EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1834.

"Observer" was received too late to be inserted this week.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic voters of Talbot County, convened agreeably to notice published in the Whig, held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 9th of September, Doctor SAMUEL S. DICKINSON was called to the chair, and CHAS. H. TILGHMAN, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been fully stated, the following resolution was submitted and adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting will give no pledge for or against the present administration of the Government of the United States; that guided solely by principle, it will heartily support and uphold any administration which professes to maintain, and acts upon, the principles of the Democracy of '98, which principles only, in the opinion of this meeting, can secure the prosperity and happiness of our country, and the permanent union of the States.

On motion, four gentlemen from each election district were appointed, to nominate to the meeting candidates for the General Assembly and County Commissioners, viz:

Easton District.—William Hayward, Jr. Edward Lloyd, Richard Spencer, Samuel H. Benny.

St. Michaels District.—James Harrison, John Graham, Charles H. Rigby, Capt. John Marshall.

Trappe District.—Peter Webb, Nicholas Martin, Reuben Perry, T. H. Leonard.

Chapel District.—William Rose, Thomas Henrix, Dr. Holt, Edward H. Nabb.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned and presented to the meeting the following Ticket, which was unanimously concurred in, and earnestly recommended to the Democratic Voters of the county, for their support at the approaching election:—

Delegates to the General Assembly.

P. FRANCIS THOMAS,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
PERRY ROBINSON,
PHILIP HORNEY.

For County Commissioners.

District No. 2.—JOHN KEMP,
" " 3.—PETER WEBB.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Eastern Shore Whig.

SAML S. DICKINSON, Ch'n.
Attest—CHAS. H. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

Mr. Spencer—Be pleased to state in the Whig of Tuesday next, that, upon more mature reflection, I decline the honor intended by my Democratic fellow citizens, in their nomination of me for a seat in the General Assembly of Maryland. The reasons which have determined me, are entirely satisfactory to such of my friends as I have found it convenient to lay them before, and I have no doubt will prove satisfactory to the Democratic party generally. I trust a suitable individual may be found to take my place; for which purpose I suggest that the nominating committee be convened without delay.

With a confident expectation of the success of our pure principles, believe me,

Dear Sir,
Your obd't ser'vt.
P. ROBINSON.

Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1834.

The Nominating Committee (of four from each election district) of the Democratic party of Talbot, are requested to assemble at the Court House, at half past two o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Legislature, in the room of Perry Robinson, Esq. who declines a poll.

CHAS. H. TILGHMAN,
Sec'y of the Meeting.

Sept. 15th, 1834.

☞ The undersigned Democratic Republican Candidates, will meet the People of the several districts, on the following days, viz: at St. Michaels on Saturday the 20th inst.; at Easton on Tuesday the 23d inst.; at the Trappe on Saturday the 27th inst.; and at the Chapel on the Saturday immediately preceding the election. The candidates of the opposite party are respectfully invited to attend.

P. F. THOMAS,
M. O. COLSTON,
PHILIP HORNEY,
PETER WEBB,
JOHN KEMP.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.——On Thursday last, about half past 12 o'clock, the schooner Thomas and Edward, captain Handy, a small craft loaded with oysters, bound from St. Michaels to Baltimore, when off Tilghman's Point, was capsized and immediately sunk, and the following persons, seven in number, who were in the cabin at the time, were drowned: Mrs. Emeline Dodson, wife of Mr. Wm. Dodson of Baltimore, and child; Miss Helen Dodson, sister of Mr. Dodson; Miss Ellen Jane Hamilton, sister of Mrs. Dodson; a Mrs. Harris; Garretson West's two children, of St. Michaels. The vessel has been raised, and the bodies brought to St. Michaels and interred on Saturday afternoon. The persons on deck at the time the accident occurred, took to a small canoe and were saved, as also Mrs. West, the mother of the two children above named, who made her escape from the cabin the moment the vessel capsized.

To attempt to notice all the trash contained in the editoral of the last Gazette, would require more time and labor than we feel disposed to bestow on it; we will, however, give the prominent points a passing notice.

The whole object of the writer for the Gazette, is to induce the people to believe, that the present administration is corrupt, and to throw ridicule on the Democracy of Talbot. No principle which the administration has avowed, has been attacked, nor will the writer dare avow either his attachment or his hostility to the principles of Democracy. His cry is, *save the constitution from the usurpations and corruptions of General Jackson and the kitchen cabinet*, without pointing out the corruptions or designating the usurpations. It is in vain to shout corruption! corruption! usurpation! usurpation! when no man in Congress or out of it, can lay his finger upon the act. If the President had thus violated the constitution, was there not an honest, patriotic *whig* in Congress who would move his impeachment? If the Postmaster General were thus corrupt as they allege, was there not virtue enough among the whigs in the House of Representatives, to move an investigation into his conduct, on which to found an impeachment? They did not. They dare not. They know that such an investigation would terminate in his honorable acquittal, and the base libels and slanders published in the majority report of the Senate, would recoil upon the heads of his accusers. No man can escape from the conclusion, either that the Postmaster General, even in the opinion of the *whigs* themselves, was innocent of the base and infamous chsrges preferred against him, by a committee of the Senate, or that there was not virtue enough among the *whigs* of the House of Representatives, to move an investigation into his conduct, or his impeachment by the House. They believed him innocent, or they were base and recreant to every principle of honesty and virtue, and have violated all the obligations which a representative owes to his constituents. The majority of the committee of the Senate not only assailed his official conduct, but his private honor and integrity, and their report is bruited abroad upon the four winds of heaven; yet no man amongst *these devoted patriots* dare move that he be put on his trial. How mean, how debased must be the principles and passions of such men.

Yet this report, exposed as it has been by ths minority of the committee and Mr. Barry himself, and shown to consist of a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations, is made the foundation of attacks on the administration, in dinner speeches, stump orations, and caucus resolutions, in the hope of overthrowing the administration, and obtaining office for themselves.

But one of the writers for the Gazette intimates that the President has not the power under the constitution of removal from office. That gentleman, if we mistake not, professes to be a lawyer: will he as a professional man avow such a principle on the stand? Has he forgot Mr. Clay's resolutions, and the abandonment of that principle by the majority of the Senate? We should be pleased to hear his views more specifically. Let him not write under the shelter of the name of the nominal editor of the gazette. In combatting opinions on the constitution, few men would be willing to contend with a man who had no fixed principles; whose paper under its editorial garb, concealed at one time the states rights Democrat, at another a consolidation Federalist or a blue light Hartford Conventionist.

Again says this writer "in our opinion the Nullifiers are vastly nearer to a pure Democracy than the Jackson collar men." Very well. Does the writer for the Gazette (who now puts on the editorial cloak) pretend to say that that paper and its controllers are *the champions of Democracy* in this county? The writer, we have long since known, has enlisted under the banner of R. H. Goldsborough, but we did not know before, that he claimed to bear the *true Democratic standard*. But the article is a little enigmatical. He may claim to be a nullifier. Does the dolt in the editorial chair of the Gazette, recollect the resolutions passed by the National Republican party in Talbot, in 1830, when they gave as the reason for their hostility to the administration of Andrew Jackson, that he favoured the doctrines of Nullification, that the Vice President, one of the most prominent candidates of the party for the next Presidency, was a Nullifier?

The Democracy of Talbot, uninfluenced by the possesion or expectation of office, claim to be the supporters of the principles of '98. They do differ, and may continue to differ in regard to the abstract principle of Nullification, the extent to which state sovereignty may be interposed, to protect a minority from the usurpations of a majority in Congress; yet they do not intend to let this difference of opinion on the less important principles of their political creed, nor even a difference of opinion in regard to individuals, drive them into a union with consolidation Federalists.

The Jackson Republican party of Queen Ann's county, have nominated the following gentlemen as candidates for the General Assembly:

Lemuel Roberts, Robert Larrimore,
John B. Thomas, Wm. S. Hambleton.

And for the Levy Court they have nominated,

George Newnam, James Collins, Samuel S. Robinson, James H. Wilson, John E. Gibson.

The Rev. S. ECCLESTON, was, on Sunday last, consecrated Bishop, and coadjutor of the Arch Bishop of Baltimore. The ceremony took place in the cathedral, and was performed by the Arch Bishop, assisted by Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, and Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia.

HUZZA FOR MAINE!

The mail of last evening brought us additional returns of the election in Maine, which leave no doubt of the complete success of the friends of the administration. We give below a statement of the votes for Governor, as far as they have been received, from which it will be seen that Mr. Dunlap is already ahead, and a considerable portion of the state where our friends are the strongest remains to be heard from. In 15 towns, in the county of Waldo, his gain has been 500 votes. It is admitted that a majority of Jackson men have been elected in both branches of the Legislature. Messrs. Smith, Parks, Evans and Bailey have been elected to Congress, the two first friends to the administration, and the other two opponents, the last by a very small majority over Mr. Kavanah. In one district there is no election; and our opponents admit that in the other four districts friends to the administration are probably elected. Mr. Dunlap's majority will probably be between 1000 and 2000.

	Dunlap.	Sprague.
Cumberland,	6,205	4,933
York,	5,205	3,662
Kennebec,	3,526	5,715
Lincoln,	3,344	4,516
Penobscot, 12 do.	2,369	1,976
Somerset, 16 do.	1,571	1,782
Oxford, 16 do.	1,908	1,451
Waldo, 16 do.	2,553	1,001
Hancock, 5 do.	482	711
	27,163	25,747

[Balt. Rep. of yesterday.

From the New York Jeffersonian.

FREEMEN READ!

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE PRESS!!!

City and County of New York, ss.—Addison Hill, of the city and county of New York, one of the editors of the New York Jeffersonian, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the following proposition was made to him by an agent of a daily bank paper published in said city and county of New York, viz. That for a stipulated price, the editors of said Jeffersonian should dispose of all the right, title, and interest, of said paper, and that the said paper should hereafter advocate the cause of the Bank.

ADDISON HILL.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of Sept. 1834.

THOS. JEFFERSON SMITH,
Commissioner of Deeds.

Who will doubt now, but that bribery and corruption are stalking through the land? Of the Herculean efforts of the BANK to crush the voice of the People? That hundreds, nay thousands of dollars will be expended to regain a renewal of its charter?

In the very first paper we published, in our address to the public, we stated, that under the banner of the immortal *Jefferson*, we should "*live or die—sink or swim!*" The agent alluded to could not have read our first number, else he would not have presumed to offer us a *bribe* to abandon our principles, and support those of the TORY party. Although we are "poor—*very* poor"—although we have not realized a *cent of profit* from the publication of our paper since its first establishment, yet we cannot—we *will not* desert our principles for the gold of a mammoth institution—"for as much trash as can be grasped thus!" We have more regard for the purity of the press—for the liberty of the country—than thus to barter away the dear bought privileges of freemen! We trusted for support to the *Democracy* of the country— to the country—to the People! with *them*, we are willing to leave the fate of the Jeffersonian, and *if* we *fall*, we fall with the proud consciousness of having done our duty—both to the public, and to ourselves!

The said agent was frank enough to acknowledge that this arrangement (could it have been effected) was for "political effect," as the name of "The Jeffersonian" would be a tower of strength in aiding their sinking cause!

Now we call upon the republican party of the State—upon the People themselves—to sustain us in the course we have pointed out. If they do it, we shall triumph, if *not*—we shall fall! and we can then say to the Bank of the United States and its advocates, as a hero of the revolution told a British officer, *although we are* POOR, *your King is not rich enough to* BUY *us!*" Freemen, ponder on this!

OPINIONS.

Of distinguished Statesmen, concerning the Bank of the United States.

"I conceive the establishment of the U. S. Bank as a direct violation of, and dangerous to the Free Spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of American people."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"I never can give my sanction to an institution which is capable, *in any emergency*, of controlling the mercantile interests of the country. I cannot recognise the authority of Congress to charter the Bank."

[*James Madison's Veto on the United States Bank.*

"Banks, and other vile freaks, have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were *shapen in Toryism, and in British idolatry did their mothers conceive them.*"

JOHN ADAMS.

"As soon as the Bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up *princely fortunes* for themselves at the cost of the *widow and the orphan*, and all honest persons who have subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons, (a majority of the directory,) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the value of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods."

[*Niles' Register*, 1818.

For a long time I saw with pain, the advances of an aristocratic monied institution, which threatened to cast a *poisonous mildew* over our precious liberties. They have rendered our fair country a passsive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us! General Jackson possesses the honesty of a Regulus, the patriotism of a Washington, and the firmness of Timoleon."

[*Lafayette*, 1834.

"The establishment of a *National Bank not being constitutional*, and not being in his opinion the proper remedy for the then existing evils he proceeded to examine what was."

[*Daniel Webster*, 1816.

A PROPHECY.

I conceive the establishment of this Bank as dangerous to the safety and welfare of the republic.

[*Henry Clay, in* 1811.

We are in the midst of a revolution."

[*Henry Clay, in* 1834.

Md. Free Press.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES!—There is not one 'Jackson man elected to Congress for this State. During the late canvass, General Ripley was *obliged* to declare himself against the violation of the constitution and laws.—That is enough!—*The Whig.*

This is a wilful misrepresentation. The people of the Second Congressional District are in the aggregate decidedly hostile to the Bank of the United States, and friendly to the administration, therefore no such declaration as spooken of on General Ripley's part could have been acceptable, nor do we believe that he would, for the mere sake of being elected, as is intimated, have done injury to his feelings by bending to such a necessity, if it had in fact existed. We DEFY the writer of the Whig to make his assertion good.

New Orleans Bee.

From the Boston Morning Post of Sept. 4.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The murder of Capt. Crosby of the Juniper.—Henry Joseph, a stout young colored man, from the Spanish Main, and Amos Otis, supposed to be an Englishman, where arraigned yesterday afternoon, before Judge Davis, to answer to two complaints, entered by James Fredk. Peterson, master-mariner—one for killing James Crosby, master of the Juniper, and another for attempting to kill William Eldred, chief-mate. After the complaints were read, Joseph, the negro, rose and attempted to speak, but sobbed and snivelled so violently, as to render his statement unintelligible: but the amount of it was, that he never thought of killing the Captain, till the white man put him up to it; that while he was killing the captain and first and second mates, Otis was to kill the four men forward, and that they would then take the vessel to Havana.

The examination being preliminary, only one witness (James Frederick Peterson, 2d mate,) was examined. He testified that the Juniper was owned by Windsor Fry, and sailed from this port for Surinam, on the 4th of August, with James Crosby as master; Henry Joseph, the colored man, was cook. About 20 minutes past 2 in the morning of the 14th of August, it being the witness's watch on deck, he saw the cook in the cabin, where the mate and captain were asleep, pretending to trim the lamps instead of which he blew them out; after a lapse of about 2 minutes he heard a shriek in the cabin, and going aft met the captain coming up, and perceiving that he was bloody, caught him in his arms, and asked him what was the matter; the captain replied —"I don't know;" he was hardly able to speak: witness carried capt. towards the main-mast the blood was spurting out of his bosom; witness left him lying by the main-mast, while he looked round for something to defend himself; then heard the mate cry for assistance; looking towards the cabin, saw the mate coming up, and the cook following him and stabbing him with a bayonet: witness struck the cook in the breast with an oar; then took up a piece of a royal yard, and struck him twice, but could not bring him down; then grappled with him, and tried to choak him, but had to thump him several times in the throat before he could make him lie still; he then passed a rope round his neck, and tied his hands. There was no one on deck but Otis,* whom the witness called upon for assistance more than twenty times, without receiving any. In the struggle the cook called upon Otis for his knife; Otis replied, that he could not find it, and remained at a distance from the parties. As soon as the witness had mastered the cook, he called the watch up from below, who came on deck immediately, and, tying the cook's legs, conveyed him below. Otis assisted in this last operation, the witness told him if he did not lend a hand, he would serve him as he had served the cook. Previous to the murder, Otis and the cook conversed together a great deal in Spanish. Otis always took the cook's part. The rest of the crew were afraid of Otis, and wished to have him put in irons—the witness has not the least suspicion that any other individual of the crew was privy to the murderous design.

The cook rose up here, and stated that Otis had told him, that he had formerly belonged to a pirate schooner; that he had boarded a brig, in which all hands were killed, &c.

The cook stabbed the captain with a dirk, in the left breast and a little above the right hip, each wound being five inches deep. He died almost instantly, and only spoke once. The mate received eighteen wounds from the bayonet, and is still too unwell to attend Court.

Joseph was fully committed for trial, but the examination of Otis was ordered to be continued till Tuesday next.

Handsome compliments were paid, by the counsel for the government and prisoners, to Mr. Peterson, for his coolness and courage on the occasion of this dreadful murder.

During the examination, Otis exhibited great restlessness, and excitement, and interrupted the witnesses by interrogatories frequently. When a statement was made unfavorable to his cause, he would raise his head, and cast an appealing glance to heaven, to witness the foul injustice done him by the witness. He appears to be about 35 years of age, 5 ft. 7, in height, and rather stout, and compactly framed; countenance thickly pock itted, of a sandy complexion, with a sharp physiognomy, and keen lively grey eyes.

*There was a man at the helm, but he could not see what was going on at the cabin door.

British West Indies.—We have received files of Kingston (Jamica) papers to the 13th ult. The tranquility of the island has not yet been seriously interrupted by the operation of the Abolition Slavery law. In the parish of St. Ann's alone, on the estates called Draxhall, New-Ground Estate, Show Park, and Roaring River, the negroes had been refractory, but were speedily brought to order.

A rumour prevailed, that the negroes in the Island of Antigua struck work on the 1st of August, declaring their determination not to be employed but at a rate which they proposed, and were determined to adhere to. It appears, however, that the proprietors had agreed on those terms, and the laborers in consequence resumed their work. A violent and prolonged shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the Island of Antigua on the 2d of August. It is also stated that a spirit of insubordination had so far manifested itself in the Island of Montserrat, as to render it obligatory on the Governor to proclaim martial law.

A refractory spirit has been evinced by the negroes on two estates near Grenada. The police were called out and a detachment of the 1st West India regiment. Eighty or ninety of the most outrageous among the negroes were committed to take their trial for refusing to go to work.

The Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica, issued a proclamation to the Negroes of the Island on the introduction of the new law, couched in language suited to their understandings. It reads somewhat strange and commences with the following words, "My friends, our good King, who, was himself in Jamaica a long time ago, still thinks and talks a great deal of this Island."—

We perceive notices of pardon granted by the Governor, in pursuance of some of the provisions of the abolition law, to numerous negroes who had been condemned to hard labor for life. Surely the punishment must have been unmercifully severe, or it must be highly dangerous to let loose again a set of desperadoes on society.

The accounts from St. Kitts are not later than have already been published.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

In reading the expositions made within a few years in regard to the Poor Laws of England, one cannot but be astonished, that a system,—in theory so adverse to what now appear evident principles in political economy, so anti-social, so monstrous, and in its operation so physically and morally ruinous,—should have been borne thus long. But reverence for custom is deeply fixed in the British character: until very recently, Englishmen trusted more to the wisdom of their ancestors than to their own. And even now, though the spirit of change has been striding over the world for half a century, teaching men with rough lessons that there is a time for pulling down as well as for building up, and though time has worn away with its daily attrition, the foundations of their own strong edifices, and abstracted or corrupted the original spirit of their institutions, even now reform goes hard with them. It were an interesting question to consider whether the evil resulting from this pertinacious adherence to what is established, be balanced or over-balanced by the good.

In a long and most interesting speech delivered on the 21st of July in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham affirmed, that the bad system of poor laws, and the worse administration of them, had entailed on the people of England, miseries which were yet unmeasured; they had ruined the property of the country, and had brought equal ruin on the characters of the laboring classes. They had led these classes into a condition where industry was robbed of its rights, and idleness, vice and profligacy had usurped those rights, whilst property was reduced to a state bordering on destruction. In short, England at this moment, under the operation of those poor laws, exhibited a country where was peace without plenty, profound outward tranquillity with constant inward disturbance, and rancour between the two great classes, the laborers and the rich." Here is a dark picture of the condition of the proudest and wealthiest nation of the earth. It exhibits the painful contrast incident to an artificial though civilized society—the difference between which and a cultivated one is so finely drawn by Coleridge. But that this unnatural, hollow and fearful state of English society is attributable solely to the "operation of the poor laws," injurious as they must be, is hard to be believed.

Lord Brougham states, that the first poor law on the statute book, appears in the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth, but it was in the forty-third year of the same reign that the act was passed by which the rights of the poor were ultimately awarded and settled; and he ascribes all the evil resulting from the system of poor laws to the "interpretation put upon certain words in this act, whereby the overseers are enjoined to take orders to set the poor to work, and if not able to find work for them, to provide them convenient places for dwelling and fit nourishment." The effect of this interpretation is, to feed the idle with the food earned by the industrious: this monstrous violation of natural justice, is the root of all the deep and wide-spread injury. And assuredly there cannot be in political regulations a greater error than to discourage the working laborer and to encourage the idle man by feeding him better than the industrious poor. Laws framed or interpreted on this principle cannot fail to destroy all feeling of self-dependence, without which men sink to the most abject depravity. "What was worst of all, this system reversed the law of nature, and taught the parent to throw the burden on his offspring, and the child the burden of his infirm parent upon the parish."

Its effects on property are equally to be deplored. Lord Brougham said—"He would not say generally that farms or parishes had been deserted in consequence of the depression of that property through the pessure of the poor rates; but he would assert that, as far as the instances of a few farms and one parish went, the country was fast approaching that state when both farms & parishes would be thrown out of productive cultivation, and relinquished to the use of the poor."

In short, according to Lord Brougham's statements and inferences, by the operation of a law enacted merely to relieve the misery of the few who are really helpless, and, consequently, designed to be very limited in its influence, the industry of the nation has been wrested from its natural channels and robbed of its wages, landed property has become endangered, the moral feelings of the great mass of the laboring classes of England have been corrupted, and hatred of the rich shown in the bosoms of the vast multitude of the poor. Lord B. deliberately declares that he thinks the "corner stone of the social edifice at stake." The first great step proposed for remedying this overwhelming national evil is, to take the administration of the poor laws out of the hands of the overseers of parishes, and entrust it to one central authority with extensive powers.—*Bal. Amer.*

Recent accounts represent the republic of New Granada to be in an improving condition, taking advantage of the tranquility it now enjoys to develope its rich resources. The wise and liberal measures introduced under the administration of President Santander are said to have diffused confidence throughout the country. The junction of the Pacific and Atlantic shores, it is expected, will soon be realised by means of a rail road across the isthmus of Panama; and this expectation has already attracted to the spot English capitalists.

The Congress had just closed an important session having among other acts, decreed a new civil and criminal code to supersede the old Spanish laws. A law has also been passed, ordering a provisional division of the Provinces into cantons, and the organization of an improved municipal system. The tariff has been materially altered upon the principle of free trade, and the duties on imported goods so reduced as to encourage internal and external commerce. Additional grants of money have been made for the encouragement of general education, and the number of schools is greatly increased.

As an evidence of the credit of the present government of New Granada, the rich and populous province of Ymbabuza had determined to separate from the Republic of Ecuador, (situated to the South West of New Granada and still a prey to civil war,) and had sent a deputation to Bogota, with an address to President Santander, asking for protection.—*Balt. American.*

New York Court of Sessions, Sept. 8.—Among the culprits sentenced this day was Chas. Ziss, a young man who is heir apparent to a property of $60,000 from an aged mother on Long Island, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months for obtaining goods under false pretences. He is an old offender—and his numerous thefts and frauds, without apparent inducement, would almost lead to the belief that he is an individual of the class whose organ of acquisitiveness is developed to such a degree as almost to divest the stealing propensity of its moral enormity. Such a person, however, if he cannot be reclaimed, ought at least to be placed in a situation where he can no longer prey upon the community.

Racing on the North River.—A gentleman who came down yesterday from Albany in the steamboat *Albany*, gives the following particulars of the manner in which passengers are treated during the present *racing* of the day boats. The opposition boat for the day was the *Nimrod*. In addition to the particular injury done to individuals, stated in the following facts, the gentleman informs us that both boats were kept at the top of their speed through the whole rout, to the manifest danger of all onboard He adds, too, the breakfast and dinner, which together are chared at seven shillings, would disgrace a country tavern.

At Kinderhook there were about 30 passengers waiting to come on board: the boat did not stop at all.

At *Rhinebeck*, a gentleman, his wife, sister, and infant, were to land, having paid their passage to that place. The sister and infant were landed, and as the parents were preparing to follow, the word was peremptorily given to "stand back," and the boat dashed off thus separating an infant 10 months old from its mother.

At Hyde Park, the next landing, where the boat had a mail to leave, and to receive and land passengers, the boat did not stop, *not even to land the parents of the infant left at Rhinebeck.*

At Poughkeepsie the boat did finally stop, and suffered the parents to land.—N. Y. American.

From a statistical account lately drawn up, it appears that the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland is six millions; of Protestant Episcopalians about six hundred thousand; and of other Protestants, one million four hundred thousand. The number of the clergy is as follows: about six thousand of the Catholic Church; two thousand eight hundred of the Church of England, and eight hundred of other denominations of Protestants; making in all about nine thousand six hundred ministers of religion for a population of eight millions.—*Bal. Amer.*

From the Hagerstown Torchlight, Sept. 11.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, as the Eastern stages entered town, the stage belonging to the People's Line being full of passengers, was upset, and one of the passengers, a Mr. RODERICK ERICKSON, of Queen Ann's county, was seriously injured.—He now lies at Mr. Marr's, into whose house he was taken, at the time of the accident.—The driver, we learn, was also somewhat injured. The other passengers escaped with little injury.

TEA.—But a little while ago, the duty on tea was equal to the present price. Tea-drinkers at this date, not only pay no duty—they do not pay cost. There are some teas now selling by retail at no higher price per pound than they cost by the cargo in Canton. The China merchants, of course, pocket the loss. However, they can, most of them, afford to lose as well as any class of men, and will repine as little. They have seen times when the flavor of tea was enriched by a splendid profit.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

CONVENT RIOTERS.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex assembled at Concord on Monday.—The Justices have returned twelve presentments to the Grand Jury, of persons implicated in the Nunnery affair. A number of witnesses have been summoned. The examination will probably occupy the Jury the whole week. A man by the name of Sergeant Blaisdell, a brickmaker, now in prison, was arrested on Wednesday last, and after an examination before Justice Buttrick, of East Cambridge, bound over for trial in the sum of $1000.——Committed for want of sureties.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The market continues without any supplies of moment, and as they fall considerably short of the demand, prices are firm, with a tendency to a further advance. Fair to good reds are worth to-day $1.00 a $1.03 per bushel, and good to prime parcels from $1.03 to $1.06. A sale of a very good parcel was made to-day at $1.06. There have been no sales of white wheat reported.

Corn—Continues in very limited supply. We have heard of no sales to-day, but we report as the fair quotations, 65 a 66 cents for yellow, and 66 a 68 cts per bushel for white.

Rye—Has improved in price. Sales yesterday at 65 cents; we quote at 64 a 65 cts.

Oats.—We quote, as in quality, at 28 a 32 cents. A sale of a large parcel to-day at 32 cents.

Cloverseed.—The fair quotation appears to be $4 a $4.25.

MARRIED

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. William Davis to Caroline Whitby, all of this county.

BY order of the President, a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Talbot County Female Bible Society, will be held on MONDAY the 22d inst. Punctual attendance is requested.

sept 16

JOHN W. MILLIS



Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12 eo3w G3w

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

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