also by virtue of the last mentioned fieri facias, will be offered at public vendue and sold to the highest bidders, for cash, the next day between the hours aforesaid on the premises of the said William A. Leonard, now occupied by him, five head of horses, fifteen head of cattle, 2 beds, bedsteads and furniture, two carts one desk and one gig and harness seized and taken as the goods and chattels of the before mentioned William A. Leonard, and all which said goods and chattels, lands and tenements here seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and writs of fieri facias aforesaid and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

april 20 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of vendutioni exponas. issued out of Talbot county Court by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered at the suit of John Arringdale for the use of Nicholas Hammond, against Levin Millis, will be offered at Public Vendue, and sold to the highest bidder for Cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton. on TUESDAY the 11th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all that Farm or Plantation of him the said Levin Millis, situate in the Chapel District in Talbot county, on which Levin Millis, Jr. now resides—consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of a tract of land called Fork, part of a tract of land called Hesley, and part of other tracts, containing the quantity of 190 acres of land more or less—also, an adjoining tract of land called part of Forest and Dike, containing the quantity of 113 acres of land more or less.—Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of Levin Millis, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

april 20—4w WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered; at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew S. Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, against Wm. A. Leonard, also, by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered, to wit: one at the suit of Samuel B. Hardcastle and Edward C. Harper, one at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew S. Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, against said Wm. A. Leonard, one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, against William Ferguson and Wm. A. Leonard, and one at the suit of Rachel Wilson, against Wm. A. Leonard, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard, will be exposed to public sale and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property of William A. Leonard, to wit: part of a tract of land called Smith's Clift, part of Chesnut Bay, and part of Burrow's discovery, containing 400 acres of land more or less, part of Dudley's chance, and part of other tracts containing 270 acres of land, more or less, also will be sold the next day on the premises of said Leonard between the hours aforesaid 5 head of horses, 2 colts, 2 young mules, 18 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 40 head of hogs, one yoke oxen, 2 ox carts, one horse cart, 2 wheat fans, 6 ploughs, 8 harrows, the crop of corn on the ground, one grey horse, and one gig, and harness taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

april 20 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of James Price against James C. Catrup, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder for Cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on MONDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day, the following property, to wit:—One negro man called James or Jim for a term of years. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa., debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

april 27 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, made at November Term 1829, the subscriber as Trustee, will expose at Public Vendue, and sell to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court-House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 18th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, on a credit of twelve months with interest thereon. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with good and sufficient security to the Trustee as such for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months, all the right, title, interest and estate, of James Chambers, of, in and to sundry Lands and Tenements, with their Premises and Appurtenances lying and being in the county of Talbot aforesaid, on the main road leading from Williamsburg to the Three Bridges: consisting of part of a tract of land called 'Orem's Delight,' and part of a tract of land called 'Turner's Resurvey,' containing the quantity of 104 acres of land more or less, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy Jesse Scott a certain claim with the interest and costs mentioned in the said decree—on the payment of the purchase money and not before, the Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, hes or their heirs and assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid.—Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Trustee.

april 20 5w

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell at Public Sale, at the Court House Door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. that farm or plantation with the improvements thereon, of which Solomon Martin, late of Talbot county, died seized, situate and lying on dividing Creek, in said county, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Joseph Martin, Howel Bowers and others, containing about 160 acres of land. This land is productive and well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain raised in this state—and with the Marle and other sources of manure on it, might be made very valuable.

The improvements on said farm, are a comfortable dwelling house, two Barns and other necessary out houses.—Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.—The terms will be a credit of twelve months. the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with good and sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

april 20—4w JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have just received and added to their stocks

A general assortment of Domestic

PLAIDS AND STRIPES,

Osnaburgs, Checks, &c.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF

Brown & White Shirtings,

All of which will be offered at low prices.

april 20 5w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. CLARK

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

WITH HIS USUAL SUPPLY OF

FRESH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

GOODS

Of all descriptions, which is now opening and will be offered very cheap.

april 20 w

A CARD.

P. H. ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that in consequence of the time occupied in removing his family to the Eastern Shore, he was unable to open his Dancing School in Easton as early as he had contemplated. He now has the pleasure to inform those who may wish to patronize him, that his School will be opened on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th inst. at 5 o'clock, at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room. After which (in order that he may not interfere with the other studies of his scholars) his School will open every SATURDAY from 9 till 12, A. M. and from 3 till 6 o'clock, P. M.

april 27 w

N. B. A select school will be opened for the instruction of young gentlemen, at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same days.

NOTICE.

CAME to the Subscriber's the first of February last, a stout sandy coloured BOAR, it fat would weigh near two hundred weight; the mark is a swallow fork in the left ear and the right ear supposed to have been slit by a dog—he has a short tail no other mark.—The owner of the above hog is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; by so doing he will much oblige

HENRY CATRUP.

may 4 3w

Millinery & Fancy Goods.

MISS BROWN

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has just returned from Baltimore with

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting in part as follows:

Leghorn Bonnets,
Straw and Gimp Cottage do.
Straw and French Artificial Flowers,
Fancy Ribbons,
Straw Sattin for trimings and bonnets,
New Patterns for Bonnets and Dresses,
Fancy Gauze, Crape, Barage and
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Slip, Whale, &c &c.

MANTUA MAKING

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened and repaired at short notice.

Easton, May 4—4w

JOHN L. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Frame House opposite the Miles River Road, formerly occupied by Joseph Parrott as a Carriage Shop, and has supplied himself with an

Excellent stock of well

SEASONED TIMBER

AND A FIRST RATE WORKMAN,

And is prepared to execute all orders at short notice, in the following branches:—Cartwheel Wright, Plough Stocking, or Cradling of Scythes.

may 4 w

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 13, 1830.

Read and laid on the table.

[CONTINUED.]

Upon the whole, then, it may be confidently asserted, that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States, and that no country of any thing like the same geographical extent has a currency at all comparable to that of the United States on the score of uniformity. The committee have seen the statement of an intelligent traveller, who has visited almost every part of Europe, exhibiting the great variations of the currency in different parts of the same empire or kingdom. In Russia, the bills of the Bank of St. Petersburgh have a very limited circulation. At Riga, and throughout Courland, Livournia, and all the Southern parts of the empire, the currency is exclusively of silver coins. In Denmark, the notes of the Bank of Copenhagen are current in Zealand, the other islands, and Jutland, but will not pass at all in Sleswic and Holstein, which constitute the best portion of the Kingdom Since the Congress at Vienna, Germany is divided into thirty-nine separate States, each having a distinct currency, though represented in the Diet and Frankfort out of the territory in which these several currencies, are issued, they are mere articles of merchandise; which circumstance has given rise in every town to a numerous and distinct class of tradesmen, called mony changers. How far these separate and unconnected currencies have a tendency to embarrass commerce, may be inferred from the fact, that a traveller going from St. Petersburg to Calais will lose upon the unavoidable changes of money an average of six per cent. In France, the bills of the bank are of such large denominations as to be adapted only to the greater operations of commerce, and are principally confined to the bankers and extensive traders in Paris. The general currency is silver; and, to avoid the trouble of carrying this to distant parts of the kingdom, gold pieces, or bills of exchange, which are preferable, are purchased at a premium of from one and a half to four per cent. After this brief review of the currencies of Europe, the committee will barely state as a conclusive vindication of our currency from the imputation of unsoundness, that there is no point in the Union, at which a bill of the United States' Bank, issued at the opposite extremity of the country is at a discount of more than one-fourth of one per cent.

In confirmation of the views here presented, as to the comparative uniformity of the currency furnished by the bank, and, also, as the obligation of the bank to redeem its bills, indiscriminately, at all the offices, the committee will present a few brief extracts from the speech of a statesman, whose opinions have every title to authority on these important subjects. Mr. Lowndes, in discussing the question, how far the bank had performed the great duty for which it was created, used the following decided language in 1819, when the currency had not reached the point of uniformity it has now attained by half of one per cent.

'The great object of the Government in chartering the bank, was to provide a currency which should have that degree of stability and uniformity in its value which is required by the interests both of our commerce and revenue. A currency, equally valuable at every place and every time. cannot be provided by human wisdom. The nearest approach to this object has been generally supposed to be afforded by the employment of gold and silver as the measures of value. The 14th Congress did not aim at ideal perfection; they wished to combine with the conveniencies of bank circulation and uniformity of value equal to that which was possessed by the precious metals; and the means which they employed to secure this uniformity were simple and effectual, by enjoining, under a heavy penalty, the payment of all its notes in coin, upon demand. In the report, indeed, the notes of the national bank are said to be now 'on the same footing with those of local banks.' Of the footing on which local bank notes stood, he should speak hereafter; but the price current upon his table informed him, that the greatest discount on branch notes of the United States was three-fourths of one per cent. This was a value much more uniform than that which coin could be expected to have in so extensive a country. He had been lately looking into a book on political economy, which had lately been published here, with high, and in respect to its clearness and precision, with just commendations—the work of Mr. Tracy. He inferred from one of his chapters, that the difference of exchange between Marseilles and Paris was often from two to three per cent. If, with all the facilities afforded by the internal improvements in which France is so rich, with a currency consisting almost exclusively of gold and silver, the variation in the value of money is three times greater *in her territory than on our continent*, can it be said, that, in this respect, the bank has not fulfilled the objects of its institution? Before its establishment, the value of bank notes, even in the commercial States had varied twenty per cent. from each other; and, as none of them bore a fixed proportion to the precious metals, or to any natural standard, it was impossible to assign any limit to their depreciation. You have required that the currency furnished by the national bank should be every where convertible into silver, and it is so. You have expected that it should be as uniform as coin, and it is more so. He would not detain the committee by reading a paper, which he had prepared with that intention, containing the state of exchange, since the establishment of the bank, with England, France, and Holland; for he found himself occupying much more of their time than he had expected. But he believed that any member, who should turn his attention to the subject, would remark its steadiness during that period. He thought himself justified in drawing from this fact a conclusion highly favourable to the bank.'

In reference to the great depreciation of the paper of the local banks, previous to the establishment of that of the United States, he said;

'Did the interest or duty of the Government of the United States permit that this currency should be received by it? Some dissatisfaction was expressed because the branch notes of the United States' Bank were at a discount of three-fourths of one per cent. He read from a price current the state of the market for bank notes, by which it appeared that notes, which were insisted to be in very good credit, varied from a discount of two and a half to one of seven, fifteen, twenty-five, and even thirty per cent. Was our revenue to be received in these notes? How were they to be employed? They might be expended in the district in which they were issued. But was the expenditure of every district to be exactly limited to its revenue? What became of the Union if it were so? He spoke of the thing, and not the name. Our Union might dissolve in embecility as well as be destroyed by violence. Did not Union imply, that the resources of one State, its money as well as its men, might be employed for the defence of another?

'But, if the Government were willing to bear the loss of a depreciated and unequal currency, it must neglect the plainest principle of the Constitution in doing so—equality of taxation. The Committee must well remember, that, before the establishment of the National Bank, such was the unequal value of currency in the different States, that the merchants paid duties varying fifteen per cent. from each other, on the same articles.'

On the question whether the Bank was bound to redeem, indiscriminately, the bills of all its branches, he said:

'He should not argue that the bank was not bound to pay its notes, indiscriminately, at all its offices. He believed that nobody now contended that it was.' * * * 'It was no unfair account of the practical operation of the system of which he was speaking, to say that it gave to the branches where the exchange was unfavorable, the entire disposition of the specie of those branches where the exchange was favourable. Upwards of six millions of specie have been sent to the branch of New York, besides the amount which has been paid by the subscribers of the bank there; but in issuing notes which the bank of New York has been obliged to redeem, every branch througout the country has drawn upon a fund, with whose condition at the time it could not be acquainted.' * * *

* * * 'Such a system might be expected to produce inconvenient changes in the distribution of bank capital, an extreme facility of obtaining loans at one time, and unexpected contractions of discount at another.' * * * *

'Whenever the state of exchange is unfavourable, whenever the just principles of banking require a reduction of discounts, then, under this system of indiscriminate payment of its notes, the bank has nothing to fear from a draught of specie, and is encouraged to lend to every applicant. Wherever the exchange is favourable, and on the sound principles of banking, an enlarged accommodation might be given to the community—there the flow of notes from every State whose exchange is unfavourable, contracts or suspends all the operations of the bank. Thus wherever discounts should be enlarged, the tendency of this system is to reduce them, and to enlarge them wherever they should be reduced.'

Independently of the gross injustice of requiring the bank to perform all the exchanges of this extensive confederacy without any compensation, these enlightened views show most conclusively its inexpediency and injustice, as it regards the different sections of the Union. It would inevitably render those parts of the Union where the bank issues were prudent and moderate, tributary to these where the issues were injudicious and excessive. In this way, the very inequality in the currency, which the bank was designed to correct, would be perpetuated by the vain attempt to make it perform impossibilities. The power of annihilating space, of transporting money or any other article to the most distan points, without the loss of time or the application of labor, belongs to no human institution.

But the salutary agency of the Bank of the United States, in furnishing a sound and uniform currency, is not confined to that portion of the currency which consists of its own bills. One of the most important purposes which the bank was designed to accomplish, and which, it is confidently believed, no other human agency could have effected, under our federative system of Government, was the enforcement of specie payments on the part of numerous local banks, deriving their charters from the several States, and whose paper, irredeemable in specie, and illimitable in its quantity, constituted the almost entire currency of the country. Amidst a combination of the greatest difficulties, the bank has almost completely succeeded in the performance of this arduous, delicate, and painful duty. With exceptions, too inconsiderable to merit notice, all the State banks in the Union have resumed specie payments. Their bills, in the respective spheres of their circulation, are of equal value with gold and silver; while, for all the operations of commerce beyond that sphere, the bills or the checks of the Bank of the U. States are even more valuable than specie. And even in the very few instances in which the paper of State banks is depreciated, those banks are winding up their concerns, and it may be safely said, that no citizen of the Union is under the necessity of taking depreciated paper, because a sound currency cannot be obtained. North Carolina is believed to be the only State where paper of the local banks is irredeemable in specie, and consequently depreciated. Even there, the depreciation is only one or two per cent., and what is more important, the paper of the Bank of the United States can be obtained by all those who desire it, and have an equivalent to give for it.

The committee are aware, that the opinion is entertained by some, that the local banks would, at some time or other, either voluntarily, or by the coercion of the State Legislatures, have resumed specie payments. In the very nature of things this would seem to be an impossibility. It must be remembered that no banks ever made such large dividends as were realized by the local institutions, during the suspension of specie payments. A rich and abundant harvest of profit was opened to them, which the resumption of specie payments must inevitably blast. While permitted to give their own notes, bearing no interest, and not redeemable in specie, in exchange for better notes bearing interest, it is obvious, that the more paper they issued, the higher would be their profits. The most powerful motive that can operate upon moneyed corporations, would have existed, to prevent the State banks from putting an end to the very state of things, from which their excessive profits proceeded. Their very nature must have been changed, therefore, before they could have been induced to co-operate, voluntarily, in the restoration of the currency. It is quite as improbable that the State Legislatures would have compelled the banks to do their duty. It has already been stated, that the tendency of a depreciated currency to attract importations to the points of the greatest depreciation, and to lighten the relative burthens of federal taxation, would naturally produce, among the States, a rivalry in the business of excessive bank issues. But there remains to be stated a cause of more general operation, which would have prevented the interposition of the State Legislatures, to correct those issues.

The banks were, directly and indirectly the creditors of the whole community, and resumption of specie payments necessarily involved a general curtailment of discounts, and withdrawal of credit, which would produce a general and distressing pressure upon the entire class of debtors. These constituted the largest portion of the population of all the States where specie payments were suspended, and bank issues excessive. Those, therefore, who controlled public opinion in the States, where the depreciation of the local paper was greatest, were interested in the perpetuation of the evil. Deep and deleterious, therefore, as the disease evidently was, in many of the States, the Legislatures could not have been expected to apply a remedy, so painful as the compulsion of specie payments would have been, without the aid of the Bank of the United States. And here it is worthy of special remark, that, while that bank has compelled the local banks to resume specie payments, it has most materially contributed, by its direct aid and liberal arrangements, to enable them to do so, and that with the least possible embarrassment to themselves and distress to the community. If the State legislatures had been ever so anxious to compel the banks to resume specie payments, and the banks ever so willing to make the effort, the committee are decidedly of opinion that they could not have done it, unaided by the Bank of the United States without producing a degree of distress incomparably greater than has been actually experienced. They will conclude their remarks on this branch of the subject by the obvious reflection, that, if Congress, at the close of the war, had left it to the States to restore the disordered currency, this important function of sovereignty would have been left with those from whom the Constitution has expressly taken it, and by whom it could not be beneficially or effectually exercised.

But another idea, of considerable plausibility, is not without its advocates. It is said that this Government, by making the resumption and continuance of specie payments the condition upon which the State banks should receive the Government deposites, might have restored the currency to a state of uniformity. Without stopping to give their reasons for believing that specie payments could not have been restored to in this way, and that, even if they could, a unform currency of general credit, throughout the Union, would not have been provided, the committee will proceed to give their reasons for thinking that such a connexion between the Federal Government and the State banks would be exceedingly dangerous to the purity of both. While there is a National Bank, bound by its charter to perform certain stipulated duties, and entitled to receive the Government deposites, as a compensation fixed by the law creating the charter, and only to be forfeited by the failure to perform those duties, there is nothing in the connexion at all inconsistent with the independence of the bank, and the purity of the Government. The country has a deep interest that the bank should maintain specie payments, and the Government an additional interest that it should keep the public funds safely, and transfer them, free of expense, wherever they may be wanted. The Government, therefore, has no power over the bank, but the salutary power of enforcing a compliance with the terms of its charter. Every thing is fixed by the law, and nothing left to arbitrary discretion. It is true that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the sanction of Congress, would have the power to prevent the bank from using its power unjustly and oppressively, and to punish any attempt, on the part of the Directors, to bring the pecuniary influence of the institution to bear upon the politics of the country, by withdrawing the Government deposites from the offending branches. But this power would not be lightly exercised by the Treasury, as its exercise would necessarily be subject to be reviewed by Congress. It is, in its nature, a salutary corrective, creating no undue dependance on the part of the bank.

But the state of things would be widely different, if there was no National bank, and it was left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to select the local banks in which the Government deposites should be made. All the State banks would, in that case, be competitors for the favor of the Treasury; and no one, who will duly consider the nature of this sort of patronage, can fail to perceive, that, in the hands

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