them, generally, at auction, and, after paying the duties out of the avails, remit the rest abroad in specie or its equivalent. That the amount of duties should, in such cases, be also retained in specie, can hardly be made a matter of complaint. Our own importing merchants, by whom the residue of the duties is paid, are not only peculiarly interested in maintaining a sound currency, which the measure in question will especially promote, but are, from the nature of their dealings, best able to know when specie will be needed, and to procure it with the least difficulty or sacrifice. Residing, too, almost universally in places where the revenue is received, and where the drafts used by the Government for its disbursements must concentrate, they have every opportunity to obtain and use them in place of specie, should it be for their interest or convenience. Of the number of these drafts, and the facilities they may afford, as well as all the rapidity with which the public funds are drawn and disbursed, an idea may be formed from the fact that, of nearly twenty millions of dollars paid to collectors and receivers during the present year, the average amount in their hands at any one time has not exceeded a million and a half; and of the fifteen millions received by the collector of New York alone during the present year, the average amount held by him, subject to draft during each week, has been less than half a million.

The ease and safety of the operations of the Treasury in keeping the public money are promoted by the application of its own drafts to the public dues. The objection arising from having them too long outstanding might be obviated, and they yet made to afford to merchants and banks holding them an equivalent for specie, and in that way greatly lessen the amount actually required. Still less inconvenience will attend the requirement of specie in purchases of public lands. Such purchases, except when made on speculation, are, in general, but single transactions, rarely repeated by the same person; and it is a fact, that for the last year and a half, during which the notes of sound banks have been received, more than a moiety of these payments has been voluntarily made in specie, being a larger proportion than would have been required in three years under the graduation proposed.

It is moreover a principle than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed. In our own States, where small notes are excluded, gold an silver supply their place. When driven to their hiding places by bank suspensions, a little firmness in the community soon restores them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes Postage and other public dues have been collected in coin without serious inconveniences, even in states where a depreciated paper currency has existed for years, and this, with the aid of Treasury notes for a part of the time, was done without interruption during the suspension of 1837. At the present moment, the receipts and disbursements of the Government are made in legal currency in the largest portion of the Union. No one suggests a departure from this rule; and if it can now be successfully carried out, it will be surely attended with even less difficulty when bank notes are again redeemed in specie.

Indeed, I cannot think that a serious objection would any where be raised to the receipt and payment of gold and silver in all public transactions, were it not from an apprehension that a surplus in the Treasury might withdraw a large portion of it from circulation, and lock it up unprofitably in the public vaults. It would not, in my opinion, be difficult to prevent such an inconvenience from occurring; but the authentic statements which I have already submitted to you in regard to the actual amount in the public Treasury at any one time during the period embraced in them, and the little probability of a different state of the Treasury for at least some years to come, seem to render it unnecessary to dwell upon it. Congress, moreover, as I have before observed, will in every year have an opportunity to guard against it, should the occurrence of any circumstances lead us to apprehend injury from this source. Viewing the subject in all its aspects, I cannot believe that any period will be more auspicious than the present for the adoption of all measures necessary to maintain the sanctity of our own engagements, and to aid in securing to the community that abundant supply of the precious metals which adds so much to their prosperity, and gives such increased stability to all their dealings.

In a country so commercial as ours, banks, in some form, will probably always exist; but this serves only to render it the more incumbent on us, notwithstanding the discouragements of the past, to strive, in our respective stations, to mitigate the evils they produce—to take from them, as rapidly as the obligations of public faith and a careful consideration of the immediate interests of the community will permit, the unjust character of monopolies—to check, so far as may be practicable by prudent legislation, those temptations of interest, and those opportunities for their dangerous indulgence, which beset them on every side, and to confine them strictly to the performance of their paramount duty—that of aiding the operations of commerce, rather than consulting their own exclusive advantage. These and other salutary reforms may, it is believed, be accomplished without the violation of any of the great principles of the social compact, the observance of which is indispensable to its existence, or interfering in any way with the useful and profitable employment of real capital.

Institutions so framed have existed and still exist elsewhere, giving to commercial intercourse all necessary facilities, without inflating or depreciating the currency, or stimulating speculation. Thus accomplishing their legitimate ends, they have gained the surest guaranty for their protection and encouragement in the good will of the community Among the People so just as ours, the same results could not fail to attend a similar course. The direct supervision of the banks belongs, from the nature of our Government, to the States who authorize them. It is to their Legislatures that the People must mainly look for action on that subject. But as the conduct of the Federal Government in the management of its revenue has also a powerful though less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our duty to see that a proper direction is given to it. While the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and Independent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold and silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of paper credit with which all banks are connected, and thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it will, at the same time, sensibly check such as are otherwise, by at once withholding the means of extravagance afforded by the public funds, and restraining them from excessive issues of notes which they would be constantly called upon to redeem.

I am aware it has been urged that this control may be best attained and exerted by means of a National Bank. The constitutional objections, which I am well known to entertain, would prevent me in any event from proposing or assenting to that remedy; but, addition to this, I cannot, after past experience, bring myself to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effective for such a purpose. The history of the late National Bank, through all its mutations, shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject, be, I think, safely stated that at every period of banking excess it took the lead; that in 1817 and 1818, in 1825, in 1831, and in 1834, its vast expansions, followed by distressing contractions, led to those of the State institutions. It swelled and maddened the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed or safely directed them At a few periods only was a salutary control exercised, but an eager desire, on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and if, afterwards, its measures were severe towards other institutions, it was because its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form; its measures emanated from the same spirit of gain; it felt the same temptation to over-issues; it suffered from, and was totally unable to avert, those inevitable laws of trade by which it was itself affected equally with them; and at least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved only by extraordinary exertions from the same fate that attended the weakest institution it professed to supervise. In 1837 it failed, equally with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of which remains to the present time outstanding. It is true, that having so vast a capital, and strengthened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itself, by that circumstance, freed from the control which all banks require, its paramount object and inducement were left the same—to make the most for its stockholders, not to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it, as far as we are advised, been found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The national character given to the Bank of England has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off a suspension of specie payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. And why should we expect it to be otherwise? A national institution, though deriving its charter from a different source than the State banks, is yet constituted upon the same principles, is conducted by men equally exposed to temptation; and is liable to the same disasters; with the additional disadvantage, that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distress which the mismanagement of smaller institutions could not produce. It can scarcely be doubted that the recent suspension of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania—of which the effects are felt not in that State alone, but over half the Union—had its origin in a course of business commenced while it was a national institution; and there is no good reason for supposing that the same consequence would not have followed, had it still derived its powers from the General Government. It is in vain, when the influence and impulses are the same, to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such creations, we do therefore but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without checking their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power and the efficiency of organization, which we give, so far from being beneficial, are in practice positively injurious. They strengthen the chain of dependence throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every bank more effectually, in the first instance, to those of our commercial cities, and, in the end, to a foreign Power. In a word, I cannot but believe that, with the full understanding of the operations of our banking system which experience has produced, public sentiment is not less opposed to the creation of a national bank for purposes connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

Yet the commerce and currency of the country are suffering evils from the operations of the State banks, which cannot and ought not to be overlooked. By their means we have been flooded with a depreciated paper, which it was evidently the design of the framers of the Constitution to prevent, when they required Congress to "coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins," and when they forbade the States "to coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," or "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." If they did not guard more explicitly against the present state of things, it was because they could not have anticipated that the few banks then existing were to swell to an extent which would expel to so great a degree the gold and silver, for which they had provided, from the channels of circulation, and fill them with a currency that defeats the objects they had in view. The remedy for this must chiefly rest with the States from whose legislation it has sprung. No good that might accrue in a particular case from the exercise of powers, not obviously conferred on the General Government, would authorize its interference, or justify a course that might, in the slightest degree, increase, at the expense of the States, the power of the Federal authorities; nor do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy. Within the last few years, events have appealed to them too strongly to be disregarded. They have seen that the Constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the statute books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, no law impairing the obligation of contracts, yet that, in point of fact, the privileges conferred on banking corporations have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations imposed by these notes are violated under the impulses of interest or convenience; and that the number and power of the persons connected with these corporations, or placed under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution and laws. To the people it is immaterial whether these results are produced by open violation of the latter, or by the workings of a system of which the result is the same. An inflexible execution even of the existing statutes of most of the States would redress many evils now endured; would effectually show the banks the dangers of mismanagement which impunity encourages them to repeat; and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law, and the servants of the People. What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or, if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered.

In the mean time, it is the duty of the General Government to co operate with the States, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them. But, above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honored standard.

Our people will not long be insensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the People and the States is an enormous debt, foreign and domestec.—The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of the import trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now brings; we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but in many instances, profitless railroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point there is, I am happy to say, hope before us; not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the States to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, & think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should on the part of each be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country soon recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labors of the last season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times past, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united and well-directed efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions indispensable to other nations, will, in due time, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which the States have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our children such fearful burdens.

But let it be indellibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of a debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency can not be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future, and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, as far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on my most cordial co operation.

That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition to every change, cannot surprise us. Doubts are properly attendant on all reform: and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire, It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendency over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance—to nourish, in preference to the manly virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which tenders those who seek them dependent on those who supply them—to substitute for republican simplicity and economical habits a sickly appetite for effeminate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and, at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even among a People so enlightened and pure as that of the United States.—In most other countries, perhaps, it could only be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowing merit of our institutions, that they create and nourish in the vast majority of our People a disposition and a power peaceable to remedy abuses which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race. The result, thus far, is most honorable to the self-denial, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go still further than they have yet gone in illustrating the important truth, that a People as free and enlightened as ours will, whenever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self government, by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to insure their permanent welfare.

My own exertions for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been bestowed, throughout my official career, with a zeal that is nourished by ardent wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and converted questions. Impressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution; desirous also of laying before my fellow citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me conducive to their prosperity; and anxious to submit to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinions are formed, I have on this, as on preceeding occasions, freely offered my views on those points of domestic policy that seem, at the present time, most prominently to require the action of the Government. I know that they will receive from Congress that full and able consideration which the importance of the subject merits; and I can repeat the assurance heretofore made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co operate with you in every measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN.

DECEMBER 2, 1839.

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

To the exclusion of almost every thing else, we have spread the President's Message before our readers in to-day's paper. Let every man peruse it with the temper and discretion of a cool, calculating and sensible freeman, and then decide upon the correctness of the views and reasonings, so ably and frankly maintained by the Chief Magistiate of the Country. Such a course is due not only to the reader, but to the President and to the country.

We learn from Annapolis, that the House of Delegates of this State was organized by the election of Mr. Williams, (V. B.) from Harford County—that Mr. Watkins (V. B.) was chosen Chief Clerk—Messrs. Sherwood, Joyce, Shepley, (V. B.) and some others, whose names we did not learn, were appointed Committee Clerks. The Governor's Message, we suppose, was sent in last week. We have not yet received the Document, but we hope to get it in time for our next paper. It is looked for, (under the peculiar circumstances of the Banks, and being the first Message coming from a Governor chosen immediately by the people) with more than common interest.

THE NEW SPEAKER.—It seems that the Whigs, in electing Mr. Hunter, "waked up the wrong passenger," and after claiming a victory, now complain that he is rather too much of a Loco Foco to answer their purposes. It is well known that Mr. Hunter has always claimed to be a great stickler for States Rights, and has frequently avowed himself *in favor of the Sub Treasury.*—Entertaining these opinions, the whigs certainly "reckoned without their host," when they calculated that he would hold himself ready to admit all their dogmas and do their bidding The fact is Mr. Hunter, as was conceded, did not acknowledge himself as belonging to either of the two parties that now divide the country, and we ventured the suggestion that under the circumstances, he would be about as impartial as any man they could get to preside over the House.—We have seen a list of his appointment of committees; at the head of some he has placed whigs, on others Van Burenites. At the head of the most important committee of the House, that of "Ways and Means," he has placed Mr. Jones, from Virginia, a good and true friend of the Administration. He seems to have displayed a proper degree of impartiality in regard to the two belligerent parties, and we dont know that either can upon the whole, complain of his apparent neutral course.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 24th ult. by the Rev. T. J. Quigley, Mr. *Silas Meekins* to Miss *Susan Johnson.*

On the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. *Alexander Dunnock* to Miss *Sarah Tunis.*

On the 30th ult. by the same, Mr. *Samuel N Hardican* to Miss *Elizabeth E. Keene* all of Dorchester county.

On the 2nd inst. by the Rev. D F. Ewell, Mr. *John Hurley* to Mrs. *Lydia Hurley.*

On the 26th ult. by the same, Mr. *Ichabod D. Evens* to Miss *Caroline Perry*, all of Dorchester county.

A List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Cambridge, 1st Jan. 1840.

A	Keene Benjamin
Aikman Elizabeth	Kelly Mrs Mary
B	Kirby Miss Mary
Brown Miss Jane	Lecompte Dr. W. B
Barton Wm H.	Lake Mrs. Mary B.
Bassford Willian	Lewis Alford
C	Lecompte Wm. G.
Chamberlain Nath'l.	M
Chambers Horace	Mitchell Solomon
Curtis Rev J. D.	McNamara Mrs. Henry L.
Clare Mrs. Eliza J.	Mills Miss Susan A.
E	Mister Matthew
Elbert Henry C.	Merrick Matthew
F	Muir John
Flinn Daniel	N
Foster Mrs. Rebacca 2	Norris John
G	Nicholson Miss Ann
Gootee G.	Norman John
Griffin Miss Levina	O
Glass Wm. D.	Odd Fellows Lodge
Gootee Miss Eliza	Fo. 19.
Garvin Hugh	P
H	Parks Thomas H.
Harris John H. 2	Porter Mr. Joseph
Hadaway James	Parker Henry
Hardcastle Edward	Paul Mrs. Axcey
Hodson & Maning	S
Harris Wm. T.	Shock John
Haskins Miss Emily	Smith Nancy
Hicks Thos. H.	Smith Mrs. Rose Ann
Handy Mrs. Sinah	Smith Charles J.
Hodson John H.	Smith William
Harper T.	Shepherd Mrs. Eliza
J	Stewart Capt. James
Jacobs James M.	Seaburn James
Jackson Miss Eliza	T
Jenefer Benjamin	Tubman Charles
K	Thompson Mrs Louiza
King Mrs. Sarah	W
Keene Levin	Williams Jacob
Keene Vachael	Woolford Whitefield
Keene Moses L. 2	Woolford Dr. S. W.

ED. P. LECOMPTE, P. M.

Jan. 6, 1840 3t*

P. S. All persons indebted for postage are requested to make immediate payment.

E. P. L.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a good supply of Groceries, such as

Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Lard, Vinegar, Molasses, Bacon, Rice, Flour by the pound or barrel, Crackers, Soap, Candles, Buckwheat, Tobacco, Segars, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Tin-ware, Powder & Shot,

and a number of other articles belonging to the trade, which are too tedious to enumerate. He has also on hand about

1200 GALLONS OF LIQUOR,

Such as

French, Peach, and Apple Brandy, Holland Gin, old Jamaica Spirit, Port, Sherry, Malaga, and Champaigne Wines, Old Rye and Common Whiskey, Cordials and Rum.

all of which he is disposed to sell low for cash, and those who do not deal for cash need not give themselves trouble to call, as I intend to do a cash business only.

EDWARD A. MARSHALL.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, as I am determined to close every account on my Books in the shortest manner, without respect to persons, as I owe money myself, and cannot pay it without I get paid for my goods, and having learnt that "self preservation is the first law of nature," I am determined to adhere to it. A word to the wise, I hope will be sufficient. Justice to myself and family require it E. A. M.

Jan. 6, 1840. 3w

Dorchester County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, by Alexander Murphy, Matthias W. Bonner, Uriah Todd, William S. Vincent and Levin Robinson of the said County, stating that they are in confinement for debts which they are unable to pay, and praying to be relieved therefrom agreeably to the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors; schedules of their property and lists of their creditors being annexed to their petitions, and the said Murphy, Bonner, Todd, Vincent and Robinson being in actual confinement, and I being satisfied that the said Murphy, Bonner, Todd, Vincent and Robinson have resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland, and they having taken the oath prescribed by the act of 1805, and given bonds with sufficient security, for their appearance before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, to be held at Cambridge, in the said County, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April next, and at such other time or times as the said Court may direct, to answer the allegations of their creditors; and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December session 1825, and the several supplements thereto, by executing deeds of all their property, real, personal, and mixed, to William H. Akers, Samuel G. Fleehartv, Levin Craig, John T. Wilson and David Cornish, appointed by me Trustees to the said Murphy, Bonner, Todd, Vincent and Robinson, and the said Trustees having given bonds with approved security for the performance of the trust, and certified in writing to me that they are in possession of all the estates of the said Murphey, Bonner, Todd, Vincent and Robinson mentioned in their schedules—I do therefore order and direct that the said Murphey, Bonner, Todd, Vincent and Robinson be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court on the day above mentioned,—the same time is appointed for their creditors to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Murphey, Bonner, Todd, Vincent and Robinson should not have the benefit of the said insolvent laws. And I do further order and direct that the said Murphey, Bonner, Todd, Vincent and Robinson give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of their application to be inserted in a newspaper published in Cambridge, three weeks before the said day, and to be continued in such newspaper once a week for four successive weeks; and also a like copy to be set up at the Court House door, three months before the said day.

Witness my hand the 13th day of November, 1839. JAMES DIXON.

Dec. 30, 1839. 1aw4w

NOTICE.

HOOPER'S STRAITS LIGHT BOAT will leave her Station on Sunday the 22d inst., and from thence will proceed to Baltimore for the purpose of being repaired. She will resume her station when said repairs shall have been completed, and the navigation shall be unobstructed by ice.

R. GRIFFITH, Com.

Dec. 30. 1839. 3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing in the Coach making business, under the firm of Carey & Schleigh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for collection, and all those indebted are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.

PURNELL B. CAREY,
GEORGE SCHLEIGH.

Dec. 16, 1829. 3w

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 7th, 1839.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Purnell B. Carey and Henrietta Graham, against Mary Adeline Williams and others, made and reported by the Trustee James A. Stewart, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 12th day of February next: provided a copy of this Order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 12th day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be twelve hundred dollars.

True copy.

Test, RAMSAY WATERS.
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 16, 1839 3w

HICKORY WOOD.

FOR sale at Wright & Stevens's Landing on the Nanticake, 200 cords of first rate HICKORY WOOD. Apply at the Landing for further particulars.

Dec. 9, 1839 tf

CAUTION.

THE subscriber takes this method to forewarn all persons from hunting, either with dog or gun, by day or night, on any of his lands, as he is determined to enforce the law against all so offending.

JOHN LECOMPTE.

Dec. 9, 1839. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Joseph Stewart late of Dorchester County deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. The Administrators are desirous of closing the estate as soon as possible, and therefore debtors must not expect indulgence. Persons having claims against the estate, will please have them properly authenticated and presented for settlement.

JAMES A. STEWART,
LEVIN W. STEWART,
JOHN T. STEWART,
Adm'rs of Joseph Stewart, dec'd.

Oct. 21st 1839 tf

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

EDITION—25,000—MONTHLY.

More than 60 Figures of Fashions each year.

MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our country, and who has justly been termed by the contemporary press, THE HEMANS OF AMERICA, will assist MRS. HALE in the editorial department It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement—The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, and LOUIS A GODEY.—Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents—that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; indeed, with such conductors, it will be impossible to go astray.

GODEYS BOOK Has been emphatically termed THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated FEMALE WRITERS OF AMERICA, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages. For a list of the names of the Contributors, see October cover of the work.

TWENTY VOLUMES—have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the Proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish AN IMMENSE EDITION, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number.

It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any other in America; and as

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT,

The Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for Ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted, as the Editorial Department is, by the Pictorial Embellishments, it is positively the BOUDOIR COMPANION.

There are other publications that advertise FASHION PLATES. The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in his work ARE COLORED, AND IN EVERY NUMBER, which is not the case with any other published in this country.

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