A project, not altogether dissimilar, has n started in the Legislature of Pennvania. These proceedings show, at least, onviction of the necessity of *some* Bank, ated by Congress. Mr. President, on this ject I have no doubt whatever. I think a tional Bank proper and necessary. I beve it to be the only practicable remedy for e evils we feel, and the only effectual serity against the greater evils which we r. Not, sir, that there is any magic in name of a Bank; nor that a National nk works by any miracle or mystery. But king to the state of things actually existg around us—looking to the great number State Banks already existing, not less n three hundred and fifty, or four hund—looking to the vast amount of paper ued by those Banks—and considering, that, the very nature of things, this paper must limited and local in its credit and in its culation, I confess I see nothing but a well nducted National Institution, which is kely to afford any guard against excessive per issues, or which can furnish a sound d uniform currency to every part of the nited States. This, sir, is not only a question of finance, it not only respects the opetion of the Treasury, but it rises to the aracter of a high political question. spects the currency, the actual money, easure of value of all property, an oor, in the United States. If we add t a dollar of money in the Tre[illegible] ould still be our solemn and protect this great interest. It resp e exercise of one of the greatest powers, yond all doubt, conferred on Congress, by e constitution. And I hardly know any ing less consistent with our public duty d our high trust, nor any thing more like to disturb the harmonious relations of the ates, in all affairs of business and life, than congress to abandon all care and control er the currency, and to throw the whole oney system of the country into the hands four-and-twenty State Legislatures.

I am, then, sir, for a Bank; and am fully rsuaded that to that measure the country ust come at last.

The question, then, is between the creation a new Bank, and the re-chartering of the esent Bank, *with modifications.* I have ready referred to the scheme for a new ank, proposed to the Legislature of Massausetts by Mr. White. Between such a new ank as his propositions would create, and a rechartering of the present Bank, *with modifications*, there in no very wide, certainly no irrencilable difference. We cannot, however, cree another Bank before March, 1836. This is e reason for preferring a continuance of e present. And treating the subject as a actical question, and looking to the state opinion, and to the probability of success, either attempt, I incline to the opinion, at the true course of policy is to propose a -charter of the present Bank *with modifications.*

As to what these modifications should be, would only now observe, that while it may ell be inferred, from my known statements, at I should not myself deem any alterations the charter, beyond those proposed by the ll of 1832, highly essential; yet it is a se, in which, I am aware, nothing can be fected for the good of the country, without aking some approaches to unity of opinion. think, therefore, that in the hope of acomplishing an object of so much importance, beral concessions should be made. I lay t of the case all consideration of any escial claim, or any legal right of the preent stockholders, to a renewal of their harter. No such right can be pretended, oubtless none such is pretended. The stockolders must stand like other individuals, nd their interest reguarded so far, and so r only, as may be judged for the pubc good. Modifications of the present harter, should, I think, be prepared, such as ay remove all reasonable grounds of jealusy, in all quarters; whether in States, in ther institutions, or in individuals. Such, oo, as may tend to reconcile the interests of he great city where the Bank is, with those f another great city; and, in short, the question should be met with a sincere disposition to ccomplish, by united and friendly counsels, measure which shall allay fears, and promote confidence, at the same time that it ecures to the country a sound, creditable, niform currency; and to the Government a afe deposite for the public treasure, and an mportant auxiliary in its financial operaions.

I repeat, then, sir, that I am in favor of enewing the charter of the present Bank, *with such alterations as may be expected to meet the general sense of the country.*

And now, Mr. President, to avoid all unounded inferences, I wish to say that these uggestions are wholly my own. They are nade without the knowledge of the Bank, nd with no understanding or concert with ny of its friends. I have not understood, ndeed, that the Bank itself proposes to aply, at present, for a renewal of its charter. Whether it does or not, my suggestions are onnected with no such or any other purpose f the Bank. I take up the subject on pubic grounds purely and exclusively.

And, sir, in order to impel all inferences f another sort, I wish to state, with equal listinctness, that I do not undertake to speak he sentiments of any individual heretofore pposed to the Bank, or belonging to that lass of public men, who have generally opposed it. I state my own opinions; if others hould concur in them, it will be only because they approve of them, and will not be he result of any previous concert or understanding whatever.

Finally, Mr. President, having stated my own opinions, I respectfully ask those who propose to continue the discussion now going on, relative to the Deposites, *to let the country see their plan for the final settlement of the present difficulties.* If they are against the Bank, and against all Banks, *what do they propose?* That the country will not be satisfied with the present state of things seems to me certain. *What state of things is to succeed it?* To these questions, I desire to call, earnestly, the attention of the Senate and of the country. The occasion is critical; the interests at stake momentous; and, in my judgment, Congress ought not to adjourn till it shall have passed some law, suitable to the exigency, and satisfactory to the country

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, 3d February.

About 8 o'clock on Monday night last, the dwelling of Dr. H. M. Robertson, on High street, was seen to be on fire. But, so soon was the discovery made, so promptly were some individuals on the spot, and so well directed were their efforts to extinguish the fire, that, fortunately, very little damage was done. Five or ten dollars, we should suppose, would be sufficient to repair the injury. It is believed, we understand, that the loss would have been much greater—perhaps involving the destruction of the house—but for the well-timed and hazardous exertions of a colored man, named John Jenifer, whose activity, coolness and daring, would have been creditable to any one. It is a fact, by the bye, that, at most or all the fires here, few seem more emulous to render themselves useful than the blacks generally do. There is scarcely a doubt that this fire originated in design.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 23d, an order was adopted by the House of Delegates, to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Land Office of the Eastern shore.

On the 24th, the Senate made a proposition to the House, which has been agreed to, that the Legislature adjourn on Saturday, the 22d instant, unless the business of the session can be completed at an earlier day.

The Senate has rejected the bill from the House authorising appraisers of real or personal estate to qualify each other.

We shall endeavor to give "An Old Man," "Chances of Marriage," and possibly, "My reasons for loving her," next week.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the George Washington, at New York, the Journal of Commerce and the Standard, have received London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 26th November, inclusive. They contain little news of importance. The chief item of interest is the announcement in the Madrid official paper, that the diplomatic relations of the Spanish Government with Don Miguel had ceased, and that the Court of Spain, in concert with the British government, would use its best exertions to bring about the pacification of Portugal, by mediating between the beligerent parties. The accounts of the state of the contending parties in Spain, are unsatisfactory. The French papers are filled with discussions as to the propriety of interference on the part of France in the affairs of Spain.

German papers to the 17th Nov. had been received in London. The government there, are still quarrelling with the press and the people. The Duke of Armstadt has prohibited the Spires Journal. The French opposition papers say that every thing in Germany announces a disposition to place the people under the old yoke of paternal monarchies, which meets with the approbation of the French Ministry.

Dresden, Nov. 8.—Some days ago several gentlemen from Prague and Vienna, arrived on the banks of the Elbe. It is affirmed that the object of their meeting is to realize the plan which has already been conceived, of uniting the Rhine with the Danube, and even to join the Rhine with the Elbe, by means of communications with the Danube and Moldau. It is intended to open a passage by water to the Black Sea by way of Vienna, Open, Semlin, and Nicropolis, as far as Vienna, and then by the Black Sea to the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, and on the other hand by means of the Moldau and the Elbe by way of Prague, Dresden, Magdeburg and Hamburg, with the Baltic and the German Ocean. As there is already a communication between the Danube and the Moldau, by the new rail-road to Budevers, it remains only to overcome the difficulties of the navigation on the Moldau and the Elbe, especially by means of steamboats; and it is with this view that the gentlemen above mentioned have been empowered by Austria to examine the two rivers. It is affirmed that the second project for uniting the Rhine with the Danube, has already been adopted by the Government concerned.

All was quiet in France.

The cholera is seriously on the increase in many parts of Norway, on which account the frontier is shut on several points.

London, Nov. 23.—That the assessed taxes must be repealed in the next session of Parliament, is now admitted as a moral certainty.

A tax upon gin, foreign wines and gas lights, is spoken of as likely to be imposed next session, in lieu of the assessed taxes.

The Pope has acknowledged Donna Maria the Second, Queen of Portugal.

"O. P. Q." thus describes the condition of the *French* Government:—"A band of misguided and misguiding men surround the throne—swear that black is white—declare that the march of the Government is popular—represent the republicans as a handful of 'factious men:' and counsel the head of the State to persevere in both his foreign and domestic system."

South Carolina.—It appears by the following article, from the Charleston Patriot of the 15th ultimo, that the Union party in South Carolina are determined to make violent resistance to the imposition of the Test Oath. This is to be regretted, as it is acknowledged on all hands that it is one which they may conscientiously take, and that it was drawn up in its present form in order to avoid giving them just cause of irritation. —*Balt. Gaz.*

Excitement in the Mountains.—A letter recently received from Greenville, states "that the Military Bill cannot be enforced" in that district, that the greatest excitement prevails there on the subject, and that a meeting of the Union Party will be held in reference to it, on the 1st Monday in February. "I have heard," says the writer, "no threats, no boasting, but almost every man I have seen, evinces by his language and conduct, the calmness of unalterable resolution. The Mountaineers say, 'there we make a stand.' May God in his mercy avert the dreadful scenes which must fall on wretched Carolina, if the Nullifiers attempt to enforce the Test Oath in the Military Bill—the excitement in the Mountains is beyond description."

An Improved Currency.—The Philadelphia Evening Post mentions the following facts, in relation to the currency of that city, which may be deemed a further illustration of Mr. Secretary Taney's ideas of improvement:

"Three months ago, (says the Post,) nearly all the notes of hundreds of local banks could be sold here for 1, 2 or 3 per ct.—*now*, the discount on small notes of Ohio is 5 per cent.—Kentucky and Tennessee, 10 per cent.—Virginia 3 to 5—Carolina 5—Georgia 8—Loui siana 10 and 12."

Cholera.—It has been ascertained by a series of experiments in England, that the weight of atmospheric air was considerably greater during the prevalence of the Cholera in that country than usual. By which it would appear that some heavy foreign body had been diffused through the lower regions of the atmosphere about that period, and was in some way connected with that disease.

Silver Mexican dollars—says the New-York Star—were presented at our Post Office in payment of postage, and refused on the ground that their instructions were to receive only the silver coin of the United States.

Heavy Damages.—Mr. Cole of Long Island, on a charge of seduction, has been fined $10,000 by the verdict of the jury.

We have seen a ten dollar counterfeit note of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, dated April 8th, 1831, Letter F. This note is badly executed, but we are induced to mention the fact, because we are informed that a large number of these counterfeits have lately been put in circulation in the county of Lewis, and it would be well that the people of that and other sections of the Commonwealth should be put on their guard.—*Richmond Whig.*

MAJ. DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

To my old friend, Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1834.

You remember I tell'd you a spell ago, that after we got the message done, we was obliged to take it all to bits, and nock out a good many things about the counts, and run the chance of lettin Congress skip em over; and I tell'd you too that I would to rights git the Gineral's specs, and giv 'em a twist round fo a plain sight, and let him take a look at things jest as they be, without a bit of "*Glory*" about 'em. Well among them accounts we had got in the Message, was the Post office accounts. I didn't like the look on 'em a bit at the time, but as every body said money was plagy scarce every where, the Gineral thought it was natural enuf to find it pretty scarce in the Post office too. Now, says I, gineral, my notion is that we best let Major Barry tell his own story about it; for as he has done so much in reforming things, and we have got now a pretty good majority in Congress, he may git out of the scrape.

Well the Gineral thought that was about the best way; and Major Barry made his report, and tell'd a pretty considerable of a cute story about his having found an error in the Post Office accounts, that had been overlooked ever since Gineral Washington's time. I began to think for a spell that would stump Congress, about as much as tho' there had been a fire in the post office, pretty much like that one in the Treasury last Spring. But some how or other, some of the plagy Senators have been smellin round, and got on a track that led 'em right up to the fact, that the Post office is head and ears all over in debt; and that it has been borrowin money for over two years now, and never said a word on it to Congress. And I am peskily afeard, that seein the Law says none of our folks shall borrow money without consent of Congress, (and which, upon the hull is a pretty safe Law, for Congress couldn't tell otherwise how the money was goin.) I am, I say, peskily afeard we cant get the Post office folks out of this scrape, without reformin some on 'em out of office. But as they are all our best friends, and have done more for Glory and Reform than most folks, we shall let some on 'em resign, and then apint 'em to some office abroad or git 'em into some place where they can git a livin without workin for it; for the Gineral wont let any on 'em suffer no way.

When the Gineral come to hear what the Senate was arter, says he, Major, will them accounts of the Post Office stand the ricket, or not! Why, says I, Gineral its hard tellin; but as nigh as I can calklate, says I, I guess they won't in the way Congress settles accounts---things look plagy crooked, says I; and the worst on't is, them accounts have been so twisted, first one way and then agin another way, that I am afeard now they wont stand twistin any more. The only way says I, is to straiten 'em, and thats all I can do about em. But, says I, if they break to bits in straitenin on 'em, I can't help it. Well, says he, Major, I wish you'd try it; for says the Gineral, if we can't keep Barry up, there is no tellin what will become on us, for it seems to me, ever since Mr. Van Buren got the Post office Department into the Cabinet, we have been able to do more in "rewardin our friends, and punishin our enemies,' than in all the rest of the Departments put together. Well, says I, Gineral, I'll try it says I; and so the Gineral went to bed, and I got my slate, and I got all the Post office accounts from the time Judge McLean left the office and Major Barry came into it. It took me a good spell to git em all strung out in regular order; and just as I was beginin to sifer up, the Gineral he riz up in bed and says he Major, I reckon I can help you along. Well, says I, Gineral, I want all the help you can give me. I'm thinkin, says he, you best say that its all owin to Biddle; for he is crampin all the people he can, and that he makes money so scarce folks can't pay postage; and that if we had not taken the deposites away from him, things would be twice as bad now. Well, says I, Gineral that is a good notion, and I'll see to rights how it will work among figures. I thought I'd just tell you, Major, says the Gineral, afore I forgot it; for the notion jest struck me as I was going to sleep; and so the Gineral laid down, and I went siferin agin.

It was most daylight afore I got through; and I finished off with the sums Major Barry says he has been borrowin, and left a blank to put in the amount he says the Post Office has overdrawn the banks where the postages are kept—for, as he dont know yet what that amount is, I cant tell myself—tho' I suppose I could, upon a pinch, make nigh upon as good a guess at it as he could, or any one else. But I thought I wouldn't guess at nothin. I never guess when I git hold of my slate—I sifer on one side, and then chalk down the sum on t'other—so there I cant make no mistake. When I cum to figer up the hull amount the Post Office has gone asturn since Judge M'Lean left it, I begun to bile up like one of old Captain Bunker's steam kittles; and I was glad the Gineral was snorin, for I dont like to let people see me when my steam is up; but if I dont do somethin, I suppose I should blow up jist like a steamboat on the Mississippy—and so I got my axe, and down stairs I went with a light to the wood-house, and split up more than three cord and a half of hickory afore I got in a good temper, and afore I thought it was safe to go to bed—and then I went to bed, and slept like a top till breakfast time.

The next mornin, when the Gineral come into the Cabinet room—well, says he, Major, did you finish them plagy accounts?—Yes, says I, Gineral, I did, and split up wood enuf to last us a month in the bargain. And I jest tell'd the Gineral a leetle about it to prepare him. Now, says I, Gineral, let me have your specs, says I, a minit—and I took 'em to the window, and give the screws a twist, and tried 'em; and seein every thing look'd natural, I handed 'em to the Gineral, and then he and I took the slate, and went over the figers, both on us standin up by the table side by side. First, says I, there is the printin account and stationery of the Post Office, when Mr. Adams was President: and here is the account since we've ben in—here is the amount of contracts for one spell, and there is the amount for another—here is the number of offices and clarks for one spell, and there is the number for another—and here is the cost of wages and sallarys of the Post Office when Mr. Adams was President; and here is the cost since our time—plagy deal of difference, Gineral, says I, aint it? The Gineral he didn't say nothin—he kept his eyes on the slate, and his mouth nigh upon wide open; ony once in a while he'd calklate on his fingers a spell. And now, says I, here is the sum Judge M'Lean left in the Post Office when he went out on't;—and *there*, says I, is the sum that is *now wanting* in the Post Office to make things square there, to say nothin of the sum Major Barry says the Post Office has overdrawn from the Banks—and as he dont know what the amount is, I dont nother; and I dont care about guessin at it; for it's bad enuf without guessin. The Gineral put his eye on the last line of figers (it was hard upon a million of dollars agin the office) and look'd, and blink'd, and began to close his mouth up slowly, jist for all the world like shuttin up a safety valve; and he began to swell, and breathe plagy hard; I see the steam was gittin up. The Gineral he look'd at me, and I looked at him; and then we both look'd at the slate agin. Bime by the Gineral he opened the valve, and let off the steam, and such a whizzin you never heard in your born days. He took my slate and was jest a goin to smash it into a thousand atoms, but I got it afore it struck the floor. He then got his hickory and thrash'd round a spell with that. But that didn't do no good. So, says he, to rights, "Major, what is to be done about it?" Why, says I, Gineral, I dont see nothin else, says I, but to take my ax, and do as I did last night—there is a good deal of hickory wants splittin in the wood-house yet. And with that I handed the Gineral my ax, and he slatted about the chamber with it for a spell—and if any of our folks had come in then, I guess they'd found more to fear that when I frighted 'em so a few days ago.

I never know'd the Gineral blow off steam so long as he did this time; and I was peskily afeard the boiler would burst arter all. And so I went to work puttin out the fire; and the ony way was to git the specs, and screw 'em back to "Glory" agin; and as soon as I did that, we got our pipes, and sot down and talk'd over the matter.

Now, says I, Gineral, though this is a bad business, it aint so bad as it first looks. In the first place, says I, if Major Barry had borrowed the mony of Squire Biddle, Congress would have known it two years ago, and the Post Office reports wouldn't a been as slick as they have been; and we'd a had more trouble to git so many of our folks in last election. And then, agin, by borrowin the mony of other banks, on interest, it made them banks the keener to git hold of the deposites; for if Congress wouldn't pass a law to pay the mony borrow'd by our folks, to make their accounts look square, why the deposit banks could pay themselves; and now by gittin our mony away from Squire Biddle, who was bound by law to make a regular report of every thing, and puttin it in other banks, our folks can square off a good many accounts, and Congress wont know nothin on't; for it will take a pretty spry siferer to figer out all the accounts with so many new deposit Banks:—for we've got 'em now pretty well mixed up with what the Treasury calls "*contingent drafts*," and "*transfer checks*," and "*Treasury warrants*;" and Zekel Bigelow says he could in three days, with the power the Government has got now *warrant* and *transfer* and *contingent* away, between so many pockets, nigh upon the hull of the deposites, and no body could never find nothin about it.

And then agin says I, here is another thing—the people wanted "*Glory*," and they wanted "*Reform*"—and they have had both now over five years; and if they expected it warnt a goin to cost nothin, they was mistaken. And that aint all—there was that plagy "*surplus* money" business—evry body said a spell ago if somethin warnt done about it, the country would all go to smash. Well now, says I, we are gettin out of that scrape as slick as a whistle.

The Gineral he began to brighten up—why, says he Major, we've been in a pashin then about nothin. I remember now I tell'd the folks in my message a spell ago, that the safest place for the surplus mony was in the pockets of the people; and I believe *that* sayin alone brought over more than one State to our side; and if our people git the money, it's all right, aint it, Major? Yes, says I; ony some folks, I suppose will set up a squeelin, jest like the pigs when they come in a leetle too late for their corn; and say, altho' they don't belong to our party, they've got jest as good a right to a share as we have. Well, says the General, there they are mistaken; for Governor Massy said (and that made him Governor too) that the corn all belonged to the pigs that got into the pen afore the gate was shut. But Major, says the Gineral, I am a little puzzled yet to know what account to charge that Post office debt to. If we can ony git that right, and save Barry, I shall sleep sound to night. Well, says I, Gineral there is ony one account that will stand that charge, and a good many more too, for as we go along, and Congress gits to siftin things, I suppose they'll find out somethin more. In the first place, says I, that fire in the Treasury last spring did a good deal towards settling off a good many land accounts, and other accounts. If we don't have no more fires, or other accounts, and Congress presses us, we'll give them a lead through the new Deposite Banks, a spell, as I have jist bin tellin; and if they follow us up through that track, for some of these fellows have got good noses, they will fetch up on the ony account I know of, and that account, as I said afore, will stand a good many charges yet. Well, what is that account, Major? says the Gineral—and he got up and look'd at me. Last week, says I, Gineral, was the 8th January. Now, says I aint that day worth a little more than the 4th July? The Gineral gin a nod. Well, then, says I, there is "Glory," aint that worth somethin? The Gineral gin another nod. And there is "Reform," aint that worth somethin? The Gineral nodded agin. Well now, says I, put all that together, and if that dont make a sum of debt due you, says I, that will balance a good many accounts, I'm mistaken. "*New Orleans, Glory and Reform*," says I, debtor to the Gineral. "That's enuf," says the Gineral—and that was the eend of the Post Office accounts. From your friend,

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The President in his last Annual Message, stated that the dispute with Great Britain, with respect to our North-Eastern Boundary, was still undecided; but that a proposition had been submitted to the British Government, and was then under negotiation, for establishing the line designated in the treaty of 1783. The nature of this proposition is probably known to the Governor of Maine, who seems to think that the difficulties are in a fair train for a satisfactory adjustment. In his Annual Message, communicated to the Legislature of the State, he says that there is now no danger that the rights of Maine will be put at hazard by any arrangement to which she is not a party, or to which her assent shall not be previously obtained.

The Newburyport Herald states that the proposition made to the Government of Great Britain, if acceded to, will result in a way which will be entirely acceptable to the people of Maine, who were not averse to the award of the king of the Netherlands.

CHOLERA IN A NEW FORM.

The *black tongue* disease in horses is becoming so prevalent and spreading with such rapidity, that we are almost induced to believe it a species of Cholera. It is infecting horses, cows, oxen, sheep, and even the feathered tribe, and what is most strange, a man near Deerfield, who has been among horses suffering with it, has contracted the disorder. It is a species of putrid sore throat or canker rash, eating off the roots of the tongue, and turning it black, at the same time diseasing the glands of the throat. Cleanliness of racks and mangers should be preserved, and as a preventive, salt is said to be excellent. A piece of gum assafœtida placed in each manger, and another fastened in the water bucket, are indispensable to the health of animals about these times. Another preventive used in large stables in this town, is putting a composition of tar and camphor on a piece of cloth and wind it round the bits. Fine salt thrown into the mouth and sulphur scattered in the manger occasionally.—*Northampton Courier.*

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Callahan:—A few evenings ago, I had the pleasure of witnessing, at Mr. Bradshaw's hotel, the exhibition by Mr. Schelluine, of his powers of Ventriloquism; and it is due to him to state, that his performance was admirable, and gave great satisfaction to a numerous and very respectable audience. As a Ventriloquist, Mr. Schelluine is certainly highly gifted, and in time, with cultivation and practice, will questionless excel in his profession.

He also professes to take Profile Likenesses, for which he has considerable talent, and I learn has taken many, since his arrival in our town, with great credit to himself. Unassuming in his deportment, amiable in his disposition, and endowed with genius, he merits encouragement. For my own part, I sincerely wish him well. B.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, Mr. *John Wright*, to Miss *Amelia Thomas*, all of this county.

FOR SALE.

I WOULD sell a bargain in land adjoining Dr. Muse's Appleby farm, and Thomas Cook's. It contains two hundred and twenty-five acres—100 acres being woodland, and the balance cleared—with a small Dwelling, Corn-house and Stables. A liberal credit would be given, if required. For terms, apply to

S. MITCHELL.

Jan 25 3w

DIED,

In this county, on Saturday morning last, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Daniel Bain*, a man of rare worth and piety.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,
At No. 11 North Howard street, second door above Mr. Hussey's tavern.

JAMES H. LEE & ANDREW DAYHUFF respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the BOOT AND SHOE business, and solicit the partonage of a generous public, assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give every satisfaction to their patrons. We have now on hand, of our own make, gentlemen's sewed and pegged Boots; Monroe do. do.; Franklin Shoes, (a beautiful article;) men's walking and dancing Pumps; water proof Boots, coarse and fine; boys' lace Shoes and Pumps, coarse and fine; ladies' gaiter and lasting Boots; kid, lasting and morocco Slippers; calf and seal skin walking Shoes—Also, Boots and Socks. We have in store a good assortment of Eastern made Boots and Shoes, all of which we will sell on pleasing terms, wholesale or retail.

We shall keep on hand a good assortment of Trunks. Those who want good boots and Shoes, would do well to call at Lee & Dayhuff's before they buy, and examine our stock. Baltimore, Feb. 1 3w

WHO WANTS CASH!

THE subscriber, being now in the market for the purpose of purchasing Negroes, takes pleasure in saying that he is prepared to give higher prices for some healthy

NEGROES,

than any other purchaser or purchasers who may now be in the market, or who may come hereafter, as he is anxious to complete his complement. Letters directed to him at the Masonic Hotel, kept by Mrs. Flint, or through the Post Office, will be immediately attended to. N. HIGHT.

N. B.—Persons desirous of engaging in this business as agents, either in town or country, can procure employment, and obtain liberal commissions, on application to the subscriber. N. HIGHT.

Cambridge, Feb. 1 4w

BICKNELL'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND BANK NOTE LIST.—The January number of the "Detector" is this day published. It contains eight pages more than any number which has heretofore been issued, and consequently gives much more valuable information respecting Banking Institutions, Counterfeit Notes, &c.—The contents of this number are as follows:

A Bank Note List.—Giving the names and places of location of all the Banks in the United States; together with the rates of discount on the notes of each, in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, New York and Boston.

Prices of Gold and Silver.

List of Counterfeit and Altered Notes.—This is the only complete and accurate list of all the Counterfeit and Altered Notes on the various Banking Institutions in the United States that is published in this country.

A List of all the Broken Banks.

Rates of Exchange.—The rates of exchange at the United States Bank, on all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

Banks in Rhode Island.—An abstract of the returns of all the Banks in Rhode Island.

Gold.—Standard value of all descriptions of Gold, according to an act of Congress.

Prices of American Stocks in London.

Post Office.—Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Editorial Notices of New Banks, Bank Failures, &c.

The object and character of the "Detector" may be ascertained by the above list of contents. But perhaps it is well enough to mention here, that the great design of the publisher is to render the pages of the work a sure and certain guide with reference to all Counterfeit and genuine Bank Notes—to warn the unwary of the character and description of false paper in circulation throughout the country—and to give, in short, all banking information calculated to interest country as well as city storekeepers and Banking Institutions, and to put every citizen upon his guard, as to the value of paper money. Under existing circumstances—with the present apprehensions in the public mind as to the currency, and with reference to the solvency of Banks as generally, the publisher feels assured that the Detector possesses unusual interest, and is conscious indeed, that no one can be safe who is not in possession of a copy of it. It is published at a rate extremely low—is within the reach of all, and has thus far in its career won the confidence and favor of all who have had an opportunity of examining, or occasion to refer to it.

The publication was commenced in March, 1833, and we issue at this time no less than 7000 copies of every number. The "Detector" is published monthly, at the low price of one dollar per annum. Single copies may be obtained at the publication office only. Price 25 cents.

The postage on the work is the same as that charged for a newspaper, viz. for any distance less than 100 miles 1 cent, and any greater distance 1½ cents.

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
Stock and Exchange Broker,
No. 6 Franklin Place, Philad.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, I will expose to public sale, on Monday the 3d of February next, at the late residence of John Donovan, deceased, all his

PERSONAL ESTATE,

(negroes excepted,) consisting in part of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable lot of Books, (among which are the Laws of Maryland,) one Mare and Colt, one Cow, one Gig and Harness, and other articles too numerous to detail here. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DIXON, Acting Adm'r.
of J. Donovan, deceased.

Jan 25 2w

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to LEASE, for the ensuing year, (1835,) or several years, all his

FARMS

which he now cultivates in Transquakin, except the one which is known by the name of "Cremona."

He gives this early notice, that prudent and enterprising tenants may be accommodated with timely and profitable engagements.

He has determined to curtail his cultivation solely because it is too extensive: and he will offer liberal terms to tenants of good standing, as farmers and honest men—None others need apply.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Jan 25 3w

To all whom it may concern.

I AM endeavoring to close all my in Dorset, preparatory to removi and I did think, that, when it was was about to leave the county, all p debted would call and make some ments with me; but I find many lected to do so, and my collection present rate would not be completed As I have never been in the habit of those who owe me, I am very rel this time to call on them for settlen as I can do nothing unless my colle duly made, I am under the necessit ing, to those in arrear, that if thei tive accounts are not paid or arr some satisfactory manner, on or b 15th of March next, I shall place the hands of other persons to enforc ment. As this would be a most m proceeding, and one which nothing cessity should urge me to adopt, I notice will be attented to, and the f neither party mortified.

THOS. HAYW

Jan 25

Jos. Richardson

RESPECTFULLY requests who are indebted to him to cal tle their accounts, as he is anxiou his old business. To his friends public in general, he returns hi thanks for the liboral patronage t heretofore bestowed upon him, and renewed exertions to please, and by constantly on hand a full and choic ment of every article in his line of to merit a continuance of their favo

In addition to his usual assortme

DRY GOODS
GROCERIE
Glass, Crocker

QUEENS' WARE, &

he has just received, on consignme superior lot of

Sole & Upper Leat

which he can dispose of very low.

Cambridge, Jan. 11, 1824 4

Winter Goo

Thomas J. Mach

HAVING again returned from has received his

WINTER SUPPLY O

GOODS

consisting of a large stock of

Groceries & Liq

and an additional invoice

DRY GOOD
CHINA, GLA
AND QUEENSWA
Hardware & Cut

He has also received, amongst othe

Super blue and mixed C
Cassinets; tabby and
Velvets; Prints; Ta
Plaid; colored Bo
bazets; silk Shaw
(an elegant article);
worsted Hosiery
Gloves, Stocks,
Lace, Foot-
ings, &c.

All of which will be sold at a very vance for Cash, Grain, Wood, Fea He respectfully invites his friend public to call and examine his a and learn his prices. Dec.

$10 REWAR

HAVING lodged at Mr. Brads ern, in Cambridge, on the ni 30th of December last, the next left my watch on the frame of a the room which I in part occupi night. I have not since heard o will give the above reward for th of the watch and the apprehens person who took her—or five dollar of them. It is an English double ver watch—on the inside of the are stamped the letters I. R., a knob of the handle E. T.

WM. T. STAPLE

Black Water, Jan 25 3w

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to th of James Ewing, late of county, deceased, to file their acc the vouchers thereof, in the Wills' office, on or before Tu 18th day of February next, as a said deceased's estate will be struc Those who fail to do this, may be from any part of said estate. G my hand this 22d day of Janu 1834. ARTHUR B

Jan. 25 3w

TWELVE AND A HALF REWARD.—Ranaway fro scriber, an apprentice to the Pla business, by the name of *James* 16 years of age, had on when blue cloth jacket, dark cloth pan hat and lace boots. The above be given if taken within the limi more county, and one cent if take county, but no cests paid. All forwarned harboring the above de

J. T. B

Baltimore, Jan 25 3w

CAMBRIDGE ACADE

THE present Teacher in t department of this institu resigned his situation, application vacancy will be received by t Trustees, until Wednesday, the next, on which day the Board to determine on the merits of the The salary of the classical de about $700. All communicatio post paid, and addressed either to E. Muse, President, or to the S

BRICE J. GOLDSBO

Jan 18

LIGHT BOAT, Jan.

Mr. Callahan: You will plea known through your paper, th compelled to run the Light Boa on the 7th instant, in consequen ing in a leaky condition; and th be no Light in Hooper's Strait weeks, if the weather proves ba

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HOO

[Jan 25 3w]

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