to power? Sir, I will tell you what he means. Does any man suppose if the Bank had consented to do whatever the Executive mandate had required it to do—if it had put out Jonathan and put in John—that we should ever have heard a word of objection to its political power. Sir, the President's meaning is perfectly plain. When the President says, that officers of a Bank ought not to interfere with political elections, he means neither more nor less than this—You must become the tools, the creatures of this administration, or you must be displaced. That, sir, was the attempt made, I do not say by the President, but by some who were near the Executive door, though not a part of his Cabinet; it was attempted to influence the Bank to put out the President of one of its branches, who was confessedly competent to the discharge of all the duties of his station, purely on the ground of his political opinions. The Bank resisted the attempt, as it always has done. So far as the parent Board is concerned, (I cannot, of course, speak with certainty for all the Directors and officers of all the branches, though I believe it to be true of nearly all of them,) all its members have studiously abstained from all interference with political concerns—because it was their interest to do so. They even went further than this; they made a desperate effort to conciliate the Administration. But it was too late. The plans and purposes of certain individuals had been thwarted, and the feelings of the President had been, and are still, so wrought upon, that now he thinks there is nothing on the face of the earth that so needs extermination as the Bank of the United States.

Sir, if I could decide beforehand what should be the course of future events, I hold it desirable that every national Bank should, hereafter, be arrayed against the Executive power. It would be an admirable balance in the opposite scale. This is not the evil to be dreaded. The real evil is in the opposite direction. It is that the Executive should turn the Bank into a mere instrument of his will, and should wield its power, which gentlemen have represented as so tremendous, in addition to that still more tremendous power which he derives from the vast patronage of such a Government, and that overwhelming and irresistible tide of popularity which will ever follow the man who distributes that patronage.

But, sir, the President seems to be very fully aware of the danger arising from this meretricious combination between the banking power and the power of the Executive: and he very wisely says, "It is the desire of the President that the control of the Bank and the currency shall, as far as possible, be entirely separated from the political power of the country." Never was there uttered a wiser or more patriotic sentiment! Let me repeat it. "It is the desire of the President, that the control of the Bank and the currency shall, as far as possible, be entirely separated from the political power of the country." Yes, sir, the man who will act up to that would be richly entitled to be a President of the United States. Well, sir, there is the precept. Now for the practice. The President it seems, is anxiously desirous that the control of the banks should be separated, as far as possible, from the political power of the country. And what has he done? He has, in effect said, that because the official agents of the Bank of the United States have dared to oppose his election, the faith of the nation shall not for a moment stand in the way of their condign punishment. Yet he is very anxious to separate all control of the banks from the Executive power. Well, sir, what, more has he done? He has not only punished the Bank of the United States by removing the deposites, but he has held up these Deposites to the highest bidder!

Yes, Sir. The President has done that which, if it be not arrested, will most certainly destroy the liberties of this country. What sir? By way of separating all control of the Bank and the currency from the political power of the country; by way of steering clear of all meretricious connexion between the Banking power and the power of the Executive, we are to give to the President, or to his pliant instrument, (and after what has passed, he will never want a pliant instrument,) twenty four millions of public money to be distributed among various local banks throughout the country, according to the complexion of their political sentiments. Sir, this requires no exaggeration. And I speak not the language of exaggeration when I say, as God is my Judge, I had rather trust even Andrew Jackson with 50,000 mercenary soldiers, with the bill passed at the last session for his authority to use them, than permanently to clothe him with such a power as this. It would be impossible to resist it. Resistance will be out of the question. With the twenty millions of our revenue, the President can get the absolute control over 40 or 50 banks judiciously selected i. e. with no regard to any connexion with the polical power of the country. God forbid, oh no! But, sir, every man in the least acquainted with the principles of human nature, knows, must know, that the banks selected would become just so many political partisans of those in power. Sir, we have some little light on this already. It is not quite two months since certain banks were selected to receive the deposites unlawfully removed from the United States Bank, and already we have seen two of their officers in the arena. A President of one of these Banks, in Baltimore, is out in the public papers vindicating the course of the Secretary. And there is another, I underrtand, somewhere in Virginia.

The President says that the moment an officer of a Bank meddles with politics, that moment he must be turned out of office. Sir, I have not heard of the turning out any of those officers as yet. But I have no doubt, had they dared to say one word against the President, they would before this time have received much such a hint as was given to a late Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir, I should be more disposed to rely on the declaration of the President concerning his anxious desire to separate the Banking and Executive power, were it not for the experience we have already had of the woeful discrepancy between professions and practice. I agree with a late distinguished member of the Cabinet (Mr. Duane) in at least one thing. I do not attribute this striking discrepancy to any thing in the President like wilful duplicity. I believe that when he makes the profession he feels as he speaks, but I believe with that gentleman that the President "has no fixed principles—that he does not arrive at conclusions by the exercise of reason, but that impulses and passions have ruled." But what, in point of fact, has been the difference between the President's professons and his practice? I had been told a little about the principles (I beg pardon for using the word, I believe it is nearly out of fashion) on which the President came into power: for I stood, then, in the midst of the brunt in the contest waging with principalities and powers; aye sir, when the miserable sycophants who have since then literally drawled in their own slime, to the footstool of Executive favor stood upon the side of those who still hold patronage and power.

When, therefore, I speak of the principles on which the present Chief Magistrate was brought into office, I claim to know something about it. Well, sir, and what were they?—Why we all had an idea, that the officers of the Federal Government were somewhat too pragmatical and interfering in the political contests of the country, and that, as a matter of principle, they ought to be restrained; and the President, when he came into power, told the nation that one of the crying evils of those who had been his predecessors was the meddling of office holders in the politics of the country.

Now, I put it to all men who have eyes and ears, whether ever there was a time since the foundation of this Government, when all the officers of the Executive Government, from the highest to the lowest, approached so nearly to an army of mercenaries in the hand of the President. Why, sir, no man can breathe the air that surrounds the palace of the President, who does not think precisely as the President thinks; and who is not prepared to stretch himself at command on the bed of Procrustes, to have his political sentiments docked or stretched to the true Executive dimensions. What is the meaning of all this change that appears? Oh, that is Reform. The Government has been reformed. Yes, sir, and the reform has proceeded until the word has become synonymous with turning a man out of office.

A reform is made when one man is turned out, and another man is put in. And the rule on which the operation proceeds seems to be this—to turn out the man who has only his merit to recommend him, and put in the man who will with the readiest obsequiousness adopt the Executive opinions, and blow to the Executive pleasure. Every body knows that the meddling of office-holders in politics has been reformed by putting out every man who did not vote for the President, and putting in the most notorious open-mouthed partizans in their places. This is truth known to the whole world. When, therefore, the President tells me he is anxious to separate as far as possible the control of the banks and the currency from the political power of the country, I understand him to mean that he is exceedingly anxious none shall have the control of any Bank who dares to oppose the present Administration.

And now, sir, let me inquire what will be the course of things, if we decide that the Public Deposites shall remain in the State Banks, and it shall hereafter become a matter of bargain with the Executive who shall have them. Sir, we all know the game that is going on. I deplore it as much as any man can do, but there never will be a time when the election of President will not be an all-engrossing topic with the greater part of all politicians. And what, I again ask, is now going on? Why, sir, the feeling has insinuated itself into the Palace itself. The great question is this, who shall be the successor to the Presidential Chair? The contest now is for the succession, and all the powers of this government are organized and in action to secure the election of an heir apparent. Every body knows, out of the House, what is almost treason to speak within it, that such is the fact. And what more do you want than the control of the State banks, at once to settle the question.

And this brings me to another point in this inquiry. It is here said by the President, and by his Secretary, that the great reason for removing the Deposites at this time from the Bank of the United States, was the expiration of the Bank Charter in 1836. Now, of all the reasons that could have possibly been given, that is emphatically the reason why he should have abstained from removing them. The Bank, in the natural course of things and by the mere force of law, was about to cease from having any farther influence. The Deposites, we are told, were removed from the Bank because the institution was of dangerous tendency, and the public liberty was not safe so long as its powers continued. There might have been some weight in these reasons, if the period had not been so near at hand when its powers of every kind were to have come to an end. Indeed, almost every reason put forth by the President and the Secretary are answered by the single fact that the Bank Charter is to expire in 1836. The Bank, we are told, was to destroy liberty and overturn the Government; but can it do all this in two years? At that time it will cease to be, for the Secretary informs us, that the People have decided that the Bank shall never be re-chartered. How then, I ask, was its influence to be so very deadly within the short space of two years? Why, sir, it is plain that there must be something about it which will operate on the election of the next President. The thing to which the Bank will be so very fatal, the thing which it is so certainly to destroy, turns out to be—the election of the heir apparent. Sir, the expiration of the Charter so early as 1836, is in itself conclusive proof that the reasons given for the removal of the Deposites are not the true reasons. I now venture to say, that, in two years from this time, if this system shall be suffered to be carried into effect, the whole moneyed power of this country will be concentrated wherever the political power of the country resides. All will go together—there will be a complete combination of the State Banks from Maine to Louisiana—a perfect understanding will prevail throughout the whole. They will all be actuated by one spirit, and they will all be in the hands of one man. They will all, in the strictest sense of the term, be Government Banks. You will then have not only the twenty millions of Government Deposites, but, in addition to this, you will have more than a hundred millions of Bank capital, all wielded against the public liberty. Sir, if there be a spectacle which, more than another, is to be contemplated by a patriot with fear and horror, it is the concentration of such a power as this.

While on this branch of the subject, I will remark, that there could not have been selected a period for the exercise of this power more unfortunate for the country. The grounds alleged for the selection are, the necessity of a gradual preparation for the change which must accompany the expiration of the chartesr, and distresses brought upon the commercial community by the Bank of the United States, during the period from August to October. Now, sir, all who are in the least acquainted with the practical operation of that Bank, must know that the removal of the deposites, at this time, will neither increase nor diminish the pressure experienced at the winding up of its concerns. It is admitted on all hands, that the Bank is managed by intelligent men, well acquainted with banking concerns, and perfectly awake to their own interests. Suppose the Bank should proceed with the public deposites in its vaults, will its Directors not view these deposites as a part of its debt to the public? And will they not, of course, make the same provision for the payment of this portion of the public debt as they do with the other portions of it? So that, whether the deposites are removed now or at a future time, can have no effect upon the settlement of its affairs. Why, then, remove them now? unless it be gratuitously to add at this time, a scene of unexampled distress to all that which must unavoidably take place at the expiration of the Bank charter?

But the Secretary has told us that this was necessary in order to enable the Treasury Department to prepare for the country a new currency. Now, sir, does any man here suppose that a currency can be supplied to the exigences of this community by the Secretary and his State Banks, equal to that which exists at this time? So long as the Bank of the United States exists, the bills of the State Banks will be in good credit. We wish no better. Can the Secretary add any thing to their credit? It is obvious he cannot; and what then does he mean, when he talks to us about his providing for the country a substitute for that currency which he seeks to destroy? Not that he will provide the country with local bills in good credit, but a currency for the whole Union. This, and this alone, can be a substitute. But have we any such promise? No, sir, nothing like it. What is it which the State Banks stipulate? It is this, that they will receive in payment of the debts to Government, the very same local bills which are now in good credit. Do they go any further? Do the deposite Banks of Maine stipulate to receive the bills of the deposite Banks of Louisiana? Not a word of it, sir. Do you believe that, if I shall go to the deposite Bank in Richmond, for example, with one of the bills of the selected Bank in this District, that the Richmond Bank will take it and give me the the money for it? No, sir; they will take these bills from the Government, because that they stipulated to do; but they will not take them from any body else. And what then becomes of the currency? Where is the substitute? It is vain to talk of giving the State banks any greater credit than they now have. On the contrary, the moment you destroy the Bank of the United States---and I tremble when I look forward to the prospect---you will again return to the scenes of 1817. You will again have a scale of depreciation. The market will be full of the bills of Broken Banks, until you may again be compelled to pay a discount of ten per cent. for a Bill of Exchange on a distant part of the Union. To withdraw the deposites from the Bank of the United States, and to place them in the State Banks, leaves those Banks not where they were, but in a situation the most critical that can be conceived. Indeed, sir, there has been a rumor, how well founded, I do not pretend to say, that some of these selected Banks have already applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to have the Government Deposites taken from their possession, and restored to the Bank of the United States; and it is my most sincere belief that such a step would be the best thing which, for the credit of those Banks, could possibly happen. I do know from the very best authority that there has not, for the last ten years, been so great a pressure on the State Banks, or so little capital to meet it.--- And if the Bank of the United States should do what it has the perfect right to do, and what in all justice it might do, call in its paper in proportion to the existing alarm in the community the distress, great as it is, would become unspeakably greater.

On this branch of the subject, I have but one more remark to make. The Secretary, in the boundless immensity of his financial knowledge, has informed us that one object he had in view, in the removal of the deposites, was, to save the country from the embarrasment, and distress which must inevitably be produced by the depreciation of the bills of the United States Bank, as the period of the expiring of its charter shall approach. Now, sir, this is one of the most extraordinary financial opinions of the present day. A bank, with ten millions of silver within its vaults, and which is able to pay all its debts within sixty days; a Bank, which, according to the Secretary, is too strong and too solvent for the safety of the country, is to have its bills depreciated in the market just in proportion as the time approaches when every one of those bills will be paid in hard cash! Indeed!! Why, sir, would not a farmer be astonished, who held a note of his rich neighbor that had yet two years to run, if a gentleman, with or without the title of Secretary, should, with great gravity and concern, inform him that, though his neighbor was immensely rich, and owned hundreds of thousands, after all his debts were paid, his note would depreciate in value just in proportion as the day approached when it was ripe for payment, and would certainly be paid.—Why, sir, is there a child that cannot perceive that if the value of a note is ever to change, it will then be most valuable when it is the nearest to being paid? And here is a Bank with millions in its vaults, so many millions that the Government is afraid of it, yet its notes are to depreciate as the time approaches for the winding up of its affairs, and the public deposites must, of necessity, be removed from its custody to save the country from the distress occasioned by that depreciation.

[At this point the Speech of Mr. McDuffie was interrupted by a motion to adjourn.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

So much time was occupied in the usual business of the day, that Mr. McDuffie declined to call up the Deposite question. The remainder of the sitting was spent in preliminary business. Adjourned to Monday.


# EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1833.


The Baltimore Gazette of Thursday says: It is said that an Express passed through this city yesterday for Washington, and there is a report very current in town to-day that Government Bills to a large amount have been returned from London protested.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings in Congress on Monday and Tuesday were of but little moment. On Monday in the Senate, the consideration of the proposition to repeal the force bill, was further postponed for two weeks, at the request of Mr. Calhoun. On Tuesday Governor Kent made a proposition to amend the constitution so as to give to a majority of both Houses of Congress the power to pass any law without the consent of the President. The Senate adjourned to Thursday, when the deposite question was to be again taken up.

The House of Representatives adjourned to Friday, which being set apart for the transaction of private business, would necessarily postpone the further consideration of the deposite question till Monday.

As impartial chroniclers of passing events, we give Mr. McDuffie's speech, this morning, on the deposite question, to the exclusion of many other things of interest. We do this, because we are desirous, as far as possible, to spread before our readers, all that can be said for and against the course of the President; that they may be able to form, for themselves, a just opinion on the subject.

FOREIGN.—We have news from Liverpool, by the ship Europe, to the 16th of Nov. The accounts from Spain give additional reason to believe that the cause of the Queen regent will be sustained by the French Government. It had been said, indeed, that a French army had crossed the Spanish frontier, but the news wants confirmation, as does also a report that the Queen had been compelled to leave Madrid.

The news from Portugal is unimportant.—No material change had taken place in affairs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG.

Mr. Editor,—A No. of the "Cambridge Chronicle," for November 30th, was put into my hand by a friend, a few weeks ago. And when casting my eye over it, I observed an article, furnished by an Eastonian, which contained some extracts from a Temperance Address delivered in Easton, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, and a Temperance Address, delivered in Salem Church, Dorchester county, Maryland, by the Reverend Mr. Kerr, by which it appeared obviously that the Rev. Mr. Kerr, copied, *verbatim et literatim*, a considerable part of the Rev. Mr. Stockton's speech, and delivered it to his audience as the production of his own "cogitation." This method of shining in the borrowed light of another, might have passed unnoticed, if the world had been as it was two or three centuries ago; but the time of mental ignorance and darkness is past, and the light of education and literature shines through every corner of our land. But, sir, I was more remarkably astonished yesterday evening on seeing an article, in the Cambridge Chronicle, of the 21st of December, from the Rev. Mr. Kerr, in reply to the article alluded to above. In this communication the Rev. gentleman has not the candour to acknowledge himself indebted to the Rev. Mr. Stockton's speech. But, by pitiful evasions and mere quibbles, attempts to deny the fact, which appears as clear as noon-day. As an example of the gentleman's logic, it may be noted that he has cited two small scraps from the speeches in question, which he calls the "right hand extract," and the "left hand extract." The force of the Rev. gentleman's argument runs thus:—There is one seatence in Mr. Kerr's speech, not to be found verbatim in Mr. Stockton's speech, *ergo*, there is none of Mr. Stockton's speech quoted by Mr. Kerr! It would not require much of a *Yankee* to detect the fallacy of this logic. But this is not all.

The Rev. gentleman in his vapouring has attempted to quote *Greek* in "English characters," and by this vain parade, in pretending to a knowledge of Greek, fancies he has given a knock-down argument, which, by the by, has no more relation to the matter in hand than a quotation from "Moll Flanders" or "Reynard the Fox." But as the gentleman seems to have a remarkable fondness for the term "juxta-position," while it is very problematical whether he could tell what language it is derived from, I shall give him the gratification (if he should see this piece) of pronouncing it once more—for I shall set his false citations from the Greek Testament and the *true* in "juxta-position," as a specimen of the gentleman's ability in the Greek language:

| MR. KERR'S QUOTATION. | TRUE TEXT. |
|---|---|
| Mat'w xvi. 26.—uar | gar |
| hanthropos | anthrópos |
| hantallagma | antallagma |
| psuchen | psuches |
| Mark viii. 36—uar | gar |
| Luke ix. 25—uar | gar |

Now, sir, passing over these manifest blunders, in the Rev. writer's communication in the Cambridge Chronicle, it may be stated that the substance of his argument, drawn from a similarity of idea and expression among the Evangelists, amounts to just nothing at all. The four Evangelists were relating a historical fact, viz. the speech of our Blessed Saviour, consequently a similarity of idea and expression ought to exist between them. But Mr. Stockton and Mr. Kerr were not relating, professedly, a historical fact, but each of them a speech, purporting to be his own composition. Mr. Stockton delivered his in Easton. It was printed. Mr. Kerr delivered his in Salem, some time afterward. It was printed. A great many parts of Mr. Stockton's speech are to be found, word for word, in Mr. Kerr's; even a typographical error which occurred in the former, is to be found in the latter. I ask, what would any reasonable man conclude from all these circumstances, only that Mr. Kerr is really guilty of a "LITTLE plagiarism."

A SCHOOL BOY.

Talbot county, Dec. 26, 1833.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Hickey, Mr. JOHN FISHER, to Mrs. MARY ARRINGDALE, all of this county.

DIED

At Denton, on Saturday morning last, GEORGE MARTIN, Esq. in the 75th year of his age, for many years a citizen of this town.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and brought with him an elegant assortment of Materials in his line of business, and is now prepared to make

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BONNETTS AND HATS,

of the newest and most approved fashions. He takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgements for past favors, and earnestly solicits a share of public patronage.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

dec 23 tf

## Astronomical Lectures.

*Lecture 9—for Wednesday evening the first* of January, shall include the method of discovering the distance of the sun and moon, magnitude, phases, figure, rotation, libration, changes and eclipses of the moon, harvest moon, hunter's moon, and horizontal moon.

Lecture 10---for Friday evening the 3d of January, will contain an account of the eclipses of the sun, theory of the tides, observations on the two inferior planets, Mercury and Venus.

dec 28

## A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, & stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pantaloons, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PRESTON McCOMAS,
Sheriff of Harford county.

Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the mount of $1, and charge the subscriber.

dec 28 3w

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centreville.

dec. 14, 1833. tf

CALENDAR FOR 1834.

| | SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JANUARY, | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| FEBRUARY, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | |
| MARCH, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| APRIL, | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
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| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| MAY, | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| JUNE, | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
| JULY, | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| AUGUST, | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
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| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |
| SEPTEMBER, | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
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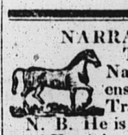
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | | |
| OCTOBER, | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| NOVEMBER, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | | | | | | |
| DECEMBER, | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

NARRAGANSET HORSE.



The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his colts.

Talbot county, dec 28 tf

## DEER CREEK
### Young Ladies' Academy.

THE *Semi Anual Examination* of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not, elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CHEYNEY, who superintends this seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial Female education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boarding, washing, fuel, &c. | per quarter $20 00 |
| Tuition | 5 |
| French extra | 5 |
| Drawing extra | 5 |

Boooks and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.

JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.
November Term, in the year 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandale and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandale, wife of John Crandale, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern-Shore of Maryland, before, the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be $485 25.

R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.

True copy,
Test Jacob Loockerman, Clk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1833. tf

## A COOK WANTED.

A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.

dec. 17 3w

**3000** WEIGHT OF PRIME CORN FED PORK, IS WANTED. Apply at the Whig office.

Dec. 21

## MANLOVE HAZEL

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**GOODS**

*uitable for the present, and approaching seasons;* which he will sell on accommodating terms His friends, and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

nov 5

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

**FALL GOODS**

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

oct 29 tf [G]

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in Primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.

RD. CHAMBERS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

December 24, 1833 w

## MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

## WILLSON & TAYLOR

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

*HANDSOME GOODS,*

which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

*Consisting in part as follows:*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—*ALSO*—

Groceries, Liquors. Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

dec 21

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THOMAS H. JENKINS

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

**WINTER GOODS, viz:**

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino's,

Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Chockolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.

Black Italian Lustring, and Gro de Soiss.

A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.

VELVETS.

Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of brown, do. do.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beutiful lot of

FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS.

They can be sold on reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.

A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.

QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.

NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.

SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF

**CHINA WARE.**

Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention, from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

T. H. J. grateful for past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will, he hopes be an inducement for the liberal continuation of their patronage.—Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.

Easton, Dec. 24.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a justice of the Peace in and for Queen Anns county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingoes is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trowsers.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored man is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS SUDLER, Shff.
of Queen Ann's county.

dec 7 2m

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