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BY
THO'S. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed, against George W. Nabb, to wit: one at the suit of William W. Moore, Executor of John W. Sherwood, deceased; and the other at the suit of said William W. Moore: will be sold at the front door of the Court-House in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on TUESDAY the 18th day of January, 1831, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following property, viz:—All that Lot or Parcel of Land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, in Talbot county aforesaid, beginning at a stone marked XXIX, set in the ground at the intersection by the west side of Hanson street, with the north side of South-st. south, eighty-eight degrees west, four perches and eighteen links to the late Peter Denny's Lot, then with said Lot, north two degrees, west four perches and eighteen links to James Price's Lot, then with said Price's Lot north eighty-eight degrees, east four perches and eighteen links to Hanson street aforesaid, then with Hanson street to the beginning; which was conveyed to said Geo. W. Nabb on the 12th day of July, 1824, by a Deed of Indenture from a certain Ignatius Ledenham. Seized, taken, and will be sold as the property of said Nabb, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff

dec 28 4w

Collector's second & last Notice.

Fellow-Citizens:—

I must again call your attention to the payment of your taxes. The time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county, is drawing to a close; and you all know that it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without you first pay me. And I do hope, all who are the lovers of the principles of good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, by the last day of January, may expect the rigid letter of the Law enforced. However painful such a course may be to me, my duty as an officer will compel me to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the county, and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice. I shall be in Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector,
of Caroline county.

dec 28 3w

AMERICAN HOTEL.

THOMAS PEACOCK

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, on Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hanover-st.—His table shall be supplied with the best the markets afford, and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week, or day, upon accommodating terms.

Dec 28, 1830.—4w

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD

FROM BALTIMORE,

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practised the healing art with the most flattering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his Agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases to which our frail bodies are liable. The administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following named diseases:—

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout,
Tetter Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness.
Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore & Weak Eyes,
Female Obstruction, Cancers, Ulcers,
King's Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel,
Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint,
Sore Throat, Quinzy, Polypus and Mecurial Affections,
Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsey,

And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health, by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgaway's, Union Tavern, Easton.

Easton, Dec. 21 w

NOTICE.

AT the solicitation of several friends, I am induced to propose a meeting of the females of St. Peter's Parish; and others favourably disposed, at the Church in Easton, on the first THURSDAY in January 1831, for the purpose of consulting, on the expediency and propriety a Fair; to promote certain objects, connected with the two Churches

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN.

Plimhimmon, Dec. 21 w

TO BE RENTED

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, the House and Lot on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine. J. ROGERS.

sept 21 w

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The course of President Jackson in regard to this institution, is really a matter of surprize even to those who were never very strongly impressed with his sagacity as a statesman or with the candor of his chief counsellors. At the time that Bank was chartered some strong and efficient measure was rendered absolutely necessary to redeem the country from a state of paper currency which was altogether intolerable.—The country was deluged with the issues of a multitude of Banks, which were entirely free from any effective control; and the respective issues of these banks was as various in value as the sources of them were numerous.—But every one may recollect the pitiable condition of the currency at that period. It need not be described. And we sincerely trust, that if any one has by accident forgotten it, he may never have his judgment schooled by a practical view of a similar state of things.—The main object of establishing the U. S. Bank was to reclaim the currency and restore it to a healthy condition Has it not effected that object? This cannot be denied. The institution was chartered for twenty years. Thirteen years of that period have now expired—and since it has been fairly and fully under way—say for 8 or 10 years past what single incident in its effects or operations is of a character to challenge public censure? It has effected in a smooth and easy manner, the great object for which it was mainly established. What injury has it done? It has effected an important positive good in its operations thus far; and surely, they who array themselves against it while a third of the period of its charter is yet unexpired, ought to be able to shew some positive evil that has been felt or feared to justify their opposition.

In the case of President Jackson, who must be viewed as the great head of this opposition, we say it is not a little remarkable that all the schemes or substitutes proposed by this resolute Reformer have a direct and material tendency to increase the patronage and power of the office which he himself holds! the same phenomenon in reform, was observed in another instance, during the last session of Congress. We allude to the Indian bill. That was emphatically an administration bill.—And if any two subjects can be said to characterize the administration, or lie near the heart of the President, they are those, of opposition to the U. States Bank, and the bill of the last session for the removal of the Indians. Both these schemes (if we connect either of his proposed substitutes with the first) involve an unprecedented accession of Presidential patronage. And so far the reforms of this administration are wanting in an essential ingredient to make them palatable to the country—that of disinterestedness. Other disciples of reform have not deemed it unworthy of their care and character, to shew that the measures they advocated, could not be traced to a motive of self aggrandizement:—that their reforms were, in no possible case to be rendered subsidary to their own power. But apparently the chief of the present system of reform views things in a different light. And his most prominent measures, particularly that relative to the Bank, can only be explained or justified on the principle that he has perfect confidence in his own official integrity, and distrusts at the same time that of all mankind beside. There seems no other way of accounting for the bold stand which the President has taken against the renewal of the Bank Charter—a question that cannot be decided and need not be agitated for six years to come

So far the operation of the Bank has undoubtedly been auspicious to the interest and convenience of the people, as well as those of the government. A fair inference is that it will continue so, through the term of its charter. If it should not, let the question of renewing the charter come up on its merits at the proper time. But it is surely out of keeping with the proprieties of his station for a President of the United States, to persist in a crusade against one of the institutions of his country, on the mere presumption that the power so far wielded wisely and well, may at some future and remote period, be improperly exercised. We are no advocates for the doctrine of human perfectibility.—But this would be to place a phantom of the imagination against all the evidences afforded by ten years experience. We presume the great body of the people who have been signally benefitted by the creation of this bank, in the relief it brought, and in the protection it has afforded to the currency of the country, will be governed by the results derived from fact and experience, rather than by the imaginings of any individual or combination however exalted.

The service which the Bank has rendered to the country at large, to say nothing of the facilities afforded by it to the treasury department of the government, we deem far too important—too real and substantial—to be merged in the political schemes of an aspirant to the Presidency. This is asking too much from the discipline of party. Effective as it has been found on many occasions, we think it will fail in this case, although supported by all the personal influence of the President. To surrender a positive good, so proved by past experience, at the mandate of party, would, indeed be carrying good nature to a fault.

One, and almost the sole objection that has been urged in later times against the administration of the Bank is, that it does not receive all its bills, indiscriminately, at any one of its offices. In other words, the complaint is, that a Bank having for public convenience, twenty-two branches, and consequently making its issues of paper payable at 23 different places, will not increase that public convenience in a small degree, by preparing funds to meet the whole of its engagements at each of these points. To be perfectly at ease under such a 'convenient' rule of operation, it is at once apparent—supposing the Bank to have issued paper to the amount of one million—that it must hold at command twenty-three millions of available funds, to meet that single million. It must have one million of dollars in twenty-three different places.—We have sometimes heard this objection urged from quarters otherwise friendly to the institution, and justly impressed with the benefits which its establishment has conferred on the country. These readily admit that its operation has been auspicious, and only wish that it were a little more convenient in the point adverted to. This must however be deemed rather a supposed advantage to be longed for, than a reasonable requirement, from that or any other monied corporation. And no one, we think, should urge it against the Bank, that it does not so redeem its paper issued, until the person in question has satisfied himself that he should be willing to adopt the rule of action in his own case. It is one susceptible of easy application. Let him have liabilities afloat to the amount of one thousand dollars, and prepare funds to meet them at half a dozen different places. Any one who tries this experiment, and finds it convenient in practice, although but a six fold provision—would seem to have some excuse for the opinion that the Bank ought to receive all its issues of paper at each and every one of its offices.

There is another argument urged against a renewal of the charter, for which, contrary to the usual order of things, that institution is indebted to the soundness of its administration, and its general prosperity. These being now apparent, and the public confidence in it, as a safe means of investment, complete, the consequence is that its stock, after a period of depression, now commands a high premium in the market. This fact, by a new application of the *agrarian* principle, is urged against the renewal of its charter. Inverting the common principles of reward and punishment, it is sought by a new species of ostracism to nullify the Bank because its affairs have been wisely administered. It is maintained by those who use this argument, that the present stock holders have had profit enough; and with many wise saws against monopolies; it is insisted that the charter should be suffered to expire, if only for the purpose of giving other people a chance of obtaining stock at the par value. There might be some plausibility in this argument if the Bank had been originally established for the sole purpose of benefiting the stock-holders. But as that, we apprehend, was not the object of Congress in granting the charter but rather the conferring a benefit on the public at large, the argument ceases to be even plausible.

The Agrarians ought to fortify their principle of reform or rotation, by some efforts to shew that the affairs of a new Bank, or the old one in new hands would be better managed in reference to its public operation, than the Bank now existing. This however is not attempted. It is not pretended that the administration could be better or that the operation of the Bank could be rendered more serviceable to the public, than they are at present. The plea is simply in favor of rotation—deriving its impulse from the circumstance of the stock being at this time above par. But were the stock selling at 100 per cent above par, instead of 25 or 30, the people in the full view of its advantages to them, will recognize nothing of sinister omen in that fact. On the contrary, as it strikes us, they will perceive in it only an evidence that its advantages are reciprocal.

To conclude these desultory remarks on a subject of some importance, it may not be out of place to state, that they proceed from one who has never held a share of stock in the institution, or owed a dollar to the mother Bank or any one of its branches:—so far, therefore the opinions advanced may lay claim to disinterestedness.

A LOOKER ON.

REPORT
OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Post Office Department,
30th November, 1830.

To the President of the U. States:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions, condition, and prospects of this Department.

The expenditures of the Department, for the year commencing with the 1st of July, 1827, and extending to the 1st of July, 1828, were		$1,623,893 80
The receipts, being the amount of postages returned for the same period, were		1.598,877 95
Showing an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue, for that year, of		25,015 85
The expenditures, from the 1st of July, 1828, to the 1st July, 1829, were		1,782,132 57
The amount of postages returned for the same period, was		1,707,418 42
Showing an excess of expenditure, for that year, of		74,714 15
The total expenditures from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of July 1830, were		1,932,707 93
To wit: for compensation to Postmasters,	595,234 93	
Transportation of the mail,	1,274,008 98	
Incidental expenses	63,463 04	
The amount of postages returned for the same period, was		1,850,583 10
Exhibiting an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue, for this last year, of		82,124 85

This deficit of the current receipts of the last year to meet the expenditures of the Department, it will be observed, has not increased, above that of the preceding year, in so great a ratio as that of the preceding year increased beyond the deficit of the year anterior to the 1st of July, 1828. The inference deducted from this fact, as well as the increasing prosperity of the Department, will be shown more distinctly in an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Department, by half years, for the two preceding years. Thus the regular increase of the revenue of the Department will sufficiently demonstrate its ability, by its future receipts, to fulfil its extensive engagements, should no considerable charges be created, for a few years more, in addition to those incident to the present establishment.

The expenditures for the latter half of the year 1828, were		$851,190 96
The receipts for the same period,		826,255 36
Excess of expenditure,		24,255 60
The expenditures of the 1st half year of 1829, were	930,941 61	
The receipts,	881,163 06	
Excess of expenditure	49,778 55	
The expenditures of the second half year of 1829, were	948,366 74	
The receipts	892,827 60	
Excess of expenditure for that half year	55,539 14	
The expenditeres of the first half year of 1830, were	984,341 21	
The receipts	957,755 50	
Excess for the last half year	26,585 71	

(It should be noted that the excess of this last half year would have appeared, as it actually was, but $17,019 16, had not a portion of the current expenditures that were made in the preceding year been entered in the accounts of the first half of the present year.)

The whole amount of the postages from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of July of the present year, as presented in the foregoing statement is	1,850,583 10
The amount of postage from the 1st of July, 1828, to the 1st of July 1829, was	1,707,418 42
Giving an increase in this one year of	143,164 68
The amount of available funds at the disposal of the Department on the 1st of July, 1829, was reported to be	230,849 07
Deduct the excess of expenditure for the last year	82,124 85
Leaves this amount of surplus	148,724 22

The system of financial operations, as mentioned in my report of last year, has fulfilled all the anticipations of its efficiency. The promptitude evinced by the 'depositing Postmasters' in general, and the entire certainty of the accounts, both with the banks and those postmasters, exclusive of the security in all these transactions derived to the public from this system, have in no small degree, contributed to the ability of the Department to meet its extensive demands

In the several states, improvements in mail facilities have been loudly called for, and, in many instances, the growing population and extending settlements, of the country have absolutely required them. In making such improvements, care has been taken so to extend them as to give the greatest possible accommodation at the least expense, and in such a manner as would be most likely to increase the revenue. It is in part owing to these improvements that the amount of revenue is so much augmented, though they have at the same time, considerably increased the expenditures of the Department.

Between the 1st of July 1829, and the 1st of July 1830, the transportation of the mail was increased, in stages equal to 745,767 miles a year; On horseback & in sulkies 67,104 do. do.

Making an annual increase of transportation equal to 812,871 miles a year beyond the amount of any former period.

The annual transportation of the mail, on the 1st of July last, was about 9,531,577 miles in stages; and the whole yearly transportation in coaches, steamboats, sulkies, and on horseback, amounted, at the period, to about 14,500,000 miles.

The existing contracts for transporting the mail in the southern division, embracing the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the territory of Florida, will expire with the current year. In the renewal of those contracts, provision has been made for extending stage accommodations over 1,502 miles of post roads, on which the mail has hitherto been carried on horses only, or in sulkies, and on which the annual transportation in stages, will, from the 1st of January next, amount to 278,655 miles.—The frequency of trips will also be increased on 894 miles of existing stage routes, to the annual increase of 138,358 miles; making, together, an increase of stage transportation of the mail, from the 1st of January next, of 417,014 miles a year.

Provision is also made for the more frequent transportation of the mail on different routes, as follows:

Increase of trips on horse routes	31,824 miles a year	
Increase of trips on existing routes changed from horse to stage routes	118,456	do
Increase of trips on stage routes	138,358	do

Making together, a total increase of 288,638 miles of transportation of mails, in a year, beyond the amount of present transportation in that division, besides the improvement of substituting stages for horse transportation.

Among these improvements are included a line of stages from Edenton to Washington, N. C. from Newbern to Wilmington, N. C. a steamboat line from Wilmington to Smithville; and a line of stages from Smithville, North Carolina, to Georgetown, South Carolina; all of which are to run twice a week each way. These arrangements will complete the regular communication by steamboats and stages between Baltimore, Md. and Charleston, S. C. along the sea board, by way of Norfolk, Va. Elizabeth city, Edenton, Washington, Newbern, Wilmington, and Smithville, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.; an accommodation desired alike by the public and the Department.

Provision is also made for expediting the mail on many important routes; among which is the whole route between this place and Fort Mitchell, via Richmond, Va. Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C. and Milledgeville, Ga.; which line will be traversed in two days less time than at present; so that the mail will run from this city to New Orleans in 13 days, after the 1st of January next.

Allowing the average expense of transportation, by horse or sulkey, to be five cents per mile and by stages to be thirteen cents per mile, which is about the mean rate paid in the southern division, the value of these improvements, exclusive of the value of the increased expedition, will be as follows:

Annual amount of transportation changed from horses to stages, 278,656 miles, at 8 cents per mile; (the mean difference,)		$22,292 48
To be added for increased number of trips on the same, amounting, annually, to 118,456 miles, at 5 cents per mile,		5,922 80
Increased number of trips on former stage routes, amounting, annually, to 138,358 miles, at 13 cents per mile		17,986 54
Increased number of trips on horse and sulkey routes, amounting annually to 31,824 miles, at 5 cents per mile,		1,591 29
Making the total annual value of the improvements,		$47,793 02

The contracts have been made for the ensuing four years, from the 1st of January next, including all these improvements, at a sum less than the amount now paid for transporting the mails in that division, by $25,047 87

To this sum add the estimated value of the improvements, as before stated, 47,793 02

And the actual saving to the Department, in the renewing of the contracts, will amount annually to 72,840 89

Besides the very considerable amount gained in the increased expedition of the mails on many routes of great interest to the community, the value of which cannot be well estimated.

In this in saving the expense of the contracts, and the additional revenue which may be anticipated from the improvements they secure, together with the general increase of postages, which is still progressive will be seen a foundation for the belief which has been expressed, that the current revenue of the Department for the succeeding year, will be sufficient for its disbursements.

The rules that have been adopted in relation to the conduct of postmasters, placing the investigation of all official delinquences under the immediate superintendance of an Assistant, and subjecting them to the strict scrutiny of an able and vigilant officer, has been productive of the happiest results. There are, at the present time, in the United States, 8,401 post offices; and among that number, scattered over the whole Union, it is not possible to prevent disorders, to the great loss of individuals, and sometimes of the department, without the unremitted and undivided attention of a competent officer. The duties of this branch of the Department, under its present organization, have, however, been so discharged as to secure as great a degree of confidence in the fidelity of its officers, generally, as could have existed in any former period, when the number was comparatively small.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your very obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

OVER PRODUCTION.

The great increase of production in the various arts, in consequence of the advance of science and the improvements of machinery has excited, in some minds, an apprehension that eventually production will far outstrip consumption. In a time of temporary stagnation in business it is not uncommon to hear the difficulty ascribed to this cause.

At first view, there is apparent reason for the apprehension. For if in the rude state of society, all the wants of men are supplied, and that with a very moderate effort, how is it possible that with the increase of skill and the introduction of machinery, there should not be furnished too much of every thing? Yet, however strange it may appear, observation proves, that there has never yet been any general excess of supply, but on the contrary, that in proportion as every man's labor has been effective, he has been stimulated to effort. As machinery is improved, industry is increased. The more each one accomplishes, the harder he works. Never was the world more busy in growing and manufacturing, than at present. Never before were there so many ploughs, and axes, spindles and looms, and implements of all sorts employed and never before was there a more thorough consumption of every thing produced. —There are scarcely half a dozen articles in the whole range of trade, of which, at this moment, there is in this market, or any other, a considerable overstock.

Originally men sat upon the ground,—until the requisite machinery was invented to construct a stool. Immediately, the head men bought stools, and no inconsiderable labour was called for to supply the demand. Then a back was added, (we go on the authority of Cowper's Task) and still more labour was demanded. And thus invention has gone on, until the rich now repose on sumptuous couches, the middle ranks on sofas, and the poorest have plenty of chairs. A great business has thus been brought into existence; and although a multitude of machines and tools have been invented to facilitate it, there has been, at every stage of its progress, a demand for more men and greater industry.

In the creation of principles, this was one, that our wants should increase, and always keep in advance of our capacity to supply them. There is no limit to this rule; at least none has yet been reached. When it is, we have no doubt the advance of invention will be stayed. The man who trundled a wheelbarrow yesterday,—if he can afford it, drives a cart to day, will ride in a wagon to morrow, and a coach next day. The amount of labour which he can control, determines the vehicle he shall possess and the manner of its use. By taking notice of the one, you can determine the other.

The fundamental principle which we speak of, is as wise as it is fixed and unalterable. But for it, the world of men would have been buried under the products of their own industry long ago, or rather, there would have been no industry, no production. In the rudest condition of man, his unsatisfied desires are few and excite but little uneasiness. The more he possesses, the more he sees beyond his grasp; and it is when he rolls in luxury, that his cravings are at their highest point of excitement.

There is nothing in the advancement of the arts and sciences, or any kind of knowledge, which in itself, tends to injure us. Discoveries never demoralize or impoverish any portion of our race. It is only when used for the production of erroneous and licentious publications, that all the facilities of the press turn to the moral damage of society. It is only when men use knives and daggers to kill each other, that steel blades and sharp edges become hurtful.

If we might make a 'practical observation' or two, we should say that there is no danger in pushing discovery in the arts to any extent. It is in the rudest conditions of society that comparatively most idleness exists, and so far is invention in labour-saving machinery from lessening the demand for labour, that every new machine not only increases the demand, but the motives to exertion.

There is one other consideration, which tho' of no practical importance, we throw in. Some benevolent individuals think it their duty to deny themselves a great many accommodations, and they insist that churches should be despoiled of their ornaments, and the clergy of their gowns, that the proceeds may be applied to charitable purposes.—We do not think there is the least danger of more self-denial than will be

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