BANK OR NO BANK.

This is the great question—and, to cast some light upon it, we shall lay before the public the Cabinet Opinion of Mr. Jefferson, and the celebrated Speech of Mr. Madison in 1791. It is well understood, that when the first Bank Bill, was submitted to Gen. Washington, he was at some loss what course to take upon it; that he consulted his Cabinet upon the measure; and that Mr. Hamilton, the great leader of the Federal party, recommended the Bank; and Mr. Jefferson, the strongest man in the Republican party, decidedly opposed it. The following is the Opinion which he laid before Gen. Washington upon that memorable occasion

In his ANAS, he gives us an account of the system of measures pursued by Mr. Hamilton, (whom he unhesitatingly styles "a monarchist,") and thus speaks of the establishment of the Bank:

"I know well, and so must be understood, that nothing like a majority in Congress had yielded to this corruption. Far from it. But a division, not very unequal, had already taken place in the honest part of that body, between the parties styled Republican and Federal. The latter being monarchists in principle, adhered to Hamilton, of course, as their leader in that principle, and this mercenary phalanx added to them, insured him always a majority in both Houses: so that the whole action of the Legislature was now under the direction of the Treasury. Still the machine was not complete. The effect of the funding system, and of the assumption, would be temporay; it would be lost with the loss of the individual members whom it had enriched, & some engine of influence more permanent must be contrived, while these myrmidons were yet in place, to carry it through all opposition. This engine was the Bank of the United States. All that history is known—so I shall say nothing about it. While the Government remained at Philadelphia, a selection of members of both Houses were constantly kept as directors, who, on every question interesting to that institution, or to the views of the Federal head, voted at the will of that head; and, together with the stockholding members, could always make the Federal vote that of the majority. By this combination, Legislative expositions were given to the Constitution and all the administrative laws were shaped on the model of England, and so passed. And from this influence we were not relieved, until the removal from the precincts of the Bank to Washington. Here, then, was the real ground of the opposition which was made to the course of administration. Its object was to preserve the Legislature pure and independent of the Executive, to restrain the administration to Republican forms and principles, and not permit the Constitution to be construed into a monarchy, and to be warped, in practice, into all the principles and pollutions of their favorite English model."

And yet it is this Instution, which has grown up from 10 to 35 millions of Capital; with all the means and appliances of power and corruption in proportion, that Mr. Clay, once the opponent of a Bank, and now its warmest advocate, has the egregious folly to call a "*Whig Bank.*" A Whig Bank! *Yes*—for such is his rage to get up an excitment in the country, or to keep it up, that he does not hesitate to cant about nick-names, and to classify present parties according to the most unseasonable distinctions, and to call the present Bank even a "*Whig* Bank"—and to admit that it is in fact a *political, party* concern. In the course of some remarks he addressed to the Senate on Thursday week, Mr. Clay said that "the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) had alluded to the change of his opinions in favor of the Bank. That change was made upon the most mature deliberation and conviction of the necessity of a Bank, and he was willing to leave it to posterity to judge of the sufficiency of his reasons for changing. He was opposed to the Bank in 1811, and in 1816 the experience of the war resulted in the establishment of the present WHIG BANK!"

This Bank is henceforth to be used, as its enemies have contended that it actually was, as a party machine—and the real Tories of the nation, as Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to name the Bank party, those who have sought to usurp power for the Federal Government, are idly attempting to turn the tables upon the friends of State Rights, and the opponents of Consolidation, "A Whig Bank"—most felicitous idea, indeed! What would the illustrious Jefferson have said, if he had lived to witness such a gross absurdity! Let any man judge who will read over the following Opinion:

CABINET OPINION OF MR JEFFERSON.

The bill for establishing a National Bank, undertakes among other things,

1. To form the subscribers into a corporation.

2. To enable them, in their corporate capacities, to receive grants of land; and so far, is against the laws of *Mortmain.**

3. To make *alien* subscribers capable of holding lands; and so far, is against the laws of *Alienage.*

4. To transmit these lands, on the death of a proprietor, to a certain line of successors; and so far, changes the course of *Descents.*

5. To put the lands out of the reach of forfeiture or escheat; and so far, is against the laws of *Forfeiture* and *Escheat.*

6. To transmit personal chattels to successors in a certain line; and so far, is against the laws of *Distribution.*

7. To give them the sole and exclusive right of banking under the national authority; and so far, is against the laws of *Monopoly.*

8. To communicate to them a power to make laws paramount to the laws of the States; for so they must be construed, to protect the institution from the control of the State Legislatures; and so, probably, they will be construed.

I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground, that 'all powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the People.' (Twelfth amendment.) To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any definition.

The incorporation of a bank, and the powers assumed by this bill, have not, in my opinion, been delegated to the U. States by the Constitution.

1. They are not among the powers specially enumerated. For these are,

1. A power to *lay taxes* for the purpose of paying the debts of the United States. But no debt is paid by this bill, nor any tax laid. Were it a bill to raise money, its origination in the Senate would condemn it by the Constitution.

2. To 'borrow money.' But this bill neither borrows money, nor insures the borrowing it. The proprietors of the bank will be just as free as any other money holders, to lend or not to lend their money to the public. The operation proposed in the bill, first to lend them two millions, and then borrow them back again, cannot change the nature of the latter act, which will still be a payment and not a loan, call it by what name you please.

3. 'To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and with the Indian tribes.' To erect a bank, and to regulate commerce, are very different acts. He who erects a bank, creates a subject of commerce in its bills: so does he who makes a bushel of wheat, or digs a dollar out of the mines. Yet neither of these persons regulates commerce thereby. To make a thing which may be bought and sold, is not to prescribe regulations for buying and selling. Besides, if this were an exercise of the power of regulating commerce, it would be void, as extending as much to the internal commerce of every State, as to its external. For, the power given to Congress by the Constitution, does not extend to the internal regulation of the commerce of a State, (that is to say, of the commerce between citizen and citizen,) which remains exclusively with its own Legislature; but to its external commerce only, that is to say, its commerce with another State, or with foreign nations, or with the Indian tribes. Accordingly, the bill does not propose the measure as a 'regulation of trade,' but as 'productive of considerable advantage to trade.'

Still less are these powers covered by any other of the special enumerations.

II. Nor are they within either of the general phrases, which are the two following:

1. 'To lay taxes to provide for the general welfare of the United States;' that is to say, 'to lay taxes *for the purpose* of providing for the general welfare.' For the laying of taxes is the *power*, and the general welfare the *purpose* for which the power is to be exercised. Congress are not to lay taxes, *ad libitum, for any purpose they please:* but only *to pay the debts, or provide for the welfare of the Union.* In like manner, they are not *to do any thing they please,* to provide for the general welfare, but only *to lay taxes* for that purpose. To consider the latter phrase, not as describing the purpose of the first, but as giving a distinct and independent power to do any act they please, which might be for the good of the Union, would render all the preceding and subsequent enumerations of power completely useless. It would reduce the whole instrument to a single phrase, that of instituting a Congress with power to do whatever would be for the good of the United States; and as they would be the sole judges of the good or evil, it would be also a power to do whatever evil they pleased. It is an established rule of construction, where a phrase will bear either of two meanings, to give it that which will allow some meaning to the other parts of the instrument, and not that which will render all the others useless. Certainly, no such universal power was meant to be given them. It was intended to lace them up straitly within the enumerated powers, and those without which, as means, these powers could not be carried into effect. It is known that the very power now proposed *as a means,* was rejected *as an end* by the convention which formed the Constitution. A proposition was made to them, to authorize Congress to open canals, and an amendatory one, to empower them to incorporate. But the whole was rejected; and one of the reasons of rejection urged in debate was, that they then would have a power to erect a bank, which would render the great cities where there were prejudices and jealousies on that subject, adverse to the reception of the Constitution.

2. The second general phrase is, 'to make all laws *necessary* and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers.' But they can all be carried into execution without a bank. A bank, therefore, is not *necessary*, and consequently, not authorised by this phrase.

It has been much urged, that a bank will give great facility or convenience in the collection of taxes. Suppose this were true: yet the Constitution allows only the means which are 'necessary,' not those which are merely 'convenient,' for effecting the enumerated powers. If such a latitude of construction be allowed to this phrase, as to give any non-enumerated power, it will go to every one; for there is no one ingenuity may not torture into a *convenience, in some way or other, to some one* of so long a list of enumerated powers. It would swallow up all the delegated powers, and reduce the whole to one phrase as before observed. Therefore it was, that the Constitution restrained them to the *necessary* means; that is to say, to those means, without which the grant of the power would be nugatory.

But let us examine this 'convenience,' and see what it is. The report on this subject, page 2, states the only *general* convenience to be, the preventing the transportation and the re-transportation of money between the States and the Treasury. (For I pass over the increase of circulating medium ascribed to it as a merit, and which, according to my idea of paper money, is clearly a demerit.) Every State will have to pay a sum of tax money into the Treasury; and the Treasury will have to pay, in every State, a part of the interest on the public debt, and salaries to the officers of government resident in that State. In most of the States, there will still be a surplus of tax money to come up to the seat of government, for the officers there. The payments of interest and salary in each State, may be made by Treasury orders on the State collector. This will take up the greater part of the money he has collected in his State, and consequently prevent the great mass of it from being drawn out of the State. If there be a balance of commerce in favor of that State, against the one in which the government resides, the surplus of taxes will be remitted by the bills of exchange drawn for that commercial balance. And so it must if there were a bank. But if there be no balance of commerce, either direct or circuitous, all the banks in the world could not bring us the surplus of taxes but in the form money. Treasury orders, then, and bills of exchange may prevent the displacement of the main mass of the money collected, without the aid of any bank: and where these fail, it cannot be prevented, even with that aid.

Perhaps, indeed, bank bills may be a more *convenient* vehicle than Treasury orders. But a little *difference* in the degree of convenience, cannot substitute the necessity which the Constitution makes the ground for assuming any non-enumerated power.

Besides; the existing Banks will, without doubt, enter into arrangements for lending their agency, and the more favorable as there will be a competition among them for it.—Whereas, this bill delivers us up bound to the National Bank, who are free to refuse all arrangements but on their own terms, and the public not free, on such refusal, to employ any other bank. That of Philadelphia, I believe, now does this business by their post notes, which, by an arrangement with the treasury, are paid by any State collector to whom they are presented. This expedient alone suffices to prevent the existence of that *necessity*, which may justify the assumption of a non-enumerated power, as a means for carrying into effect an enumerated one. The thing may be done, and has been done, and well done, without this assumption; therefore it does not stand on that degree of *necessity* which can honestly justify it.

It may be said, that a Bank whose bills would have a currency all over the States, would be more convenient than one whose currency is limited to a single State. So, it would be still more convenient, that there should be a Bank whose bills should have a currency all over the world. But it does not follow from this superior conveniency, that there exists anywhere a power to establish such a Bank, or that the world may not go on very well without it.

Can it be thought that the Constitution intended, that for a shade or two of *convenience,* more or less, Congress should be authorized to break down the most ancient and fundamental laws of the several States, such as those against mortmain, the laws of alienage, the rules of descent, the acts of distribution, the laws of escheat and forfeiture, and the laws of monopoly. Nothing but a necessity, invincible by any other means, can justify such a prostration of laws, which constitute the pillars of our whole system of jurisprudence. Will Congress be too strait-laced to carry the Constitution into honest effect, unless they may pass over the foundation laws of the State Governments, for the slightest convenience to theirs?

The negative of the President is the shield provided by the Constitution, to protect against the invasions of the Legislature; 1. The rights of the Executive; 2. Of the Judiciary; 3. Of the States and State Legislatures. The present is the case of a right remaining exclusively with the States, and is, consequently, one of those intended by the Constitution to be placed under his protection.

It must be added, however, that unless the President's mind, on a view of every thing which is urged for and against this bill, is tolerably clear that it is unauthorised by the Constitution, if the *pro* and *con* hang so even as to balance his judgment, a just respect for the wisdom of the Legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion. It is chiefly for cases where they are clearly misled by error, ambition, or interest, that the Constitution has placed a check in the negative of the President.

TH. JEFFERSON.

February 15, 1791.

*Though the constitution controls the laws of Mortmain, so far as to permit Congress itself to hold land for certain purposes, yet not so far as to permit them to communicate a similar right to other corporate bodies.

A CARD.

Mr. JARVIS avails himself of the medium of the public press to offer his acknowledgments to some friend unknown, for his liberality and kindness in causing to be sent to him, at his lodgings, eight hundred of the speeches of Messrs. McDuffie, Clay, and Calhoun, folded, sealed, and directed, and only requiring the exercise of the franking privilege to be ready for distribution through the Post Office.

Mr. JARVIS is not only willing, but desirous, that the citizens of Maine should be enabled to judge understandingly between the administration and its enemies, and he is therefore ready to give currency to these documents, provided the antidote be furnished with the bane. He therefore request his friends unknown, to supply him with an equal number of the speeches of Mr. Benton, Mr Rives, and Mr. Grundy, upon the same topics, and he pledges himself to forward the former speeches, provided they can have the latter for companions; and he has the utmost confidence in the result, if the arguments on both sides can be submitted to the intelligence of the honest and enlightened yeomanry of the State of Maine.

House of Representatives, May 17, 1834.

Prescott, who recently escaped with another from the Gaol at Keene, N. H., by the aid of a pewter key, of "domestic manufacture," returned voluntarily a few days since and demanded readmittance. Prescott excused himself for taking the unceremonious furlough, by stating that he had some important private business to transact and concluded it best to attend to it himself.

A PROTRACTED MEETING

WILL be held in the Methodist Protestant Church in the Town of Easton, to commence on Friday night the 13th of June next. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by the Rev. Francis Waters, W. W. Wallace, Luther J. Cox, Levi R. Reese and other ministers.

may 24

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale a large tract of land lying in Talbot county, adjoining the farm called Hillsdon, formerly the residence of John Fisher, Esq.; said tract is supposed to contain upwards of six hundred acres. The dwelling and farm houses are in tolerable repair. The soil is diversified, and very susceptible of improvement. Any person or persons disposed to purchase, can apply to Mr. C. W. Holt, residing upon the Hillsdon farm, who will shew them the premises—An opportunity is now offered of making a profitable investment of funds, as the price will be very fair and moderate. If the above farm is not sold before the first day of August next, it will be for rent.

WM. L. BORDLEY, Agent
for Mrs. D. Bordley.

may 24 6w

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi Fa. to me directed by T. C. Nicols, Esq. one at the suit of Thomas O. Martin, Admr. of Andrew S. Anthony, and the other at the suit of Howes Goldsborough, against Thomas Clouds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz. one sorrel Horse, one Barge and Oars, one Hawling Seine nearly new, and about one hundred and thirty or forty fathom long, completely fixed with ropes, &c. for use. Also on Thursday the 12th day of June next at the same place, and between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, I will offer to the highest bidder for cash, the unexpired term of service of a negro man named David, the length of the time of service to be made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Constable.

may 24 3t

To be drawn May 24th, 1834, The Virginia Lottery, Class No. 4.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	75 prizes	$500
1	5,000	85	200
1	2,000	128	50
1	1,500	128	40
1	1,210	128	30

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

Any person wishing to adventure in McLaughlin's Lottery, can be accommodated with Tickets at this office. The capital prize is valued at $36500—also one at $3000—one at $2650, and 6 at 800, and 8 at 750, and 12 at $200, and a variety of smaller prizes—Tickets only $10.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

may 20

For Rent,

THE farm called "Maximore," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, James Bartlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Works. It will be rented at $200 per annum. Apply to the subscriber, or to James C. Wheeler, at Easton Point.

WM. VICKARS.

april 29 3w

Fresh Spring Goods

Received at the Store of
THOMAS H. JENKINS,
Who can exhibit the latest styles and Fashions either for Ladies or Gentlemen.

may 20

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,

CHINA, &c.

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3 6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH

GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, april 22 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wilson & Taylor,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite the Court House, their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods;

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c.

which added to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them a call.

Easton, may 20

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY,

Easton, may 20

BOOTS & SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS of all descriptions;
LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers;
BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions;
CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

april 29 6w

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber,

JAS. H. BENSON.

EDWARD STUART,

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE

Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

E. S.

Easton, april 29, 1833. (G) 8w

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.

The Wrightson, a strong substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of grain, with a well furnished, commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the existing rates. The subscriber having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.

St. Michaels, may 13

N. B. The subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business; has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms, the owner keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally, begs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility which the duties of his station lays him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, may 13 4w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, Dictrict No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 22

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of April, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith, who lives in Lynchbug, Virginia. Said negro man is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, a scar on his right [illegible] when committed a light mixed Virginia cloth coat, red mixed country cloth pantaloons, black bombazett vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.

may 13 3w

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Ann Washington Ridgly. She says she belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek.—She appears to be about 30 years of age, five feet high; her clothing when committed, was an old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs.

The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 23, 1834—may 3 4w

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 24th instant, as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Jane Anderson—appears to be about 35 years of age, five feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a blue callico frock, striped cotton handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law:

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 30, 1834.—may 6 4w

The Globe, Washington city; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

Young Rinaldo,

Will stand at Easton, on every Tuesday, and the residue of the week at the *stable* of the subscriber, near the Chapel.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first October next—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st February, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, *cash*, or five dollars payable on the first of August next—25 cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is now in fine stud condition; but few mares having been sent to him this season, *the chance of a foal is almost certain.*

JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.

may 17 6w

FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house.—For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises.

W. JONES

april 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Joseph Chain, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that lot or parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the farm of Dr. Denny, containing 10 acres of land, more or less—also a lot of land near Easton, containing one half an acre of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
april 22 of Talbot county.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road TIMBER.

PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Ellicott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of kerf. If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for, the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the company, before it will be accepted and paid for.—About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPAR W. WEVER.

Ellicott's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.

☞To be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charleston, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and duplicate accounts receipted, transmitted to C. W. Wever for payment.

may 3 2aw9t

To the Public.

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inquire, as of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

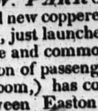
In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the E. Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.

may 13

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6

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