ban, and the power and patronage of the Government, as the means of support. Hence a third party was formed; a personal and Government party; made up of those who were attached to the person and the fortunes of a successful political chief. In a word, we had exhibited to our view, for the first time under our system, that most dangerous spectacle, in a country like ours, a *prerogative* party, who take their creed wholly from the mandate of their chief. The times were eminently propitious for the formation of such a party. Millions were poured into the Treasury by the high protective duties of 1828, furnishing an overflowing fund to secure the services of expectants and partisans. Against these superabundant means of power there was not, nor could there be, as things were situated, any effective resistance; all being necessarily withdrawn in consequence of the fierce contest between the two sections, which continued to rage with increasing violence, and which wasted the strength of the parties on each other, instead of opposing the rapidly increasing power of the Executive. This, and not the personal or military popularity of Gen. Jackson, is the true explanation of the fact, which has struck so many with wonder, that no misconduct, that no neglect of duty, or perversion of the power of Government, however gross, has been able to shake his power and popularity; and that the people have looked idly on, apparently bereaved of every patriotic sentiment, or joined to swell the tide of power with shouts of approbation at every act however outrageous. I do not doubt that his personal popularity, arising from his military achievements, contributed much to his elevation, (in fact it was one of the elements, as stated, which governed his selection as a candidate) and to sustain him while in power; but I feel a perfect conviction that whatever advantage he has gained from this source, has been more than counterbalanced by the mismanagement and blunders of his administration, and that it would be equally difficult to expel from power any individual of sagacity and firmness, in the possession of that department, under the circumstances which he has held it. Let us learn from the instructive history of this interesting period that despotic power, under our system, commences with usurpation of this Government on the reserved powers of the States, and terminates in the concentration of all the powers of this Government in the person of a chief magistrate; and that unless the first be resisted, the latter follows by a necessary, resistless and inevitable law, as much so, as that which governs the movements of the solar system.

As soon as it was perceived that he whom we had elevated to office, was, as I have stated, more intent to retain and augment his power than to meet the just expectations on which he was supported, we totally despaired of relief and reform through the ordinary action of this Government, and separated, from that moment, from the administration; withdrew from the political contest here, and concentrated all our energies on that ultimate remedy which we had taken the precaution to prepare, in order to be called into action in the event of things taking the direction which they had.

An active discussion followed in the State, in which the principles and character of our political institutions were fully investigated, and a clear perception of the danger to which the country was exposed, was impressed upon the public mind. Still the determination was fixed not to act while there was a ray of hope of redress from the Government; and we accordingly waited the approach of the final payment of the public debt, when all pretexts for keeping up the extravagant duties of 1828 would cease. The near approach of that event caused the passage of the act of 1832, which was proclaimed on both sides, by the opposition and the administration, to be a final and permanent adjustment of the protective system. We felt every disposition to acquiesce in any reasonable adjustment, but it was impossible, consistently with our views of the nature of our rights, and the consequences involved in the contest, to submit to the act. The protective principle was fully maintained; the reduction was small; and the distribution of the burthen between the two sections more equal than under the act of 1828. Every effort was made to magnify the amount of reduction. With that view false and deceptious calculations were made, and that too in official documents in order to make the impression that the revenue would be reduced to the legitimate wants of the Government, or at least nearly so. We were not to be imposed upon by such calculations. We clearly perceived that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 millions of dollars; nearly double what the Government ought to expend, and we as clearly saw how much so large a permanent surplus must contribute to corrupt the country, and undermine our political institutions. Seeing this, with a prospect of an indefinite continuance of the heavy and useless tax levied, in the shape of duties, the State interposed, and by that interposition, prepared to arrest within its limits the operation of the protective system; interposed, not to dissolve the Union, as was calumniously charged, but to compel an adjustment here or through a convention of the States, or, if an adjustment could not be had through either, to compel Congress to abandon the protective system.

The moment was portentous. Our political system rocked to the centre. Whatever diseases existed within, engendered by long corruption and abuse, were struck to the surface. The proclamation and the message of the President appeared, containing doctrines never before officially avowed—going far beyond the extreme tenets of the federal party, and in direct conflict with all that had ever been entertained by the republican party; and yet, such was the corruption, such the subserviency to power, that both parties, forgetting the past, abandoning every political principle, however sacred or long entertained, rushed to the embrace of the new creed—suddenly; instantly; without the slightest hesitation. Never did a free people exhibit so degraded a spectacle; give such evidence of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this moment the current of events tended towards despotic authority in the person of the Chief Magistrate; on one side to clothe the President with power, more than dictatorial, in order to maintain the ascendency of the protective system; and, on the other, to resist the loss of liberty at every hazard. Fortunately for the country, there was at the time in the councils of the nation an individual who had the highest weight of authority with the supporters of that system—one who had done more to advance it than others—who was the most intimately identified with it, and to whom, of course, the task of adjustment most appropriately belonged.—Fortunately, also, he had the disposition and the fortitude to undertake it. An adjustment followed; the crisis of our disease was passed; the body politic from that moment became convalescent; the tendency to despotic power in the Executive was weakened—doubly weakened, by enabling those who had been so long wasting their strength in mutual conflict, to unite in resisting the usurpation of that Department, as we this day behold, on the question of the deposites; and by diminishing the revenue—the food, on which it had grown to such enormous dimensions. In a short time the decreasing scale of duties will cause the effect of this diminution to be felt; a period that will be hastened by that profuse and profligate disbursement which has nearly doubled the public expenditure, and which is so rapidly absorbing the surplus revenue.

I have said that the crisis is passed; yet there remains some troublesome and even dangerous symptoms, growing out of the former cause of the disease, which however may be overcome by skill and decision; unless, indeed, they should run into the lurking cause of another and most dangerous disease, with which it is intimately connected and excite it into action; I mean the rotten state of the currency. There are indications of a very dangerous and alarming character of this tendency, at the point where the currency is the most disordered. I refer to the measure now pending before the Legislature of N. York to pledge the capital and the industry of the State, to the amount of six millions of dollars in support of the bank—a measure which a British Minister (Lord Althorp) with all the power of parliament to sustain him, refused to adopt, because of its dangerous and corrupting tendency.

Let us now turn, and inquire what would have been the course of events, if the State had not interposed, and things had been permitted to take their natural course? The act of 1832 was proclaimed, as I have stated on both sides, to be a final settlement of the tariff question, and of course, was intended to be a perminent law of the land. The revenue, as I have already stated, under that act, and the sales of public lands, would, in all probability, be not less than twenty-five millions of dollars per annum; a sum exceeding the legitimate wants of the government, estimated, on a liberal scale, by ten or eleven millions of dollars. Now, I ask, what would have been our situation, with so large an annual surplus, and a fierce sectional conflict, raging between the northern and southern portions of the Union? If we find it so difficult to resist the usurpation of the Executive Department with a temporary surplus revenue, to continue at most but for one or two years, how much more difficult would it have been to resist, with a permanent surplus such as I have stated? If we find it so difficult to resist that department, when those who have been seperated by the tariff are united, how utterly hopeless would have been the prospect of resistance were that question now open, and those who are now united against executive encroachments, were exhausting their strength against each other? Is it not obvious that the executive power, under such circumstances, would have been irresistable; and that we should have been compelled rapidly to despotism or disunion? One or the other would certainly have been our fate, if events had been permitted to move in the channel in which they were then flowing; and despotism much more probably than disunion. It is almost without example that free States should be disunited in consequence of the violence of internal conflicts; but very numerous are the cases in which such conflicts have terminated in the establishment of despotic power. The danger of disunion is small; that of despotism great. We have, however, I trust, escaped, for the present, the danger of both, for which we are indebted to that great conservative principle of our system, which considers this government and that of the States as co-departments; and which proved successful, although rejected by every State but one; and although called into action, on the most trying occasion that can be imagined, and under the most adverse circumstances.

I said that the danger has passed for the present. The seed of the disease still remains in the system. The act which I propose to repeal accompanied the adjustment of the tariff. It was passed solely on the ground of recognizing the principles in which it originated, and to establish them, as far as an act of Congress could do so, as the permanent law of the land. While these seeds remain, it will be in vain to expect a healthy state of the body politic; alternation; the loss of confidence; suspicion; jealousy, on the part of the weaker section at least, who have experienced the bitter fruits that sprang from those principles, must accompany the movements of this government.

But these seeds will not remain in the system without sprouting; unless removed, the genius of consolidation will again exhibit itself; but in what form, whether in the revival of the question from whose dangers we have not yet wholly escaped; whether between north and south; east and west; whether between the slave holding and non-slave holding States; the rich and poor, or the capitalists and the operatives, it is not for me to say; but that it will again reappear, (unless by your votes you expunge the act from your statute books,) to divide, distract and corrupt, the community, is certain. Nor is it much less so that when it again revives, it will pass through all those stages which we have witnessed, & in all human probability, consummate itself and terminate our hopes in a military despotism. Reverse the scene—let the act be obliterated forever from among our laws; let the principle of consolidation be forever suppressed, and that admirable and beautiful federative system, which I have so imperfectly portrayed, be firmly revived and renovated, health and vigor would be restored to the body politic, and our country may yet realize that permanent state of liberty, prosperty and greatness, which we all once so fondly hoped was our allotted destiny.

BE NOT TOO SURE.

I am a member of Temperance Society, not of an *accommodation* or *omnibus* society, in which either no pledge is employed, or *extraordinary occasions* are always excepted, but of a genuine, thorough-going, uncompromising society, predicated upon the only solid foundation, the great fundamental principle of the temperance reform, that the use of ardent spirit and the traffic therein are MORALLY WRONG. Two months ago, I would have sworn before a magistrate, if required so to do, that ardent spirit was used in my family, in no form, and for no purpose whatever.

One evening, I was preparing to visit a neighboring town, for the purpose of delivering a temperance address. My little boy, not then quite seven years of age, importuned his mother for permission to attend me.—"You are too young, my dear, "said his mother," you will go to sleep, or get weary."—"Oh no, mother," he replied, "do let me go. I think I *ought* to hear father speak against intemperance."—"*You ought*," rejoined his mother," and pray why so?"—Why dear mamma," he replied, 'I own *I do love the brandy taste mince pies*.'

The declaration, which was made in the very words, which I have employed, was a lesson of wisdom.—There are many well meaning people, who drink ardent spirit, and who would cheerfully co-operate with the friends of humanity, in this glorious work, were it not that a tradition has come down from their grandmothers, that mince pies are utterly illegitimate, without brandy. Decidedly the best mince pies I ever tasted, were compounded without brandy or wine, and set upon my table the last Thanksgiving day.—It may seem very unlikely to certain individuals, that so trifling a consideration as this, should deprive the temperance house of the influence and example of whole families, who take no ardent spirits, as a drink, and would be happy to place their names upon its honorable roll, were it not, that mince pies, upon the authority of their great grandmothers, cannot be fabricated, without brandy!—Such is the fact.—Temperance, they agree, "is a good thing."—Ardent spirit is the cause of incalculable misery and crime, domestic wretchedness, personal degradation, drunken delirium, and untimely death; and these worthy people would gladly join in the application of an infallible corrective, were it not for their ——— *mince pies* ! ! !

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

We are again called upon to record the death of a member of Congress—the Hon. L. P. DENNIS, Representative from the district composed of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties. His death was announced in the Senate, on Wednesday, by Mr. Kent, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stoddert.

In order to give entire in this morning's paper, the Speech of Mr. CALHOUN, on his bill to repeal the revenue collection act of last session,—usually termed the Force Act,—we are compelled to omit some articles of moment already in type, among which is the report of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, of the 1st instant. The anxiety with which this Speech has been looked for, would, however, justify a greater sacrifice than we make.

We regret to be compelled to announce the failure of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and also of the "Bank of Alexandria." The Cashiers of those institutions, in announcing the circumstance, speak of it as a mere suspension of specie payments, for the present, induced by the existing "singular crisis in the banking history of the country," and when this shall have passed over, they "confidently anticipate the resumption of active business, on a specie basis, with abundant resources."

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The New York papers up to Saturday afternoon, contain the final result of the election in that city.

By the returns for Mayor, Mr. Lawrence, Jackson candidate, out of 35,147 votes, had a majority of 179 over Mr. Verplanck. The General Committee have appointed a committee to inquire into the legality of the Sixth Ward Election, and to ascertain how many votes are lost by false tickets, with the name of G. G. instead of Gulian C. Verplanck."

The votes for Common Council were not entirely counted until 12 o'clock on Friday night, when it appeared that there was a majority of Anti-Jackson men in both Boards of the Common Council. The numbers in the Board of Aldermen stand—Anti-Jackson 9; Jackson 6; in the Assistants, Anti-Jackson 8; Jackson 7; making a majority of four on joint ballot.

Many reasons.—Mr. Clayton, who was the chairman of the former committee of investigation into the condition and conduct of the Bank and declared it to be a corrupt and dangerous institution, voted, on Friday last, against the appointment of another committee of investigation. The Pensylvanian says he had "ten thousand" reasons for it.

Horrid Transaction.—The New Hampshire Courier gives the following account of a shocking affair which lately occurred in Hooksett, in that state.

"As a Miss Vaughan, a very respectable young woman, who keeps a milliner's shop in the town of Hooksett, was returning home from the residence of Samuel Head, Esq. on Sunday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, she was waylaid by a deaf and dumb man, in the employ of Mr. Head, seized by the throat and dragged into the woods, and most inhumanly insulted and abused; her clothes were rent to pieces, her comb broken to fritters, and her life but barely spared. The distance from Mr. Head's to the village is about one mile, and the road passes through a woods near which there is no house; it was in this by-place that the ruffian effected his infernal purpose, for which he now lies in Hopkinson jail, and for which if for any crime he deserves the *scaffold* and *hemp*. Although deaf and dumb, he is said to be a man of considerable information, much pains having been taken to educate him. Humanity weeps at the commission of such crimes, and the injured has the deep sympathies of a virtuous and moral community."

Crime in High Life.—The commission of crime appears often to be the result of a species of mono-mania.—There are on record many instances of guilt which have exhibited itself in the foulest crimes, with the absence of all malice or motive, and from a mere impulse, frenzied and irrepressible, urging the perpetrator to evil.

Our citizens generally recollect a case of crime developing itself in a manner which clearly indicated the absence of all motive, and proved a deranged state of the intellect in the unfortunate offender. A Miss D—, was generally known to the citizens of Philadelphia a number of years since, for her singular propensity to theft. Her father was immensely wealthy, and gratified her every wish. She had money sufficient to purchase all she could covet; yet so invincible was this strange disposition, that she would steal all she could lay her hands on. She was generally known; her failing pitied as a species of mono-mania, and her own feelings and those of her respectable friends, as much as possible, spared. When she entered a shop, the owner would watch her motions, and noting the articles stolen by her, would allow her peaceably to depart. He would then send in a bill for the goods, which was in every case promptly and thankfully met. She was remarkbly adroit in her mode of filching; and at length carried her singular and annoying propensity to an extent that made it necessary for her parents to remove her from the city.

A case of equal, if not of greater interest, has recently occurred in this city. We would not mention the particulars, were they not generally and publicly known. A lady, residing in Chesnut street, of highly respectable connexions, and hitherto untainted character, had observed upon the side-board of the wife of a wealthy merchant, at whose house she visited, a splendid pair of silver pitchers. Their elegance and richness attracted her particular attention, and elicited her warmest praise. She left the house: but still the pitchers haunted her imagination. She conceived a passionate desire to possess them; but was unable to devise a method by which her object could be attained. The obstacles in the way of her covetous desires only increased their intensity, and she determined to get them at all hazards.

The feeling doubtless affected her reason, and assumed the form of disease—mono-mania.—She repaired to the house of her acquaintance, and was admitted. The servant ushered her into the parlour, and left her to call her mistress. The pitchers glistened in her eyes, the tempter whispered in her ear the possibility of gratifying her desire; and forgetful of duty, of character, of every thing, she seized one with a trembling hand, and concealing it under her cloak, hastened out of the house and escaped. The mistress of the house entered the parlour shortly after, and found her visiter vanished. She glanced at the sideboard, missed the pitcher, and directed the servants to follow the thief. They did so, but without success. However, the servant who admitted the visiter, though ignorant of her name, perfectly recollected her appearance, and said she would be able, without difficulty, to recognise her.

A month elapsed without tidings of the pitcher or the person who had purloined it. At length among the visitors who daily crowded the door of the lady, the servant recognized the offender She was again ushered into the parlour. The servant hastened to her mistress, who repaired to the room. The second pitcher was gone. In the hall, however, she overtook the infatuated creature, and was shocked to discover, in the thief, a friend deservedly esteemed. She accused her of the offence. The visiter denied the charge with the dignity of offended innocence. The lady of the house, however, opened her cloak; the pitcher was found in her hand, and the guilt of the poor wretch made manifest. The surprise and grief of the lady, the horror and affright of the convicted thief may be better imagined than described. Aid was called, and this criminal in high life, was taken before the mayor. The relatives were apprised of the astounding and humiliating affair, and hastened to the examination. They made every effort to compromise the matter, and hush up the offence.

Any amount of money would have been willingly sacrificed to veil the momentary infirmity of their relative, & save the honor of an exalted family. All, however, proved unavailing, and she, who had "moved in the first circle," who was an object of just deference to the most respectable, was bound to answer the charge of larceny at the next Mayor's Court. We fear that it will be found impossible to stay the prosecution; and the being who has breathed only the atmosphere of rank and fashion, will be forced to attend among the filthy and degraded creatures who crowd the bar of a criminal court, and stand her trial, for the most unworthy and debased crime of which humanity can be guilty.

From the circumstances as related to us, and from the hitherto unimpeached character of the lady, we cannot but come to the conclusion that this is another instance of mono-mania. Nothing but partial derangement could have urged to the commission of a crime so base, so foolish, so wholly unnecessary. For the sake of humanity, for the sake of those who bear her name, and have enjoyed her friendship, we sincerely hope that the result of the trial will confirm our opinion.—*Phil. Intel.*

Terrible Warning against keeping bad Company.—Last Saturday evening, Mr. Buckland, who is employed at the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass. became alarmed at the absence of a little son about eleven years old, and made inquiry of a boy by the name of Elliot, with whom he knew his son to be in the habit of associating. Elliot said that when he last saw him he was on the road to Boston; but knew nothing more. On Sunday morning an uncle of young Buckland being out near the Boston road, saw Elliot with a spade in his hand, and compelled him to go with him to the spot where he had seen his nephew. They had proceeded about two miles from town when Mr. Buckland saw a pistol lying by the side of the road. On this discovery, Elliot refused to go any farther. Strong suspicions were excited, and search being made little Buckland was found under the stairs of a hop-house at no great distance, coverd up with leaves and almost dead.

He was however able to make the following statement: He and Elliot, he said, had agreed to run away to Boston, and started about noon. They went on out of the village, when they stopped to fire at a mark with a pistol which Elliot carried with him. Elliot required him to put up the mark, and twice fired so soon that the ball whistled by him; and being alarmed, he said he would go home, and started. E. told him he would shoot him if he did, and treated him with great haughtiness and severity. One time Buckland fired the pistol, and it proved to have been so heavily loaded, that it flew back and wounded him in the face. At length Elliot having loaded the pistol threw something away into the bushes, and ordered Buckland to go and get it. He went, and when stooping down, Elliot shot him, the ball passing through his body from the top of the left breast to the small of the back. He fell, and cried to Elliot that he was killed, and begged him to help him home, that he might die with his parents. This Elliot said he would not do, but that when he was dead he intended to bury him in the ground. After waiting some time and finding he did not die, Elliot went away, and Buckland succeeded in crawling to the spot where he was found: and it being very cold, covered himself with leaves as well as he was able. Elliot returned with a spade, but it had become dark, and he was unable to find him. On Sunday morning, he returned, and was seen as above stated. The night severely cold, which, while it increased the suffering of the poor boy, staunched the flowing of the blood. On Tuesday morning he was alive, and just able to speak, but in a very dangerous condition.

The parents of both boys are worthy people, and very deeply afflicted.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of J. L. Chamberlaine, Esq. on THURSDAY the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

April 19

To be drawn April 23rd, 1834, The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 8.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	20 prizes	$1,000
1	8,000	20	400
1	5,000	20	200
1	3,000	155	150
1	2,490	126	50

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

To be drawn May 3d, 1834, the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 8.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

100 prizes of $1,000.

1 prize of	$20,000	100 prizes	$1,000
1	5,000	30	300
1	4,000	30	150
1	3,000	128	70
1	2,236	128	50

Tickets only $6—Halves $3—Quarters $1 50 at the Lottery office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

april 19

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

MILLINERY.

Miss CATHARINE JACKSON,

TAKES this method to inform the ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantua Making, at the house heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the house, and the ladies generally, will patronize her, as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

april 19

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND QUEENS WARE,

among which are some full setts of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY

OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

8 NEW GIGS,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

feb 18 3m A. & H.

To Rent,

for the remainder of the year,

The House on Washington st now occupied by the subscriber. It has been kept for many years as a tavern and retail grocery store, and is a good stand for business.

Apply to H. D. HARWOOD.

april 1 (G) 3w

Houses and Lots in Easton,

STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say;—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 3, 1833.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The WOLCOTT has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

march 22

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton $2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

april 15

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,

FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the acilities for Instruction, which may be derived from a numerous and literary community.—The Patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the Young Ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which Instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the deportment of the pupils. To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French Language, this Institution offers peculiar advantages It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class-rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The Course of Instruction embraces Reading; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astronomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics; Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Spanish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means; and their success is rewarded by an annual distribution of Premiums.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out unattended. Their visiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family. During recreation, they are under the superintendence of one of their teachers.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per annum,	$200,00
Half Boarders, Tuition not included,	60,00
Day Scholars,	60,00
Children receive the Rudiments of Education, at	20,00

EXTRA CHARGES:

French, per annum,	$20,00

For Boarders, this language is not an extra charge.

Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the Professors' charges.

Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including Doctor's fees, 3,00

Each Scholar must be provided with Bed and Bedding, or pay $10 if furnished by the institution.

Washing, per annum, 20,00

Boarders pay the current charges, half yearly in advance;—Day Scholars, quarterly.

Parents and Guardians, residing at a distance, are required to appoint a responsible agent in the city.

The Vacation commences the Monday on or after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first Monday in September.

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Deluol; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Taney; W. E. George; Evan Poultney; D. Hoffman; L. Wethered; T. Ellicott, Esqrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chatard; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray, Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.

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MARYLAND,

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

April Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of James B. Rumbold, admr. of Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test,

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Swan, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r.

of Thomas Swan, dec'd.

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