# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.---NO. 46. EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1831. WHOLE NO. 150.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty five cents per square.



## Skipton Packet.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the stand of his late brother, deceased.

THE SCHOONER

MARGARET ELLEN,

which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore, will leave Skipton Granary every other Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. calling the same evening at the subscriber's landing in the Bay-side, for freights or passengers—leaving Baltimore (David Greaves', county wharf, Fell's Point,) every other Wednesday, at the same hour, and calling at the subscriber's landing to deliver freights and passengers.

The Margaret Ellen is nearly new, and now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and is a safe and comfortable vessel.

As my late brother has occupied the stand for many years, with considerable success, and his widow wishes still to continue it, she will take charge of the granary, and have it attended to by her nephew, John Bromwell. The granary will be put in complete order for the reception of grain and other freights. Orders, receipts, bills, and the proceeds of the freights, will be left by the captain or subscriber, with John Bromwell, clerk for

Mrs. McDANIEL, and
JAMES McDANIEL.

I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters who may entrust me with their business. The Margaret Ellen will be commanded by Capt. Peregrine Marshall, Jr. who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased.—Orders in Baltimore may be left with James Barroll, commission merchant, Bowly's wharf, or David Greaves, county wharf, Fells Point. Orders on this shore, will be received by John McDaniel, Bay-side; or at the subscriber's Store—all which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JAMES McDANIEL.

June 28 3w

Methodist Protestant
## CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Circuit, is appointed to be held about 3½ Miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston Esq. to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience & comfort. A Spring of water, of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes, is within a fewyards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for Horses (which will be well attended to) very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.

may 31

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle, the Centreville Times; the Kent Inquirer, the Caroline Intelligencer, the Village Herald, the Maryland Gazette, and the Baltimore papers, generally, will confer an obligaion on the Church by giving this advertisement a few insertions say once a week till the time

may 31

## WOOL.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES will be given by the Subscriber for ALL KINDS of WOOL.

JOHN CAMPER,
Corner of Washington and Dover Streets,
Easton,

WHO KEEPS ON HAND
A general assortment of GROCERIES which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.

may 31

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,
*Branch Bank at Easton, June 22d, 1831.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an ELECTION will be held at the Banking House in Easton, on the first Monday [1st day] of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank aforesaid, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Cashier.

june28 w

## CAMP MEETING OF THE M EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A camp Meeting for Talbot Circuit will be held in Mr. Benny's woods, on the Dover road about three miles from Easton, and one mile from Dover bridge; to commence on the 4th day of August, and close on the 9th. The preachers and people of our Church, and all of our friends, who are within reach of us, are particularly invited to attend. Persons coming to this Camp-Meeting with tents are desired to bring their tent frames with them in as much as they cannot be conveniently procured on the ground.

June 28


TREASURY DEPARTMENT
28th March, 1831.

PERSONS intending to apply for the benefit of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," are hereby notified that the persons entitled to relief under said act are those who were insolvent on or before the 1st day of January, 1831, and were indebted to the United States in a sum of money then due which they are unable pay, and who are not indebted as the principal on an official bond, or for public money received and not paid over or accounted for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture or penalty incurred by the violation of any law of the United States. Applications for a release or discharge under the act must be made in writing, under oath or affirmation, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, and when he made his insolvency known to his creditors, the causes of such insolvency, and the amount thereof; and also all the estate, real and personal, owned at the time of such insolvency, with a description of the same; and also the manner in which such estate has been disposed of, that is to say, by furnishing a list of the insolvent's creditors at the time of his insolvency, with the amount then due to each; the sums since paid and the balances still remaining due to them respectively, also the sums since paid and balances remaining due to other persons not creditors at the time aforesaid; and what estate or property, if any, owned at the time of his becoming insolvent, or which he has since acquired a right to, has been conveyed or transferred to any other person, with intent to be applied directly or indirectly to the use or benefit of such insolvent or his family; and also a statement of all the estate, if any, and the disposition and condition thereof, which he has since owned or still owns. It may be observed, that the statement aforesaid should be confined exclusively to facts, and arranged in as simple and intelligible a form as possible, unaccompanied by argument or prolix narrative.

As all the facts upon which the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury is to be made, must be previously examined and reported upon by the Commissioners, no communication other than the application referred to in the first section of the act, can be received at the Department, except through that channel.

S. D. INGHAM,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

april 19 3m—(2d Aug.)

☞ The Eastern Shore Whig, (Easton,) will please copy the above.


## Wool & Sheep-Skins.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-blacking; its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 7 tf

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, Begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expence to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant.
jan 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.
1831.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call *that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.*

He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the *Union Tavern*, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Hayward, Jun.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble servant,
WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

W. C. R's STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland.—Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moments' notice.

☞ The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber.

march 29 W. C. R.


WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

The trembling dew drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers—like souls at rest
The stars shine gloriously; and all
Save me is blest

Mother—I love thy grave!
The violet with its blossom blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head—when shall it wave
Above thy child.

'Tis a sweet flower—yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow;
Dear mother—'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow!

And I could love to die,
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams,
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here,
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes to childhood dear
With bitter tears?

Ay—must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,
Went down with thee?

Oft from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past, I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.

And when the Evening pale
Bows like a mourner on the dim blue wave,
I stray to hear the night-winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh! come—whilst here I press
My brow upon thy grave—and, in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child.

Yes, bless thy weeping child
And o'er thine urn—religion's holiest shrine—
Oh! give his spirit undefiled
To blend with thine— P.

The eighth number of the Illinois Magazine contains an article entitled "Reminiscences of the Scioto Valley," in which the following anecdote is related. When Virginia ceded the territory northwest of the Ohio to the United States, the valuable tract lying between the Great Scioto and the Little Miami was reserved for the purpose of remunerating the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, for their services during the revolution. In 1783, a committee, at the head of which was the late General Neville, was appointed to examine the tract of land, and report the result. They embarked at Fort Pitt, in a Kentucky boat, with a few riflemen, who were to serve in the double capacity of a guard for defence against the Indians, and of hunters to procure subsistence for the party, during their long and perilous expedition.

"The travellers continued their explorations until they came in sight of the Mississippi, when they returned to the Falls of the Ohio. After spending a few days here, they crossed the river, and entered the great wilderness northwest of the Ohio, on their way to examine the Virginia Military District. On arriving on the Scioto, near the Chilicothe old town, their horses were stolen by a tribe of Shawanees; whilst negotiating for their restoration, and holding a talk with the nation, as representatives from Congress deputed for that purpose, a marauding party returned from an expedition against the back settlement of Virginia. They displayed several scalps, as trophies of their success; and among their *opima spolia*, was an interesting country girl, of about 18 years of age. Her grief was overwhelming, and when she found some of her countrymen in the camp of the savages, she threw herself on her knees to them, and begged them to rescue her from her wretched situation. Every exertion was made to procure her release; the party produced all the money they had, amounting to several hundred dollars, and offered it as her ransom; they made large promises and threats on the part of the States; but all in vain. Captain Snip, who commanded the Indian marauding party, claimed the poor girl as his prize, and refused any compromise. After much discussion and altercation, however, the chief made a proposition; Colonel N. had a favorite servant, a large and fine looking mulatto man. The Indians have a peculiar fondness for slaves; Snip agreed to give up the captive girl, for Patrick. Here was a dilemma; Col. N. was a most humane and benevolent man; he would have made any sacrifice to have regained the unhappy maid; but he valued his slave as a fellow creature, and loved him as a brother. He would use no force—Patrick hated the Indians as cordially as did Major Pasqui, and he heard the proposition with indescribable horror. His master took him aside and advised him to take the place of the girl, offering him his freedom, and all the money which had been collected for her ransom; assuring him at the same time, that in a few weeks he would certainly find an opportunity of escaping. It was all in vain; the possession of the world would not have induced Patrick to change masters. Finding every attempt fruitless, and not having sufficient numbers to attempt force, the travellers were obliged to abandon the idea of liberating the captive, and leave the unfortunate maid to her fate. They resumed their journey, and after much suffering and hair breadth escapes from the scouting parties of different tribes, they arrived at Fort Pitt.

Thirteen years afterwards, the treaty of Greenville was held with the Indians, by Gen. Wayne. On this occasion, the prisoners who had been taken during the previous inroads of the savages, were brought in to be given up. Maj. Kirkpatrick was then present, as chief of the commissary department. Among the captives, he recognized the girl whom he had left on the Scioto, in 1783. She was the wife of her captor, Capt. Snip, and the mother of five little savages, the eldest of whom appeared in the crowd, armed with his bow and arrows. She was perfectly reconciled to her fate, and refused to quit her husband, to return to civilized society and her friends.

There are from ninety to one hundred steam-engines in operation in Philadelphia and Liberties, in sixty of which number, anthracite coal is used for fuel.

*Turkey.*—Letters from Constantinople of the 25th, and from Smyrna of the 19th April have been received. The Sultan was using great exertions to put down the insurgents in Albania and elsewhere. An army of 30,000 men, with a large train of artillery, had assembled near Adrianople, and was preparing to march against the rebels; and a squadron, composed of a frigate and several sloops, had sailed for the coast of Albania to blockade its ports. If his men remained faithful, little doubt was entertained that the Sultan would triumph at last over the rebels. But there seems to be a good deal of apprehension on that point, as a great number of desertions had lately taken place among the troops under the orders of the Grand Vizier; and the cause of the rebels appears to be more generally popular than that of the Sultan. The fact is, that three-fourths of the male population of the Ottoman empire were members of the corps of Janissaries, and if the Sultan had succeeded for a time in silencing discontent, for having forcibly disbanded that corps, he has not been equally fortunate in securing popularity to the system by which it has been suspended. If discontent at the measures of the Sultan had not been generally prevalent, he would not have been so wholly forsaken by his subjects as was the case in his last war with Russia.

It is deplorable to see the obstinacy with which the partizans of perpetual barbarism and national degradation oppose all views and measures tending to their amelioration; but had Mahmoud adopted less sanguinary means than those to which he has had recourse for the execution of the praiseworthy designs, it is probable that he would have secured the support of a much greater number of his subjects than has been the case. It is by a system of terror alone that he has ever sought to enforce obedience to his will, and this has proved by no means the surest mode of conciliating the numerous portion of those who are inimical to his views. Among the difficulties by which he is at present surrounded, the want of money does not appear to be the least. He had extorted loans from most of the wealthy Jews in the capital, which the lenders well knew he would never repay. Most of the Armenians, who had formerly possessed wealth had been already stripped by him of all they possessed, and therefore could no longer supply his wants. His Greek subjects have long ceased to have much to give, and his Mahometan ones are not disposed to allow his innovations to extend to taxation over themselves. Under these circumstances, the Sultan's affairs were in such a precarious state, that the loss of a single battle with the rebels would it was feared by those who wished him well, lead to his dethronement, and possibly to the loss of his life. There were still many in the capital who were ready to rise against him the moment that a good opportunity occurred.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on the 21st instant.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. MONROE.

The New York American of Friday says:—"The funeral obsequies of Ex President James Monroe were magnificent and impressive; not so much from any military array—though that was imposing—or costly escutcheons, as from the participation in them of a whole people. Not less than seventy thousand persons witnessed the solemn spectacle! The line of march, which extended nearly two miles, was marked out by two dense rows of people, who, without guards or orders from any quarter, maintained their positions, and never once encroached upon the procession! The stoops, windows, and housetops, were alive with spectators. The decorum which prevailed amid this great throng was alike striking and creditable.

The body having been brought by a Guard of Honor from the late residence of the deceased, accompanied by the immediate relatives and friends, was deposited on the platform in front of the City Hall. Immediately above it, a temporary stage, covered with black cloth had been erected; and from that, President Duer, of Columbia College, made the following brief and appropriate remarks:

Fellow-Citizens.—Another anniversary of our national independence has been consecrated by the death of another of those patriots who assisted to achieve it—of another of those statesmen who, after a long course of public service, attained the highest office in that government, to the foundation of which he had contributed by an early devotion of life and fortune to his country.

Did this event stand single in our annals—were it unconnected in our memories with the deaths on a former anniversary of the same glorious day—of two of his illustrious predecessors—even then a similar removal of the deceased would have been deemed admonitory, and would have commanded a solemn and appropriate notice. But following as it does that signal union in their flight from this world of the immortal spirits of Adams and Jefferson, the departure of Monroe must impress us with an awful sense of a Divine interposition, and awaken a livelier gratitude for the favor and protection of an overruling Providence.

Amongst our national blessings we may indeed enumerate not merely the lives, but the very deaths of men like him whose mortal remains now lie before us. For his life was spent in usefulness to his country—and his death imparts a greater sanctity to her institutions. It would be superfluous fellow citizens, to detain you with a narrative of events, which are interwoven with the history of this nation, and which must needs be familiar to all who have watched its prosperity, or who value its renown It is enough on this occasion to remind you that in the various public employments in which the deceased was engaged for half a century, he was distinguished for the ardor of his patriotism, and the uprightness of his intentions; for valor and perseverance as a soldier—for industry, caution, and fidelity, as a statesman. And although before he reached the highest station to which he could be elevated by the favor or gratitude of his countrymen, he had not escaped the political controversies of the time, yet party spirit had then so far subsided, and political adversaries had become so far reconciled, that he was first chosen President against a merely nominal opposition, and was re-elected by a unanimous vote. His administration of that high office was not only characterized for its temperate and impartial spirit; but it exhibited just and liberal views of national policy, and was signalized by the firm attitude and enlightened principles which it assumed in regard to the South American Republics, and in support of the integrity and inviolability of the Western Continent.

At the expiration of the usual term of service he retired permanently from public life: but the time he had devoted to it had prevented him from bestowing that attention on his private affairs which was essential to the comfort of his declining years. With a broken constitution, and impaired fortune, he sought for repose in the bosom of his family, and looked for his remuneration to the justice of his country; from the one, he received all the consolation which this world could afford—from the other a grateful acknowledgement of his claims.

Upon us, however, fellow citizens, and upon our posterity, he still has claims which money cannot compensate—which time cannot impair—nor death extinguish. We owe to his memory a lasting debt of gratitude for the blood shed in his youth in defence of our liberties—for the vigor of manhood exhausted in his efforts to promote our national interests—and for the experience of his age devoted to extend and perpetuate our political welfare and security. And whilst we commit his body to the earth from which it sprung, and commend his soul to the heaven whence it issued, let us not forget, my countrymen, another and a higher debt due to the great Ruler of the Universe for the example of such a life, and for the glory of such a death.

The body was then taken from before the City Hall to St. Paul's Church, where the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Right Revd. Bishop Onderdonk and the Revd. Dr. Wainwright.—The pulpit and reading desk were clad in mourning, and an appropriate anthem was sung by the choir.

In the mean time, the several societies formed in the Park. The procession then moved in the order announced.

The body was carried in a hearse, covered with black cloth, fringed with gold. From the centre pannels, the National Flag hung reversed, and eight black feathers waved above the whole; the hearse was drawn by four black horses. On either side of the hearse, in open barouches, rode the

PALL BEARERS.

Samuel L. Southard, of N. J.
David Brooks,
Col. Richard Varick,
Col. John Trumbull,
John Watts,
Gov. Aaron Ogden, of N. J.
John Ferguson, Naval Officer,
Thomas Morris, U. S. Marshal.

Preceding the hearse, the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright rode in a carriage, followed by the Rev. Clergy and all others on foot.

The procession moved up Broadway to Bleecker street, the military forming in line on each side of Bleecker and Second streets, while the different public bodies and societies marched through and entered the cemetry. The body was then deposited in the vault assigned to it in the north-east end. The troops fired three rounds after the body had been lowered, and the procession moved out of the Cemetry in the same order in which they entered.

The body of the deceased was deposited in a leaden coffin soon after death, and this in a mahogany coffin, which bears on a plate of silver the following inscription:

JAMES MONROE
*Of Virginia,*
DIED 4th JULY, 1831.
AGED 74 YEARS.

The shops generally were closed: and it is to be mentioned, as especially creditable to the inhabitants of the Bowery and Chatham row, through which the corpse was conveyed to the City Hall, that their stores and dwellings were hung in black—a spontaneous tribute of respect.

During the recent visit of the President to the Rip Raps, the annexed correspondence occurred between him and certain members of a Volunteer Company in Norfolk, who had resolved themselves into a Committee.

Norfolk, June 29, 1831.

Sir,—The honor of your company is respectfully solicited to a public dinner to be given by the Volunteer Corps of Norfolk, on Monday next the 4th of July at the Wigman Gardens at 4 o'clock, in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the Independence of the happy Country over which you preside.

Lt. WM. E. TAYLOR.
" J. S. DAMERON,
En. AUG. BRANDA.
Committee,

To His Excellency, Andrew Jackson,
President of the United States.

Rip Raps July 1, 1831.

Gentlemen.—Your polite invitation on behalf of the Volunteer Corps of Norfolk to their celebration of the 55th anniversary of the Independence of our happy country is received. A resolution, long since taken, not to partake of a public dinner during my continuance in office, prevents me from enjoying the pleasure of being your guest on this occasion.

The birth day of our Independence and Freedom will ever awaken in every bosom worthy of the high privilege, sentiments of the most delightful character, and although not personally present my soul will be with you in the commemoration of an event that has afforded the first proof that man is capable of self-government.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves and for the fellow citizens you represent, the assurance of my high respect and cordial regard.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. W. E. Taylor,
J. S. Dameron, and
Aug. Branda.

The Washington Globe contains the following reply to the letter of Mr. Ingham, which was inserted in this paper on the 8th instant:

Washington, July 7, 1831.

Sir—The President, on his return to day from the Rip Raps, has received your letter of the 30th ult. In reply to your renewed call upon him, "as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia," I am directed to inform you, that he does not consider the fact of certain officers "having been in company with Major Eaton," during office hours, and in their offices where it is their duty to be, and where every individual has a right to go, as supporting the charge that those offices were used "as places of rendezvous" by a party lying in wait to assasinate you; nor as constituting "probable cause" to justify the subjection of citizens of fair character, all solemnly denying your imputations, to arraignment before a court of criminal jurisdiction: That if "a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses" be by you demeed necessary, he assures you of adequate protection in the city of Washington, where you have the right, as prosecutor before the grand jury, to present the supposed offenders, or to summon them before any magistrate of the District: Also, that "an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices, that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony"—an assurance, however, not to be construed as affording impunity for any misconduct which the investigation may unfold.

The President directs me to inform you, also, that should any person connected with the Government be found implicated in having formed part of "a recruited force," to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Departments, or elsewhere within the district of Columbia; or in having armed and associated together, to the disturbance and alarm of its peaceful citizens, he will feel it his duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offenders from the public service. He directs me further, Sir, and in conclusion, to state that, from the inquiry he has made, your charges to that effect against the Acting Secretary of War, and others, do not appear to be founded in fact; and that he cannot but ascribe them to a reliance on false statements or vague surmises, or to the workings of an over excited imagination.

I am, Sir, very respectfully.
Your obedient servant.
N. P. TRIST.

Samuel D. Ingham, Esq.
*Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn*

*From the Englishman's Register.*

"There are many people who say the debt is a mere family concern—that it is only paying with one hand and receiving with another—and that no good would come of taking from the incomes of the fundholders to add to those of the rest of the community. But *our impression is that great good would come of reducing the taxes on food, on manufactures, on industry of all kinds, and that the fundholders would largely participate in such good, even if their dividends should be much reduced. For the debt's sake, people are prevented from getting the living that would otherwise be earned by industry, and, by labor being checked and discouraged, the country is weakened and impoverished.* This is the true point of view in which the debt is an enormous evil; for we readily grant that the mere transfer of a portion of the dividends from the fundholders to the public is not, as a transfer only, capable of doing any good. *But we hold the existence of a receptacle which tempts people to invest in it unproductively their capital, to be in itself mischievous in its tendency; and when we consider the extent to which the loan system has been carried, both here and on the continent, and that Europe is now, as it must be confessed that their influence over governments has become perniciously powerful.* Measures are considered with reference to their effect upon the price of stocks, as if that had any thing to do with the happiness of the people, and jobbing Jews are consulted where the aid of political science ought to be sought for. But the consolation is, that the end of these things, if not at hand, cannot be very far distant."

The remarks which we copy from the Englishman's Register, with regard to the national debt and its concomitants, are as applicable to a national debt in this country, as in England. A class of politicians among us, once maintained the doctrine that "*a national debt was a national blessing.*" The suffrages of the people crushed, for a time, the party and their principles. They have sprung up again under a new name, and a new leader, (*a deserter from democracy,*)—and a national debt is now recommended to us, as a national blessing, as the means of maintaining the *American System.* This is the enticing form in which it is to be introduced. Domestic manufactures and internal improvements are the pretences under which log-rolling politicians, and *stock-holding* corporators are to convert our continent, like that of Europe, "into a gaming table of stock jobbers." In the little progress which they were permitted to make in this English System, converted into an American System, it was evident how "perniciously powerful" "their influence over government," had become.

With the English writer, "*we hold the existence of a receptacle, which tempts people to invest in it unproductively their capital, to be in itself mischievous in its tendency:*" *a lodgement of cash in a "receptacle"* to tax the people, while the depositor lives in idleness on his usury, is a most detestable system in every form.—*Globe.*

From the following it will be seen that reformation is sometimes voluntary! What an example this for the gentlemen of the Black List ! ! !

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the reception by this day's mail, of one hundred dollars transmitted anonymously, from New York, with the following request: "The 100 dollars enclosed you will put into the Treasury for balance due them."

*Treasury Department, July, 7, 1831.*

*Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis.*

*The Comet of* 1832.—The French journals have had much to say, these two years past, about the comet which is to make its appearance in 1832. The German journals begin to amuse their readers with the chimerical apprehensions, which the future appearance of this star may inspire. The fact is, that this comet might approach the earth much nearer than it actually will approach it, without furnishing the least ground for fear. It is known that in 1770, a comet approached within 750,000 leagues of the Earth, about 9 times the distance of the moon; and those who are acquainted with astronomy have not forgot, that Lalande has computed 13,000 leagues to be the distance at which a comet could produce any sensible derangement of our system. The fears which these journals propogate, arise from this: that the comet of 1832 will pass near the orbit of the Earth (within four diameters and a half, thirteen or fourteen thousand leagues) so that, if the Earth be at that point of its orbit which shall be for an instant, near the comet; some deranging phenomena may perhaps result, but this case is far from possible for the year 1832.

Rapid Travelling.—The trail of cars on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, which left the depot yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, arrived at the Relay House (7 miles) in 39 minutes, and returning performed the same distance in the short space of 38 minutes. I was of the opinion of several gentlemen who were passengers, that the distance down might have been travelled in 35 minutes, had it not been for the unfavorable state of the weather and the road being entirely new.—Balt. Chronicle.

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