STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We publish below a full list of the Standing Committees appointed by the Speaker on Monday.

On Elections.—Messrs. Claibone, of Virginia. Griffin, Hawkins, Burns, Kilgore, Buchanan, Maury, Boyd, and Young.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Loyall, Corwin, Johnson, of Tenn., Smith, Lawrence, Ingersoll, Owings.

On Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Forrester, Grennell, Davis, Taliaferro, Chambers, of Kentucky, Darlington, Graham, and Russell.

On Commerce—Messrs. Sutherland, Pinckney, Pearce, of R. I., Gillett, Phillips, Johnson, of Tenn. Ingham, Cushman, McKeon.

On Puplic Lands.—Messrs. Boon, Williams, of North Carolina, Lincoln, Casey, Kennon, Dunlap, Chapman, Harrison, of Missouri, and Yell.

On the Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs Connor, Briggs, Laporte, Hall, of Vermont, Cleveland, French, Shields, Hopkins, and Kilgore.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. W. B Shepard, Heister, Bouldin. Washington, Lane, Rogers, Fairfield, Moore, and Claiborne, of Mississippi.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Hardin, Pierce, of New Hampshire, Robertson, Peyton, Toucey, Martin, Vanderpoel, and Ripley.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs, Muhlenberg, Crane, Standefer, Turrill, Beaumont, Craig, Chapin, Underwood, and Weeks.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Page, Clark, McLene, Mason, of Maine, Leonard, Haley, White Pierson. Chetwood.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs, Carr, Galbraith, Patterson, Chambers, of Penn., May, Huntsman, Lawler, Slade, Garland, of Loui.

On Manufactures—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Dennv, McComas Webster, Lee, Granger, Bynum, Fowler, Whittlesey, of Conn.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Bockee, Bean, Shinn, Deborry, Daily, Logan, Phelps, Effner, Black.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, McCarty, Everett, Ashley, Haynes, Hawes, Chancy, Montgomery, Garland of Va,

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky, Ward, Thompson, of Ohio, Bunch, McKay, Anthony, Mann, of N. Y., Coles, Glasscock.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Glascock, Henderson, Wm. K. Fuller, Wagner, Calhoun, of Mass. Joshua Lee, of N. York, Carter, Graves, Holt.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Jarvis, Milligan, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, Grantland.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Howard, Cramer, Hamer, Allan, Parks, Cushing, Jackson, of Geo, Dromgoole, Rencher.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Brown Pickens, Pearce, of Marylnnd, Hall of Maine, Johnson of Virginia, Boyd, Miller.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Wardwell, Lea of Tennessee, Lay, Jones, Storer, Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, Fry.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Beale Schenck, Tayler, Harrison, of Pennsylvania, Doubleday, Hoar, Howell, Jeniter, Williams, of Kentucky.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mercer, Vinton, Lucas, Reynolds, of Illinois, Steele, Calhoon, of Kentucky, Evans, McKennon,

In addition to the above the following committees of the House of Representative, appointed at the last session, being committees for the whole Congress, still exists, viz.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. A. H. Sheppard, Calhoun of Massachusetts, Hunt, Morris, and Sickles.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs Allen. of Vermont, Harper, Spangler, Russell, and Barton.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Jones, of Ohio, Johnson, of Virginia Love, and Hubley.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Hall, of Maine, Sloane, Seymour, Pettigrew, and Mason, of New York.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messrs. Hawes, Burns, Childs, Bailey and Reynolds, of New York.

Committee on Expenditures for the Public Building—Messrs. Darlington, Hazletine, Pearce, of Rhode Island, Galbraith, and Beale.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15th.

Mr. CONNOR, on leave, introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the causes of the conflagration of the Post Office Buildings, this morning; and also to inquire what injury may have been sustained by the United States; and what legislation may be necessary in consequence thereof.

Mr. OWENS, from the committee on finance, reported a bill entitled, An act to amend an act, entitled an act to establish branches of the mint of the U. States; read twice and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee of the whole, for the appointment of a select committee of nine members, to consider and report upon that part of the President's messabe which relates to the ability and integrity with which the public departments have been conducted.

Mr. DUTEE J. PEARCE rose and addressed the House at some length in opposition to concurrence in the resolution. He concluded by moving to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting "that so much of the President's message as is contained in the paragraph eulogizing the officers of the public departments, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into any specific charges which may be made of a want of vigilance, ability, or integrity on the part of the officers of any of the public departments or bureaus connected therewith, with power to send for person and papers"

Mr. PEYTON followed in reply to Mr. P. and in support of the original resolution.

The discussion was continued till a late hour by Messre. GLASSCOCK, RIPLY, MANN of N. Y. and UNDERWOOD. The debate was still going on when the House adjourned

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15

RICHARD E. PARKER, Senator from Virginia in the place of the Hon. Watkins Leigh.

ROBERT STRANGE, Senator from North Carolina, in the place of Hon. Mr. Mangum, appeared and their credential being read, were sworn and took their seats.

Mr. WEBSTER presented a petition of John Harrison and others, of Boston, praying for a reduction of the duties on coal. Mr. W. stated that these duties, as well as those upon wheat, salt and other necessaries, were imposed in the general tariff for the protection of domestic industry. Although the article to which this petition referred was not properly a manufactured article, he thought the proper direction to be given to it, would be to the committee on manufactures. The subject was an interesting one. The value of coals had diminished one half since the duty was laid on the article. Coal, the product of our mines, was now to be had. He would refrain from giving any opinion as to whether this was a part of the protective policy or not, but would content himself with making the reference.

The petition was referred accordingly.

The following article is from the Richmond Enquirer of the 13th inst. It expresses a little doubt about Mississippi, but from returns received since that date, Mr Van Buren has certainly received her vote by a majority of 4 or 600 votes.—Ed. Whig.

PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.

(All the States told certainly, except Mississippi—and she in all probability for Mr. Van Buren:)

If so—VAN BUREN gets

Maine,	10 votes.
New Hampshire,	7
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut	8
New York,	42
Pennsylvania,	30
Virginia,	23
North Careline,	15
Alabama,	7
Louisiana,	5
Mississippi,	4
Arkansas,	3
Missouri,	4
Illinois,	5
Fourteen States, or	167 votes.

GENERAL HARRISON gets

Vermont,	7
New Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Kentucky,	15
Seven States, or	78 votes.

JUDGE WHITE.

Tennessee,	15
Georgia,	11
Two States, or	26 votes.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Massachusetts,	14
One State, or	14 votes.

MR. BLANK (OR——,) gets

South Carolina,	11
One State, or	11 votes.

Van Buren's majority over Harrison, 94—over White, 141—over Webster, 153—over ——, 156—and over the united forces of Harrison, White, Webster and the D——, he receives the nett majority of 43!

Thus, Mr. Van Buren has in all probability the votes of 14 States, or a majority of the States—He has 8 of the good old thirteen United States, or a majority of them—He has received a decided majority of the votes of the other six of the original States have thrown away their 46 votes on the Hydra-headed Coalition:—He has one half of the new States; and if Michgan be counted, a majority of the new States—He has received a majority of the slave-holding States, probably in the proportion of 7 to 5—He has received a majority of the non slave-holding States, in the proportion of 7 to 6—He has a majority of the Electoral Colleges—and probably obtained 21 more than necessary ratio—He has received a majority of the popular vote, probably of from 15 to 20,000—and if we count out the vote of South Carolina, of from 25 to more than 30,000—He has received a majority of the Southern States. He has received the votes of the North-Western and the South-Western States—He has received the support of States, north and south of Mason's and Dixon's line—north and south of the Ohio—east and west of the Mississippi—He has beat each candidate, as well as all the candidates put together. He has distanced every competitor, and beat the field.

He has been elected without regard to sectional considerations—and upon the principles of one great political party, scattered through the Union.—He has beat three candidates, run on local grounds, and embracing principles as various as the hues of the rainbow.

He has been elected by the Colleges of the People's Electors—and thus cut off all the management, intrigue and corruption of an election by the H. of R.

He has been elected in the spirit of the American Union—and stands pledged to support both the Rights of the States and the Union of the States.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

R. M. JOHNSON, gets

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
R. Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
New York,	42
Pennsylvania,	30
North Carolina,	15
Alabama, (probably)	7
Louisana, (do)	5
Mississippi,	4
Arkansas,	3
Missouri,	4
Illinois,	5
Thirteen States, or	144 votes.

FRANCIS GRANGER, gets

Massachusetts,	14
Vermont,	7
N. Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Ohio,	21
Indiana, (probably)	9
Kentucky, (do)	15
Seven States, or	77 votes.

JOHN TYLER gets

Maryland,	10
Tennessee,	15
Georgia,	11
South Carolina,	11
Four States, or	47 votes.

WM. SMITH, gets

Virginia,	23
One State, or	23 votes.

R M Johnson's majority over Granger, 67—over Tyler, 97—over Smith, 121—and he wants 2 votes of a majority of the Electoral vote.

☞ Some rumours are afloat, that Mr. Clay was desirous that Kentucky should cast her vote for Mr Tyler—in which case he and Mr Granger would be tied, being each 62, and thus both of them, as well as Colonel Johnson, would go up to the Senate; the Constitution having used the general phrase, that "from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President."—But the language of the last Lexington "Observer" seems to forbid any such contingency—for, the "Observer" denies that the Elector of Kentucky can vote for Johnson, upon the ground, forsooth!—without subjecting himself to be prosecuted for a breach of an implied trust! Much has been experienced by them when nominally, as well as in prison and Granger, but neighbors also. The reliction of principle in them for such great benefits

the above known for

citizens in similar

ELECT TEES.

On motion dollars, assistance is sent the Senate proceeded to many as are afflicted Committees, taking relative of such family balloting, in the first instance assistance is sent man—[the number of votes was about 38, and the re 3 or 4 persons more 20 to 18 and a blank or neighbors, may be 14 for chairman of the ness besides deafness. The Chairmen hening, help is sent lows.— Foreign Re y charge. an. Finance— and every help sent Commerce— Manufactures— worthy plan. Agriculture—Mr Pa Military Affairs—Mr Ben ve Militia—Mr. Wall assis Naval Affairs—Mr. or Public Lands—Mr. Private Land Claims— an. Indian Affairs—Mr Wh Claims—Mr Hubbard. Revolutionary Claims—Mr Brown. Judiciary—Mr Grundy. Post Office and Post Roads—Mr Robinson. Roads and Canals—Mr Hendricks. Pensions—Mr Tomlinson. District of Columbia—Mr Kent. Engrossed Bills—Mr Morris.

After these elections had been made, the further election of the Committees was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr TIPTON, adopted a resolution to wear crape for 30 days, in testimony of respect to the late D. KINNARD.

The Senate then adjourned.

TEXAS.

The Telegraph of the 12th Nov. Contains the following resolutions, passed subsequently in the Senate and the House of Representatives:

Resolved, by the Senate and House Representatives, that the President of the Republic be, and is hereby authorised forthwith to open a negociation with the Government of the United States for a recognition of our independence as a separate sovereign nation, or for the annexation of Texas to that Republic as a free and equal State.

Be it further Resolved, That among the indispensable conditions of such annexation to the U. S. are, 1st The free and unmolested authority over our slave population. 2d The guaranty on the part of the United States Government not to introduce or settle within the bounds of Texas, any Indian population. 3d A full and equal guaranty to Texas, of the rights of the other States of the Union.

Be it further Resolved, That to carry out the provisions and requisitions of the foregoing resolutions, it shall, and may be lawful, 1st, for the Executive to accept the surrender of all the public domain of Texas, after satisfying the *bona fide* private claims of individuals, granted by this Republic or otherwise. 2d. For the Executive to negociate for such amount in money as in his opinion may be equivalent to our public debt, with a surrender of jurisdiction to the federal authority of the United States Government.

It appears that with the exception of a few turbulent and ambitious people, the majority of the population are decidedly in favor of the annexation to the United States, and some of the leader flatter themselves that a majority of Congress will support their petition.

W. H. Wharton, Esq. is appointed Commissioner to Washington, and is daily expected here.

By a decision of President Houston the blockade of the port of Matamoras, comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande, the Brazos, of Santiago, and also all the inlets, estuaries and passes east, of it, has been raised, thus leaving free to all foreign vessels the trade with those ports, provided they do not carry to the enemy arms, ammunition, and other warlike stories. But the Texan Navy will of course, continue its operations against all discription of Mexican vessels.

It appears that the demoralization and aversion to any think like obedience and discipline in the Texan Army were so great, and the excesses committed by some soldiers and volunteers of such a magnitude, that Brigadier, Felix Houston was under the necessity of making some severe examples. A few of the most conspicuous bad characters were flogged, discharged from service, and expelled the country.

THE NEW DOLLAR.

It gives us pleasure to announce—says the Washington Globe—that the dollar of our own mint is soon to make its appearance. The face of the coin represents a full length figure of Liberty, seated on a rock, with the classic emblem of the *pileus* or liberty-cap surmounting a spear held in the left hand. The right hand rests on the American shield, with its thirteen stripes, crossed by a scroll, on which is the word Liberty. The reverse represents the American eagle, on the wing drawn accurately from nature; all the heraldic appendages of the old coin being discarded. Over the field are placed irregularly twenty-six stars, the entrance of Michigan into the Union, having been, it seems, anticipated.

The design of the face of the coin was drawn by Mr. Sully, and that of the reverse by Mr. Titian Peale; both under instructions from the Director of the Mint. The dies were executed by Mr. Gobrecht, one of the engravers of the mint.

This emission of dollars is the first coined at the mint since the year 1805. It is intended to adopt the same design in the other coins, as soon it is practicable to do so.

U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. James Buchanan, has been elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania a Senator of the United States from that State for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term expires. The vote was:

For Buchanan	85
McKennan	24
Penrose	21
Scattering	2

MISSOURI—The Hon. L. F. LINN, has been unanimously re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Missouri.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 24 1836.

A CARD.

To the patrons of the Whig.

A year has nearly elapsed since the subscriber has been sole editor and proprietor of the WHIG; during which time his best exertions have been used to sustain its political character and make it worthy of public patronage. So far he feels grateful for the liberal support he has received; and the large accession of names to his subscription list is the best assurance of public approval.

He is compelled however, from many causes to reduce the publication of the "Whig" from a semi-weekly to that of a weekly sheet owing to various changes of the mails, and the great difficulty in getting the mechanical department of the paper attended to at all times as he desires, and being desirous to present his patrons with a sheet unsurpassed by any published upon the peninsula, he finds the plan proposed the only one that will allow him time, with the *available* mechanical force that can be had, to compete with his contemporaries.

Therefore, taking these and other disadvanges into consideration, the subscriber will after the first of January issue the Whig on Tuesday of every week and discontinue the Saturday's publication.

The weekly Whig will be published at the usual rate of weekly papers $2,50 per annum, and contain nearly as much matter as the semi-weekly now does; it will be printed with more accuracy and its typography in every respect greatly improved. Great care will be paid to the reports of Congress, the proceedings of the Legislature, and to the miscellaneous and other reading matter which will fill its columns.

The public's ob't serv't.

GEO. W. SHERWOOD.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

One of the very first subjects of importance that will present itself for immediate consideration to the Legislature at its regular annual session, which takes place in a few days, will be the disposal of Maryland's proportion of the surplus revenue. The amount to be distributed among the several States will be about 30 millions of dollars, and Maryland's share near a million and a half;—seventy-five thousand of which will be payable on the 1st of January proxime, and the balance in April, July, and October.

This is a subject that the people generally we fear have but partially considered and reflected upon, being led away in their opinions by the apparent benefit which the establishment of a principle of distribution would be to the state at large. But a discussion of the merits or demerits of the "Distribution act" is a digression here, and not what we now intend. We desire only to place the subject before our readers in such a manner that they may judge of the correctness of any action which may be had upon the subject at the approaching session of the Legislature.

There are a diversity of opinions, whether this money when paid over to the States is to be considered as a *donation* or gift, or a *loan* never to be reclaimed! We believe neither is intended by the law. The States on acceding to the specified terms of the "act to regulate the deposites of the public money" should be at *all times prepared* to comply with the terms of the act. "These terms are, that the faith of the State shall be pledged for the safe keeping and the re-payment of the money, and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the purposes of defraying any wants of the Public Treasury beyond the amount of five millions.—And as an inducement to each State to receive its proportion of the public money on deposite, it is declared in the same section, that if any State declines to do so on the terms mentioned in the act, the same shall be deposited with the other States agreeing to accept the same on deposite, in the porportion pointed out by the act. It is then declared, that when these deposites, or any part of them, shall be wanted by the Secretary, to meet the appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for in ratable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding $10,000 from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of 30 days, for every additional sum of $20,000, which may, at any time, be required.'

That it was neither intended as a *donation* or as a *loan* never to be reclaimed, let the opinion of the President in his last annual message decide:

The consequences apprehended, when the deposite act of the last session received a reluctant approval, have been measureably realized. Though an act merely for the deposite of the surplus moneys of the United States in the State Treasuries, for safe keeping, until they may be wanted for the service of the General Government, it has been extensively spoken of as an act to give the money to the several States, and they have been advised to use it as a gift, without regard to the means of refunding it when called for. Such a suggestion has doubtless been made without a due consideration of the obligation of the deposite act, and without a proper attention to the various principles and interests which are affected by it. It is mailest that the law itself cannot sanction such a suggestion, and that, as it now stands the States have no more authority to receive and use these deposites without intending to return them, than any deposite bank, or any individual temporarily charged with the safe keeping or application of the public money, would it have for converting the same to their private use without the consent and against the will of the Government. But independently of the violation of public faith and moral obligation which are involved in this suggestion, when examined in reference to the terms of the present deposite act, it is believed that the considerations which should govern the future legislation of Congress on this subject, will be equally conclusive against the adoption of any measure recognising the principles on which the suggestion has been made.

This question being settled how does the matter then stand? Exactly thus:—the State is entitled to make what use she plesees, and derive what profit she can from the *use* of the money, yet she is responsible for its repayment according to her pledge, whenever required by the Treasuer of the U. S. A question may reise, can any emergency possibly occur to make such repayment necessary, except in the contingency of a war which is not likely to take place. If the reader will refer to Mr. Secretary Woodbury's last annual report he will there find that there is a probabilty of a portion of the surplus being required. In speaking of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year 1837, he says:

"From these calculations, it will be seen that if the outstanding appropriations unexpended at the close of 1837, be as large as at the close of 1836, and the other expenditures, should agree with the above estimates, they would exceed the computed revenue accruing from all sources nearly three millions, or sufficient to absorb more than half of the present surplus, which is not to be deposited with the several States. But if these outstanding appropriations, at the close of 1837, should be much less than those in 1836, as is probable; or should the accruing receipts be much less, or the appropriations made for 1837 be much larger than the estimates, a call will become necessary for a portion of the surplus deposited with the States though it will not probably become necessary, excepting in one of those events."

We have endeavored in as short a space as possible, to place before the reader a plain statement of the subject under consideration: And having now shown the position in which the State will stand as the acceptor of her share of the surplus revenue, without stopping to show that the whole measure involves principles which demand the deliberate investigation of every freeman who holds his liberty in just appreciation, we will pass on to notice a plan for its disposal.

Taking it for granted that Maryland will accept and receive her proportion of the public money, we ardently hope to see it appropriated principally to the promotion of a system of general education throughout the State; but appropriated in such a manner that if its repayment be required the school system will not be exposed to any serious disarangement

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Our primary schools appear to be in rather a lame and helpless condition which this surplus can very opportunely restore and put in healthy operation. And it is important that all efforts should be made to diffuse the benefits of education through the State;—it should be accessible alike to the rich and the poor that its blessings may be developed through the virtue and constancy of the whole people in their moral and political actions. We have seen one proposition to apply the State's proportion of the public money to the completion of the several works of Internal Improvement, while on the contrary its appropriation to the promotion of public schools has many zealous advocates.

[Communicated.

To Mr. WILLIAM HAYWARD, JR.

Sir,—The following is a faithful extract from the minutes of the American Whig Society Nassau Hall, Princeton.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss we have suffered in the death of our friend and fellow member, William Hayward of Easton Maryland, and would offer to his family our condolence in this their destressing bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be for warded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Baltimore Republican and Easton Whig.

Nov 22d, 1836

Mr. VAN BUREN was 54 years of age on the 5th inst.

DEATH OF MR. POINDEXTER.—The Philadelphia Mirror states that the accident which this gentlemen met with on the 19th Nov. has terminated his existence.

[Communicated.

DIED,

At St. Michaels on Thursday the 15th inst. Lucy Hack, a coloured woman, after having survived the storms and frosts of a hundred and ten winters. She retained her intellects unimpared to the last.

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of Candy Raisins, Malaga, Grapes, Prune, Figs, Currants, Almonds, E. Walnuts, Palm Nuts; Chesuts, Lemmons, &c. &c.

ALSO

A large selection of Toys with a large quantity of Books selected with great care, besides a variety of family articles Groceries, &c.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

N B I have just received 18 dozen boxes of Dr Brandreths, Vegetable Universal Pills. Price 25 cts per box with full directions. All of the above articles will be sold low for cash.

Dec. 24 tf

Literary Union;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book*" that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interest, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers he has secured the valuable aid of

MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs Hale has conducted the American Ladies Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious managemant of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondent, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs Sarah J Hale, Editor,	Morton McMichael,
	Robert T Conrad.
Mrs L H Sigourney,	Alex Dimitry, A M
Mrs Ann S Stephens,	H E Hale,
Mrs C L Hentz,	E Burke Fisher,
Mrs E F Ellet,	N C Brooks, A M
Miss Leslie,	Wm E Burton,
Miss H F Gould,	Willis G Clark,
Miss C E Gooch,	Joseph C Neal,
Miss L H Medina,	B B Thatcher,
R S Mackenzie, L L D	R Penn Smith.
Joseph R Chandler,	

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which the publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and what ever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving origina articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietor of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a coloured plate illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be published. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY

100 *Walnut St.*

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals he suggests, for the convenience of remittances the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, for
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers; and the cash paid to the publisher of the Lady's Book, postage: or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold a next meeting at Springfield, the residence of S. T. Kennard, on Thursday next the 5th inst. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y

Dec. 24

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Primary School in Election District No. 2 and school District No 5, competent Teacher to take charge of said School.

Application can be made to the subscribers immediately; either personal or in writing.

DANIEL WEEDON
JOSEPH BRUFF
JAS. M. HOPKINS

Dec. 54 3w

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