vernments formerly united for redress. With all these—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, a perfectly good understanding exists. Our treaty with Venezuela is faithfully carried into execution, and that country, in the enjoyment of tranquillity, is gradually advancing in prosperity under the guidance of its present distinguished President, General Paez. With Ecuador, a liberal commercial convention has lately been concluded, which will be transmitted to the Senate at an early day.

With the great American Empire of Brazil our relations continue unchanged, as does our friendly intercourse with the other Governments of South America—the Argentine Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru and Bolivia. The dissolution of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new Governments which have arisen out of that Confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

The financial operations of the Government during the present year have, I am happy to say, been very successful. The difficulties under which the Treasury Department has laboured from known defects in the existing laws relative to the safe keeping of the public moneys, aggravated by the suspension of specie payments by several of the banks holding public deposits, or indebted to public officers for notes received in payment of public dues, have been punctually met, and the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary concerns has been scrupulously maintained.

The nineteen millions of Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress of 1837, and the modifications thereof, with a view to the indulgence of merchants on their duty bonds, and of the deposite banks in the payment of public moneys held by them, have been so punctually redeemed as to leave less than the original ten millions outstanding at any one time, and the whole amount unredeemed now falls short of three millions. Of these the chief portion is not due till next year, and the whole would have been already extinguished could the Treasury have realized the payments due to it from them during the next year shall be punctually made, and if Congress shall keep the appropriations within the estimates, there is every reason to believe that all the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses defrayed, without imposing on the people any additional burden, either of loans or increased taxes.

To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds is a duty, second only in importance to the preservation of our national charter, and the protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. The creation, in time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with which many of the States are apparently approaching to this condition, admonishes us of our own duties, in a manner too impressive to disregard. One, not the least important, is to keep the Federal Government always in a condition to discharge, with ease and vigor, its highest functions, should their exercise be required by any sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condition to which we are always exposed, & which may occur when it is least expected. To this end, it is indispensable that its finances should be untrammelled, and its resources, as far as practicable, unincumbered. No circumstance could present greater obstacles to the accomplishment of these vitally important objects than the creation of an inadequate revenue, and fearful rapidity with which a public debt is increased, when the Government has once surrendered itself to the ruinous practice of supplying its supposed necessities by new loans. The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be successful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effective, severe economy is necessary. This is the surest provision for the national welfare; and it is, at the same time, the best preservative of the principles on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State have never failed to chasten and invigorate Republican principles, while these have been as surely subverted by national prodigality, under whatever specious pretexts it may have been introduced or fostered.

These considerations cannot be lost upon a people who have never been inattentive to the effect of their policy upon the institutions they have their force is augmented by the necessity which a decreasing revenue must impose. The check lately given to importations of articles subject to duties, the derangements in the operations of internal trade, and especially the reduction gradually taking place in our tariff of duties, all tend materially to lessen our revenue; indeed it is probable that the resulting from the last cause alone, will not fall short of five millions of dollars in the year 1842, as the final reduction of all duties to twenty per cent. then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the customs, and from the sale of public lands, if not more, will undoubtedly be wanted to defray the necessary expenses of the Government under the most prudent administration of its affairs. These are circumstances that impose the necessity of rigid economy, and require its prompt and constant exercise. With the Legislature rest the power and duty of so adjusting the public expenditure as to promote this end. By the provisions of the Constitution, it is only in consequence of appropriations made by law, that money can be drawn from the Treasury; no instance occurred since the establishment of the Government in which the Executive power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation bill on the sole ground of its extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled by requesting such appropriations only as the public service may be reasonably expected to require. In the present earnest direction of the public mind towards this subject, both Executive and the Legislature have evinced of the strict responsibility to which they will be held; and while I am conscious of my own anxious efforts to perform with fidelity this portion of my public functions, it is a satisfaction to me to be able to count on a cordial co-operation from you.

At the time I entered upon my present duties, our ordinary disbursements—without including those on account of the public debt, the post office, and the trust funds in charge of the Government—had been largely increased by appropriations for the removal of the Indians, for repelling Indian hostilities, and for other less urgent expenses which grew out of an overflowing Treasury. Independent of the redemption of the public debt and trusts, the gross expenditures of seventeen and eighteen millions in 1834 and 1835 had, by these causes, swelled to twenty-nine millions in 1836; and the appropriations for 1837, made previously to the very large amount of thirty-three millions. We were enabled during the year 1838, notwithstanding the continuance of our Indian embarrassments, somewhat to reduce the amount; and that for the present year, 1839, will not in all probability exceed twenty six millions—or six millions less than it was last year. With a determination so far as depends on me to confirm this reduction, I have directed the estimates for 1840 to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. They will be found less than the expenditures of 1839 by over five millions of dollars.

The precautionary measures which will be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect faithfully the public credit under the fluctuations and contingencies to which our receipts and expenditures are exposed, and especially in a commercial crisis like the present are recommended to your early attention.

On a former occasion your attention was invited to various considerations in support of a pre-emption law in behalf of the settlers on the public lands; and also of a law graduating the prices for such lands as had long been in the market unsold, in consequence of their inferior quality. The execution of the act which was passed on the first subject has been attended with the happiest consequences, in quieting titles, and securing improvements to the industrious; and it has also, to a very gratifying extent, been exempt from the frauds which were practised under pre emption laws. It has, at the same time, as was anticipated, contributed liberally during the present year to the receipts of the Treasury,

The passage of a graduation law, with the guards before recommended, would also, I am persuaded, add considerably to the revenue for several years, and prove in other respects just and beneficial

Your early consideration of the subject is, therefore, once more earnestly requested.

The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress, and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.

In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminate the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But, after entering into solemn engagements with the Commanding General, the Indians, without any provocation, recommenced their acts of treachery and murder. The renewal of hostilities in that Territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to your favourable consideration the plan which will be submitted you by the Secretary of War; in order to enable that department of conduct them to a successful issue.

Having had an opportunity of personally inspecting a portion of the troops during the last summer, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the success of the effort to improve their discipline, by keeping them together in as large bodies as the nature of our service will permit. I recommend, therefore, that commodious and permanent barracks be constructed at the several posts designated by the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding the high state of their discipline and excellent, policy, the evils resulting to the service from the deficiency of company officers, were very apparent, and I recommend that the staff officers be permanently separated from the line.

The navy has been usefully and honorably employed in protecting the rights and property of our citizens, wherever the condition of affairs seemed to require its presence. With the exception of one instance, where an outrage, accompanied by murder, was committed have occurred to impede or molest the enterprise of our citizens on that element where it is so signally displayed. On learning this daring act of piracy, Commodore Reed proceeded immediately to the spot, and receiving no satisfaction, either in the surrender of the murderers or the restoration of the plundered property inflicted severe and merited chastisement on the barbarians.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Navy respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that it has been deemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prevent a fraudulent use of our flag by foreigners.

Recent experience has shown that the provisions in our existing laws which relate to the sale and transfer of American vessels while abroad, are extremely defective. Advantage has been taken of these defects to give to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and navigating the ocean, an apparent American ownership. This character has been so well stimulated as to afford them comparative security in prosecuting the slave trade, a traffic emphatically denounced in our statutes, regarded with abhorrence by our citizens, and of which the effectual suppression is nowhere more sincerely desired than in the United States. These circumstances make it proper to recommend to your early attention a careful revision of these laws, so that without impeding the freedom and facilities of our navigation, or impairing an important branch of our industry connected with it, the integrity and honor of our flag may be carefully preserved. Information derived from our Consul at Havana, showing the necessity of this, was communicated to a committee of the Senate near the close of the last session; but too late, as it appeared, to be acted upon. It will be brought to your notice by the proper department, with additional communication from other sources.

The latest accounts from the Exploring Expedition represent it as proceeding successfully in its objects, and promising results no less useful to trade and navigation than to science.

The extent of post roads covered by mail service on the first of July last, was about 133,999 miles, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 34,496,878 miles. The number of post offices on that day was twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty, and on the 13th ultimo, thirteen thousand and twenty-eight.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending with the 30th of June last, was four million four hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars; exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of two hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same period are four million six hundred and twenty four thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars.

The excess of liabilities over the revenue for the last two years has been met out of the surplus which had previously accumulated.—The cash on hand on the thirtieth ultimo, was about $206,701-95, and the current income of the Department varies very little from the rate of current expenditures. Most of the service suspended last year has been restored, and most of the new routes established by the act of 7th July, 1838, have been set in operation at an annual cost of $136,963. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the country, the revenue of the Department appears to be increasing; and unless it shall be seriously checked by the recent suspension of payment by so many of the banks, it will be able not only to maintain the present mail service, but in a short time to extend it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this Department in general perform their public duties.

Some difficulties have arisen in relation to contracts for the transportation of the mails by railroad and steamboat companies. It appears that the maximum of compensation provided by Congress for the transportation of the mails upon railroads is not sufficient to induce some of the companies to convey them as are required for the accommodation of the public. It is one of the most important duties of the General Government to provide and maintain for the use of the people of the States the best practicable mail establishment. To arrive at this end it is indispensable that the Post Office Department shall be enabled to control the hours the mails shall be carried over railroads, as it now does over all other roads. Should serious inconveniencies arise from the inadequacy of the compensation now provided by law, or from unreasonable demands by any of the rail road companies, the subject is of such general importance as to require the prompt attention of Congress.

In relation to steamboat lines, the most efficient remedy is obvious, and has been suggested by the Postmaster General. The War and Navy Departments already employ steamboats in their service, and although it is by no means desirable that the Government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to running boats, temporarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extortion, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be obtained.

The suggestions of the Postmaster General relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses in cases of prosecution for mail depredations, merit your serious consideration. The safety of the mails requires that such prosecutions shall be efficient, and justice to the citizen whose time is required to be given to the public, demands not only that his expenses shall be paid, but that he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

The Reports from the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments will accompany this communication, and one from the Treasury Department will be presented to Congress in a few days.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of these departments, I would refer you to those important documents, satisfied that you will find in them many valuable suggestions, which will be found well deserving the attention of the Legislature.

From a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the trial docket of each of the Circuit Courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties, a great inequality appears in the amount of labor assigned to each judge. The number of terms to be held in each of the courts composing the ninth circuit, the distances between the places at which they sit, and from thence to the seat of Government, are represented to be such as to render it impossible for the judge of that circuit to perform, in a manner corresponding with the public exigencies, his term and circuit duties. A revision, therefore, of the present arrangement of the circuits seems to be called for, and is recommended to your notice.

I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by Territorial Legislatures to authorize the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law in 1836, providing that no act of a Territorial Legislature incorporating banks should have the force of law until approved by Congress, but acts of a very exceptionable character previously passed by the Legislatures of two Territories have since been approved. The act of one of these Territories incorporating a banking company with a capital of five millions of dollars, authorizes the issue of bonds to an unlimited amount, upon the security of the property of the company. Under the act of the other Territory, banks have been established with capitals aggregating two millions of dollars, with the power to increase the same to ten millions, and to issue bonds to a very large amount by those institutions upon the faith of the Territory. A resolution intending to be a joint one passed the Senate at the same session, expressing the sense of Congress that the laws in question ought not to be permitted to remain in force unless amended in many material respects, but it failed in the House of Representatives for want of time, and the desired amendments have not been made. The interests involved are of great importance, and the subject deserves your early and careful attention.

The continued agitation of the question relative to the best mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, still injuriously affects the business of the country. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, rendered the use of deposite banks, as prescribed by the act of 1836 a source rather of embarrassment than aid, and of necessity placed the custody of most of the public money afterwards collected in charge of the public officers. The new securities for its safety, which this required, were a principal cause of my convening an extra session of Congress; but in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses, neither then, nor at any subsequent period, has there been any legislation on the subject. The effort made at the last session to obtain the authority of Congress to punish the use of public money for private purposes as a crime, a measure attended under other Governments with signal advantage, was also unsuccessful, from diversities of opinion in that body, notwithstanding the anxiety doubtless felt by it to afford every practicable security. The result of this is still to leave the custody of the public money without those safeguards which have been for several years earnestly desired by the Executive; and as the remedy is only to be found in the action of the Legislature, it imposes on me the duty of again submitting to you the propriety of passing a law, providing for the safe keeping of the public moneys, and especially to ask that its use for private purposes by any officers entrusted with it, may be declared to be a felony punishable with penalties proportioned to the magnitude of the offence.

These circumstances, added to known defects in the existing laws, and unusual derangement in the general operations of trade, have, during the last three years, much increased the difficulties attendant on the collection, keeping, and disbursement of the revenue, and called forth corresponding exertions from those having them in charge. Happily these have been successful beyond expectation. Vast sums have been collected and disbursed by the several Departments with unexpected promptness and ease; transfers have been readily made to every part of the Union, however distant; and defalcations have been far less than might have been anticipated, from the absence of adequate legal restraints. Since the officers of the Treasury and Post Office Departments were charged with the custody of most of the public moneys received by them, there have been collected sixty-six millions of dollars, and, excluding the case of the late collector at New York, the aggregate amount of losses sustained in the collection cannot, it is believed, exceed sixty thousand dollars. The defalcation of the late collector at that city, of the extent and circumstances of which Congress has been fully informed, ran through all the modes of keeping the public money that have been hitherto in use, and was distinguished by an aggravated disregard of duty, that broke through the restraint of every system, and cannot, therefore, be usefully referred to as a test of the comparative safety of either. Additional information will also be furnished by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call made upon that officer by the House of Representatives at the last session, requiring detailed information on the subject of the defaults by public officers or agents under each Administration, from 1789 to 1836. This document will be submitted to you in a few days. The general results, (independent of the Post Office, which is kept separately, and will be stated by itself,) so far as they bear upon this subject, are, that the losses which have been, and are likely to be, sustained, by any class of agents, have been, the greatest by banks, including, as required in the resolution, their depreciated paper received on public dues, that the next largest have been by disbursing officers, and the least by collectors and receivers. If the losses on duty bonds are included, they alone will be threefold those by both collectors and receivers. Our whole experience, therefore, furnishes the strongest evidence that the desired legislation of Congress is alone wanting to insure in those operations the highest degree of security and facility. Such also appears to have been the experience of other nations. From the results of inquiries made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the practice among them I am enabled to state that in twenty-two out of twenty seven foreign Governments, from which uncoubted information has been obtained, the public moneys are kept in charge of public officers. This concurrence of opinion in favor of that system is perhaps as great as exists on any question of internal administration.

In the modes of business and official restraints on disbursing officers, no legal change was produced by the suspension of specie payments. The report last referred to will be found to contain also much useful information in relation to this subject

I have heretofore assigned to Congress my reasons for believing that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, as contemplated by the Constitution, is necessary to the safe action of the Federal Government. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, by the banks having the custody of the public money, showed in so alarming a degree our dependence on these institutions for the performance of duties required by law, that I then recommended the entire dissolution of that connection. This recommendation has been subjected, as I desired it should be, to severe scrutiny and animated discussion; and I allow myself to believe that, notwithstanding the natural diversities of opinion which may be anticipated on all subjects involving such important considerations, it has secured in its favour as general a concurrence of public sentiment as could be expected on one of such magnitude.

Recent events have also continued to develope new objections to such a connection. Seldom is any bank, under the existing system and practice, able to meet, on demand, all its liabilities for deposites and notes in circulation. It maintains specie payments, and transacts a profitable business, only by the confidence of the public in its solvency, and whenever this is destroyed, the demands of its depositors and noteholders—pressed more rapidly than it can make collections from its debtors—force it to stop payment. This loss of confidence with its consequences occurred in 1837, and afforded the apology of the banks for their suspension. The public then acquiesced in the validity of the excuse; and while the State Legislatures did not exact from them their forfeited charters Congress, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive, allowed them time to pay over the public money they held, although compelled to issue Treasury notes to supply the deficiency thus created.

It now appears that there are other motives than a want of public confidence under which the banks find justify themselves in a refusal to pay over the public money they hold, although the country and Government relieved, in a large degree, from the difficulties occasioned by the general suspension of 1837, when a partial one, occurring within thirty months of the former, produced new and serious embarrassments, though it had no palliation in such circumstances as were alledged in justification of that which had previously taken place. There was nothing in the condition of the country to endanger a well managed banking institution; commerce was deranged by no foreign war; every branch of manufacturing industry was crowned with rich rewards; and the more than usual abundance of our harvests after supplying our domestic wants, had left our granaries and storehouses filled with a surplus for exportation. It is in the midst of this, that an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency is entailed upon the people by a large portion of the banks. They are not driven to it by the exhibition of loss of public confidence, or of a sudden pressure from their depositories or note-holders, but they excuse themselves by alleging that the current of business, and exchange with foreign countries, which draws the precious metals from their vaults, would require, in order to meet it, a larger curtailment of their loans to a comparatively small portion of the community, than it will be convenient for them to bear, or perhaps safe for the banks to exact. The plea has ceased to be one of necessity. Convenience and policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these institutions in disregarding their solemn obligations. Such conduct is not merely an injury to individual creditors, but it is a wrong to the whole community, from whose liberality they hold most valuable privileges whose rights they violate, whose business they derange, and the value of those property they render unstable and insecure. It must be evident that this new ground for bank suspensions, in reference to which their action is not only disconnected with, but wholly independent of, that of the public, gives a character to their suspensions more alarming than any which they exhibited before, and greatly increases the impropriety of relying on the banks in the transactions of the Government.

(*Concluded in our next.*)

MECHANICAL FIRE COMPANY.

The Members of the Mechanical Fire Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company on Friday evening next 10th inst. at Solomon Barrott's Room at half past 7 o'clock.

Punctual attendance is requested

By order,

SAMUEL A. LOWE, Sec'ry.

jan 7 1840.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Wm. H. Groome, Esq. on Thursday the 16th inst at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is equested.

By order

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'ry.

jan 7

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of Primary School No. 6, in Election District, No. 2, in the Bay Side, Talbot County, wish to employ a Teacher for the ensuing year; qualifications to teach the various branches of an English Education will be required. Application to be made before the first day of January next.

JAS. M. SETH, Cl'k.

nov 26, 1839. 3t

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

☞ In consequence of not receiving our usual supply of paper for the winter in due time, we were compelled to omit the publication of the "Whig" last week.

We regret to say, that owing to a *press* of Advertisements, we are necessarily compelled to omit a small portion of the Message this week, but we assure our patient readers it shall be furnished them entire in our next.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Esq. was elected Teller of the Branch Bank at Easton, on Friday last, vice Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, resigned.

The establishment of the Baltimore Chronicle has been disposed of to Messrs. Dobbin, Murphey & Bose, of the American, and is consequently discontinued.

As far as we can learn, no business of importance has been transacted by either House at Annapolis. The Senate has re-appointed its old officers, and Mr. Williams, of Harford county has been elected Speaker of the House of Delegates—Mr. John N. Watkins of Annapolis Chief Clerk, and Mr. Long of Somerset, Reading Clerk, Mr. Blair of Baltimore city Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Murdock of Annapolis, Door Keeper.

The Committee Clerks are as follows—Mr. Geo. W. Sherwood, of Talbot, Joice of Cecil, Johns of Harford, Shipley of Carroll, and Bigham of Frederick.

The President's Message, which will be found in our colums of to-day, will scarcely compensate the reader for the time taken in its perusal—those however who may take the trouble of examing it, will judge of its merits for themselves.—*Easton Gazette*

The above remarks in reference to the Message, we clip from the columns of the Federal organ over the way. We are not at all surprised at the opinion the sapient Editor has formed in relation to that document, since he has hoisted at his mast head, as the successor of Mr. Van Buren, the name of Wm. H. Harrison, the hero of a left hand fight and thirteen defeats, and entertains no doubt great fears, that the tone and language of the Message, will prove the death-warrant of the old Hero and his forces, and cause the *red flag* to shiver in the wind. We are thoroughly convinced from observation, that the Editor *himself*, will never be compensated for the time *he* may consume in pouring over *its* contents; as it is folly to place any reliance on the "*sober second thought*" of the people, and therefore, recommend it to them, and beg for it that attentive and careful perusal which it so richly merits and deserves, and which it undoubtedly will receive from every unprejudiced mind.

We would be pleased to express our views more fully in behalf of one of the best Executive documents that was ever submitted to the consideration of an entelligent and enlightened people, but the small space alloted us excludes further comment at present.

EFFECT OF THE LATE STORM.—The Worcester Banner of the 21st ult. says—The late blow has wrecked and stranded several vessels on the coast near us. The Schooner Wm. P. Haven, from New York, belonging to Wm. Showell of this county was completely broken in pieces. Several others, names unknown to us, are stranded on different parts of the beach. A brig was driven inside the shoals, with all her sails torn away, and her rudder lost, and there rode out the gale, at anchor, in safety. Some vessels are driven entirely out of reach of the water at ordinary tides.

We also understand that three inlets have been cut between the Ocean and the Bays, which bound the main land,

P. S. Since the above was written we have been informed that three vessels were driven ashore last week; the crews were supposed to have perished, as no trace of them could be found. We hope our information may prove incorrect, but we fear, from the violence and direction of the wind, it is too true.

EVIL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A party of white men and negroes having assembled at a store, or rather a rum mill, about two miles from Elkton, Md. on Christmas day, for the purpose of spending a jovial hollyday, by a *spirited* devotion at the shrine of "Bacchus" and trying their skill at target-shooting, and after firing repeatedly at the mark, two of the most expert marksmen, a white man and a negro, (both of whom we presume, had partaken too freely of the *ardent*,) declared that they could shoot the hat from each others heads without injuring the person. Accordingly, the would-be rivals of "William Tell," prepared themselves for the hazardous undertaking, when the most fatal consequences ensued. It was agreed that the negro should fire first, which he did, and shot the hat from the head of the white man, whithout injuring his person in the slightest manner. The white man then fired, and horrible to tell, the contents of his gun entered the head of his more skillful, but unfortunate rival, which blew out his brains.

The Mail as usual had not arrived here last night at the time of our paper going to press. We are therefore unable to furnish our readers with any news from the Western here this morning.

COURTING GOOSE CALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1840,

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR

and the 64th of American Independence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEBRUARY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
"	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

MARRIED

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Joseph Varden, Mr. William K. Rathell, of Easton, to Miss Dorothy D. daughter of Rigby Hopkins Esq.

In this town on Monday 30th ult. by the Rev. Jesse Thompson, Mr. Thomas Hale to

On the 31st December, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Jeremiah Andrews, to Arcana Camper, all of this county.

DIED

In this county on the 25th Dec. at his father's residence, Mr. James Underwood, jr.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. December 31st, 1839.

B
Bromwell Wm. H.
Bowie James
Bartlett James
Bayne Ann M.
Bond Mary
Bantom Joseph
Benson John M.
Bond Eliza J.
Bullett Alex'r.—2
Boardley J. B.
Benning Samuel T.
C
Cheezum Daniel
Camper John—2
Councell Maria
Chambers Horace
Clark Cornelius
Chambers Maria L.
Catrup Henry
Carter Edward
D
Delahay Capt. Robt.
Dobson William
Davis George
Day Mary
F
Faulkner F. M.
Flynn Edward
Faulkner Joshua
Ford Joseph H.
Faulkner James
G
Gibbons' Mary C.
Goot John
Gibson Mary C.
Goldsboro' John B.
Gibbons' Wm.—2
Guinn Charles
Gossage Mrs
Goldsborough. C. F.
Grace James
H
Hall Hiram
Herndon R. W. & D. C.
Hopkins James
Hale George
Harper Thomas
Amderton Henry
J
Jacob Grace S.
L
Lain Deborah
Lloyd Edward
Lane John
M
Martin Julia Ann
McNeall Wm.
Mason H. M.
McKenny Geo. W.
Montgomery David
McNeall Stephen C.
N
Nichols Anne
Newnam Wm.—66
P
Parrott James
Price Joseph R.
Palmer Benjamin
Philips J. H.
R
Ray Wm. E.
Robinson Charles
Roluceborough Stewart & Co.
Roberts Samuel
Russum Francis
Roberts & Christman
Roszell Eliza Ann
Ringrose Robert
S
Stephenson Capt. J.
Sherwood Charles
Shields George
Skinner Robert S.
Stewart Samuel
Smith Thomas
Shehon George
Smith George
Spencer S W.
Shepard James
T
Tilghman Henry
Tilghman Rob't. St.
Tilghman S. L.
Tilgman Wm. H.
Tilghman H. C.
Todd Alexander
W
Wilkinson Thomas
Walker Reuben
Watson Winslow W
Woolford David.

HENRY THOMAS Post Master,
Easton, Maryland.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for Postage are hereby requested to call without fail and pay their *Bills*, and this will be the last notice.

H. T.—P. M.

Jan. 7, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from hunting with either dog or gun upon my farm, as I will enforce the law against all so offending after the date of this notice.

WM. ARRINGDALE.

dec10—3w