

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO 18

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
TUESDAY MORNING,

BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion. All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hating business in the Store next to William Loveley's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture



BEAVER BONNETS

at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.
N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Beaton. E. R.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. James D. Duncan as a Hat Store where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch, and in the most fashionable style.

He fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit.

ELISHA MECKENKIN.

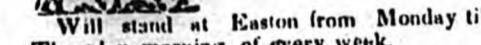
N. B. The subscriber receives the latest fashions, quarterly from Philadelphia, and is the agent for T. Oliver's late improved rule for cutting garments. E. M.

Jan. 15, 1839—(G3w)

THE THOROUGH BREED

HORSE,

"Maryland Eclipse,"



Will stand at Easton from Monday till Thursday morning, of every week.

At St. Michaels and Clover Fields, near Wye Mill, every other week alternately, from Thursday evening, until Saturday afternoon.

He will be on his Stand at St. Michaels on Thursday the 21st—at Easton on Monday the 25th, and at Clover Fields, on Thursday the 28th instant; and will be let to Mares, at the sum of twenty dollars the Season—if paid by 20th day of September next, fifteen dollars, and thirty dollars to insure with foal—if paid by 20th day of January next, twenty-five dollars. Fifty cents in every case to be paid to the Groom. If any Mare be parted with before it is ascertained whether she be in heat, the person so parting with her, will be held liable for the insurance. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Clover Fields.

JAMES SEWELL.

N. B. Breeders of Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with Wm. K. Landin, Easton Md.

March 19, 1838.

NOTICE.

All persons, who purchased property at my Vendue last fall are hereby notified that their notes are now due, & punctual payment is expected, inasmuch as my present business requires cash.

WILLIAM CATRUP.

April 6, 1839—3w

Mantua Making.

MRS. MARGARET CLEMENTS.

TAKES the method of informing the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity (as well as all others who may need her services) that she has commenced the above business on the corner of Washington street and the road leading to St. Michaels where she intends carrying it on in all its varieties. She receives regularly the fashions from Baltimore & Philadelphia and is prepared to execute all orders in her line with neatness and dispatch, and in the most fashionable style; she flatters herself that her long experience in the business will enable her to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor her with a call.

April 2, 1839—3w

To the Public.

Mr. John Satterfield having transferred to the subscriber his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment, and the public generally, that he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

at the old stand on Washington street. He will warrant his work to fit, and in point of style and workmanship flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. He keeps constantly employed good and efficient workmen.

The public's obt. servant.

JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN.

N. B. Mr. Satterfield is engaged in my employ, and will use every exertion in connection with myself, to accommodate the old customers and the public generally.

J. H. K. S.

Feb. 10, 1839. U (G6wew)



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications and incidental expenses for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, viz:

For preservation of Castle Island, and repairs of Fort Independence, at Boston, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, at Boston, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, at Newport, ten thousand dollars.

For the fort at New London harbor, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, at New York, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Castle Williams and Fort Columbus, and officers' quarters, at New York, two thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, ten thousand dollars. Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be applied till the title of the said fortification shall be decided to be in the United States.

For Fort Monroe, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Caswell, five thousand dollars.

For fortification in Charleston, South Carolina, and for the preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Marion and sea-wall at St. Augustine, ten thousand dollars.

For fort on Foster's bank, Pensacola, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending the repairs of fortifications, and for the purchase of additional land in the neighborhood, fifty thousand dollars.

For the fort at Grande Terre, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the preservation and repair of Fort Niagara thirty thousand dollars.

For repairing and rebuilding the old fort at Oswego including the construction of the necessary barracks, twenty thousand dollars.

For barracks and other buildings at Sackett's Harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For barracks and other buildings at Plattsburg, twenty thousand dollars.

For the construction of barracks, quarters store houses, hospitals and stables and the necessary defenses of the posts it may be deemed proper to establish for the better protection of the Western frontier, eighty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, viz:

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians, fifty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For subsistence of officers and cadets, forty thousand and four dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For clothing of officers' servants, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage, twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty-five cents.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty cents.

For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For the department of engineering, three hundred dollars.

For the department of philosophy, twelve hundred dollars.

For the department of mathematics, ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the department of chemistry, eight hundred & twenty-seven dollars & fifty cents.

For the department of drawing, two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the department of tactics, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the department of artillery, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For a reservoir, three thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For two fire engines, with hose complete, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the completion of the buildings for the library and the engineering, philosophical, and chemical departments, in addition to the appropriation of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, sixteen thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That payment shall be made under the direction of the Third Auditor, to the Missouri volunteers, whose horses were lost, or cast away at sea, or which perished or died in consequence of suffering at sea, in the voyage from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and that the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to make said payments.

And when it shall appear that erroneous valuations have been made of such property, with a view to defraud the Government, the Secretary of War shall suspend payment thereon until a satisfactory investigation can be made, and it shall be made to appear that such valuation was made in good faith.

Approved, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, viz:

For pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers and of seamen, two millions three hundred and fifty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-four cents.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, forty-four thousand dollars.

For provisions, six hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, one million of dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, thirty thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, eight thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, sixty thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, sixty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: for the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; wages paid to persons when attached to yards and stations where no house is provided; for funeral expenses, for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationary and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judges advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; for printing and stationary of every description, and for working the lithographic press; and for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, and for the repair of steam engines in navy yards; for the purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war; for taxes and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil for the use of magazines and powder houses; and for other purposes whatever, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, three thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars.

For the provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates serving on shore, servants, and washerwomen, forty-five thousand and fifty dollars.

For clothing, forty-three thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For fuel, sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

For keeping the present barracks in repair until new ones can be erected, and for the rent of temporary barracks at New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and expenses of recruiting, six thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, and pay of matron, four thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For contingent expenses of said corps, freight, ferrage, toll, wharfage and cartage, per diem allowance for attending courts of inquiry, compensation to judges advocates, house rent where there are no public quarters assigned, incidental labor in the quartermaster's department, expenses of burying deceased belonging to the marine corps, printing, stationary, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuing deserters, candles and oil for the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks and carpenter's tools, seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, drums, flags, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, two thousand dollars.

For completing the hospital at New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For conveying Schuylkill water to the naval asylum at Philadelphia, and for all necessary repairs, nine thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For current expenses of the hospital and its dependencies near Norfolk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the hospital buildings at Pensacola, and building a wharf for landing the sick, four thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, to make proposals for and to commence the construction of three steam vessels of war, on such models as shall be most approved, according to the best advice they can obtain, or to complete the construction of one such vessel of war, upon a model so approved, as in the opinion of the President shall be best for the public interest, and most conformable to the demands of the public service; and that to enable the Department to carry into effect this requirement, a part of the sum already appropriated for the gradual improvement of the navy, equal to the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, shall be, and is hereby directed to be subject to the disposition of the Department for this object, in case that amount can be diverted from that appropriation without a violation of existing contracts, and if that cannot be done consistently with the rights of contractors and the public interest, then so much of the said sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars as can be diverted to this object, from the appropriation referred to, shall be subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Navy for this purpose, and the residue of the said sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the said sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, to be expended in the manner in this section prescribed, shall be in addition to any materials now on hand, applicable to the construction of the said steam vessels of war.

JAMES K. POLK.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON.

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, March 3d, 1839.

M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

THE BIBLE.

Air—"Woodman spare that tree."
Sceptic, spare that book,
Touch not a single leaf,
Nor on its pages look
With eye of unbelief;
'Twas my forefather's stay
In the hour of agony;
Sceptic, go thy way,
And let that old book be.

That good old book of life,
For centuries has stood,
Unharm'd amid the strife.
When the earth was drunk with blood,
And wouldst thou harm it now,
And have its truths forgot?
Sceptic, forbear thy blow,
Thy hand shall harm it not.

Its very name recalls
Thy happy hours of youth,
When in my grandeur's halls
I heard it tales of truth;
I've seen his white hairs flow
O'er that volume as he read;
But that was long ago,
And the good old man is dead.

My dear grandmother, too,
When I was but a boy,
I've seen her eye of blue
Weep o'er its tears of joy,
Their traces linger still,
And dear they are to me;
Sceptic, forego thy will,
Go, let that old book be.

From the Harrisburg Keystone.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Make way for the people! the crisis has come!
We come from the east, west and north,

We heed not the peal of the thundering drum,
Nor the red fire of death from the dread cannon's mouth,

To call us to duty; we come from the main,
We come from the city, we come from the plain,

We laid down the flail when our country appealed,
And the harrow and plow-share now rust in the field.

We rise in our power, we rise in our might,
We seek equal justice, we ask for our right!

We ask for the boon that our forefathers gave us,
And no earthly power shall ever enslave us!

What, freemen! shall we, the descendants of Penn,
Bow down to the mandates of Stevens and Fenn?

Shall scape-knives from justice, assuming command,
Now trample to earth the just laws of the land?

Shall we of the hammer, shall we of the plow,
Surrender our rights to an enemy now?

Shall Washington's glory be blotted and faded,
And the names of a Warren and Jackson degraded?

Shall the heroes of Yorktown and Bunker be told,
Their land is surrendered to tyrants or gold?

No! freemen! As long as an arm shall remain,
To strike for our country, our rights we'll maintain!

As long as the flag of our country shall gleam
In the purple of sunshine, or wave o'er the stream,

As long as the name of our country shall last,
Our breasts shall be bared to the hurricane blast!

By thousands we'll flock round the Liberty Tree,
And in glory defend it, or proudly die free.

TO THE PRINTER.

Permit a giddy trifling girl,
For once to fill your poet's corner;

She asks not how the critics snarl,
Or beaux and maccaronies scorn her.

She longs to print her lines to see!
Oblige her, (sure you can't refuse it,)

And if you find her out, your fee
Shall be—to kiss her—if you choose it.

A NOBLE FRENCHMAN.

During the retreat of the patriots, after the battle of Windoor, on the 4th ult., a soldier had in some way got separated from his company, and being hotly pursued by the British troops, took refuge in the humble dwelling of a Frenchman, which happened to be at hand. It was early in the morning; the Frenchman had risen, but his wife had not. The soldier, hastily asked—

"Are you a patriot?"

"Oui Monsieur," said the Frenchman, "you are a patriot too."

"Yes."

The whole soul of Frenchman, in a twinkling, clasped a woman's night cap on the soldier's head, and hurried him into bed with his wife who was in the same room. The clothes were scarcely adjusted, ere the British in pursuit, entered but seeing only two women in bed, & the Frenchman up, they asked for the rebel they had seen enter a moment before. The Frenchman pointed to the bush through the back door, and away they went pell-mell.

In chase of the rebel, who by the aid of his night cap and a canoe, was soon in safety on the American soil.—Detroit Post.

It is stated that if the eyes of seed potatoes are soaked in milk three days before planting, finer and more mealy potatoes than can grow in any other way are produced, and more of them. By this simple process, a farmer, upon a bet grew 620 bushels of potatoes off one acre of land.

SILK CULTURE.—We learn from the Williamsport (Md.) Banner, that a company has been recently formed in that place, for prosecuting the Silk Culture, and a joint stock capital subscribed for that purpose.

I is stated, that Messrs. Prince, of Flushing Long Island, have within a short period, disseminated 400,000 *Morus Multicaulis* Trees throughout the country, and realized a profit of \$300,000.

A TEST OF THRIFT.

"Will you let me have a few articles out of your store on credit?" asked a new customer of a Quaker merchant.

"Well, I don't exactly know. When these resists thy fence in the spring, does thee set it inside or outside of where it stood before?"

"Why, I set it outside, and clean up the row where it stood."

"Does thee? Well, thee shall have credit in my store for any thing thee wants."—Greensboro' Patriot.

CAUSE A QUARREL.

"I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world," said Bob.

"Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the world," said Ned.

"How could you feed them?" asked Bob.

"I'd turn them into your pasture," said Ned.

"No you wouldn't," said Bob.

"Yes, I would," said Ned.

"No, you wouldn't," said Bob.

"Yes, I would," said Ned.

"No, you wouldn't," said Bob.

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THE OLD MAID'S FIRST OFFER.

I must tell you the heart-rending story—I have long wished to do so, and the time is at length arrived. (Here her voice dropped into a confidential whisper.) Poor dear Major Ogilvie, who is now dead and gone—high but had been long showing me marked attention; in fact, paying his addresses, tho' he never made his declarations; when one morning, after having sang me a song of Parinelli's—the music I believe was Gluck's; and you should have heard the Major, he was such a sweet singer. Well, the Doctor had gone out to buy a new invented fish sauce—poor dear man! he does like to have his fish well dressed—and I remember he took Franchette, my little beautiful spaniel with him, so that the Major and I were all alone in the breakfast parlor, when, looking beseechingly in my face, he suddenly went down on one knee before me, and there, with his hands clasped, and his eyes full of tears, he begged me to be his wife. I felt myself blushing crimson, when at this agitating moment, just as I was going to utter a palpitating confession of my partiality, my eyes began to twinkle. I felt a tingling in my nose, my mouth opened in spite of myself, and I sneezed like an explosion of gunpowder right in his upturned and imploring face! Now do tell me, lady Susan, you know how tremendously I always sneeze, did you ever—of all the awkward occurrences!

The Major started, as well he might, but recovered himself—so did I—he gazed at me tenderly and expectantly, and I was just about to relieve him from his suspense when I sneezed with a second and louder explosion, that seemed to shatter the very nose from my face—this was a confusion to me and the Major, but still holding my imprisoned hand, and looking downwards to avoid the shower bath that I was unintentionally scattering round me, he swore that he never would rise from his knees till I had pronounced his doom. I uttered a heart-felt sigh, and the soft avowal was just trembling on the tip of my tongue, when I felt something on the tip of my nose! Lady Susan—Lady Susan! It was beginning to bleed!—did you ever!—of all the disarming moments!

I struggled to withdraw my hand, that I might get my handkerchief, an action which the Major attributed to coyness, and therefore did but hold it more firmly. In the contest, after fruitfully spotting my tawny silk gown, three very large drops of blood fell upon the Major's wrist. He started up—I closed my eyes and sunk in a chair, overwhelmed with confusion. Supposing I had fainted, the Major hastily seized a large tumbler of water and threw it in my face. At such an unexpected sousing, I screamed with surprise and terror. The Mareschal powder which I wore—I was always famous for my powder—mingling with the water and blood, converted my face into a hideous spectacle when just at that moment the door flew open, and Franchette, thinking her mistress was killed, flew at the poor dear Major and bit a large mouthful out of his left leg, while the good, horse-stricker Doctor suffered the bottle of newly-invented fish-sauce to fall from his hand and be smashed to pieces on the floor. Now, dearest Lady! consider what must have been my feelings? did you ever!—such a scene!

[From Grant's Sketches in London.]
A ROMANTIC STORY.

The following incident is a remarkable illustration of the case, that adversity makes us acquainted with strange bed fellows.

"I am now gazing at a case of a truly romantic nature, one which, had the details of it appeared in a work of fiction, would be at once pronounced as an outrage on all probability. I forbear to mention names, because the principal party, so far as I am aware, is still alive. Of this I am certain, that many of her nearest relations—for I refer to a young lady—are not only still alive, but occupying a prominent place in the public eye. The lady, indeed, to whom I refer, belongs to a noble family; she is a niece of a peer of the realm. She not only received a first rate education, but was brought up in every respect as becomes a member of that aristocracy. She had, however, no fortune, but was entirely dependent upon her relations (her father and mother being dead) for the station she occupied in society. She was not distinguished for her personal charms, but she possessed great accomplishments and agreeable manners. She was always remarkable, even in her more juvenile days, for a certain wariness and reserve of disposition, which no adulation or compliment could correct. Some years ago, just as her 20th summer had passed over her head, accident introduced her to a gentleman possessed of the fortune of £150,000. He had just arrived in England from abroad, and only intended to make a temporary stay in England. He was at once struck with what appeared to him the young lady's charms, and being obliged to quit the country soon had no time to go through the formalities of a protracted courtship. He accordingly embraced the earliest opportunity which presented itself of intimating to the relation, in whose house the lady resided, and who was in point of fact, tho' not in law, her guardian, the favorable impression she had made on him—accompanying the intimation with a hint which could not be misunderstood, that if the proposition were likely to meet her own and her relation's concurrence, he should lose no time in formally proposing to her. His hopes of receiving her hand were encouraged by her relatives, and he was invited to meet her again on an early day at the house at which she resided.

In the interim, what had passed between them and the opulent aspirant after her affections and her hand, was duly communicated to her. The circumstance of being united to a gentleman of so large a fortune, and thus having it in her power to make so splendid an appearance in society as the mistress of a house, was duly impressed on her. The lady appeared as if she were fully convinced of the advantages of the union, without any one pointing them out to her, or dissuading on them. She, in short, left her relatives to make the proposal, and was ready to accept the proffered hand of her lover, as he was to make them. They were delighted at the thought, not only for friendship to her but because it would be relieving themselves of a burden. The time for the appointed meeting arrived, and the parties were left together. The gentleman proposed; the lady blushed and was silent. Silence in such matters is proverbially consent. The gentleman viewed it in this light, but to make assurance doubly sure, pressed for a still more unequivocal affirmative answer. The lady blushed up more deeply. He repeated his request—and the lady in a positive proof that she accepted it, courteously extended to him her hand. He was happy; so to all appearance, putting out of view the tremor of the moment, was she. The day for the celebration of the nuptials arrived, and "the match" became the subject of conversation among all the lady's acquaintances. Many an heiress of noble birth envied the fortune of the poor little Miss—The preparations for the marriage ceremony were

made on a scale of the utmost splendor. A handsome sum was placed in the lady's hand by her lover, to provide herself with her bridal robes. Every thing went smoothly on, the more the lover saw the young lady, the more he was delighted with her, and the more heartily did he congratulate himself on what he regarded as his good fortune. The marriage morn arrived; there was not a happier man in Christendom.

His love by this time had become a positive passion, and he was literally "dying" as the phrase is, in fashionable life, to chafe the object of his affections to his bosom in the character of his wife. Not less delighted was she, to all appearance, at the prospect of so soon exchanging the condition of a maid for that of a wife. The hour appointed for the performance of the marriage ceremony arrived; several coaches-and-fours appeared at the church door, while the white favors which floated on the horses and the servants' heads, told the passer-by of what was about to take place. The clergyman was in his place, and the bride and bridegroom stood before the altar. The reverend gentleman commenced the ceremony, and every thing proceeded in the usual way, until he came to that part of the service which requires the bride audibly to express her willingness to be the wife of the bridegroom. The question was put in the usual way; the lady returned no answer. Her silence was supposed to be the effect of overpowered feeling, in some measure natural to the situation in which she stood. The question was repeated, still no answer. It was put a third time, when to the utter surprise and confusion of all present, the bride emphatically and distinctly answered "No!" and then rushed out of the church, entered her carriage, and drove home, leaving the bridegroom and the friends of both to their reflections on the extraordinary occurrence that had taken place. To describe their amazement was impossible.

The affair so utterly confounded them, and appeared so inexplicable, that not one of them could venture a conjecture as to the cause of so singular a proceeding. The lady's friends, when somewhat recovered from the effects of so unexpected an event, begged her to make the amends, by proceeding again to the hy-menal altar; the bridegroom would have been satisfied with this—but she peremptorily refused. She was then implored to see the bridegroom, in order that if she had any valid reason for the extraordinary steps she had taken, she might state it to him for her own and relations sake. She was inexorable. Last of all, she was asked to state to her relatives the causes which induced her to adopt so unheard of a course; she declined to utter a word on the subject. In a short time thereafter, the bridegroom quitted the country, and was never again seen. He, I mistake not, died within three years of the "untoward event," and she, being disowned by her relatives, in consequence of the improper course she had pursued, was within the same period of time an inmate of a wretched work-house. There she continued for upwards of twelve months when she was at the expense of the parish placed at her own request in Dublin of which place she was a native. She never, so far as I have heard has up to this moment assigned any reason for her singular refusal at the altar. The thing must have been the effect of a caprice, for which she has suffered and most probably is still suffering a most severe punishment. A more rapid descent from the highest to the lowest station of life, or one which has happened under more romantic circumstances, has perhaps seldom occurred.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

The opposition papers are making a great noise about the removal of Mr. Jones, the Post Master at Washington city, and several other removals which they say are contemplated; and they endeavor to excite the sympathy of the public in favour of those men, who they think should have been removed long ago, upon that democratic principle, rotation in office.

In order to show how far these men are entitled to the sympathy of the community, we give the following extract from the Metropolis, showing how long they have been in office, and how much of the public money they have received.

W. Jones, P. M. with a salary and perquisites for ten years, the length of time he has been in office.	\$30,000
Peter Hagner, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum, for thirty years.	90,000
[We refer to include his sons and brothers-in-law, of which there are seven, this \$90,000 would be added upwards of \$250,000. Thus one family is fed by the Government in affluence.]	
Stephen Pleasanton, with a salary of \$3,000 for twenty years.	60,000
Thomas L. Smith, the Register, of whom it is said he makes a boast, that he will be by compulsion, retained in office, through the influence of a gentleman connected with his family and high in the confidence of the Democratic party, and which if it be done, I will publish his name for the consideration of that party, has been in office for ten years, at a salary of 3,000.	30,000
John Campbell, with a salary of 3,000 (also who has two brothers in office, and which I do not here enter into the account), for ten years.	30,000
J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, who has been in office for twenty three years, the salary and perquisites of which at the lowest computation, amounted annually to \$5,000.	115,000
	\$355,000

FIFTY YEARS AGO, 30th April, George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States and the general government went fully into operation. The National Intelligencer says:

"The 4th of March was the day on which it might have gone into operation, but, like all other new machines, (even the best of them,) it was rather difficult at first to set it going. The two Houses of Congress, owing to the absence of any such facilities for travel as now exist, and other obstacles, (want of confidence in the new scheme of Government being one of them,) did not assemble in numbers sufficient to organize themselves until a full month after the appointed day. The vote for President and Vice President, consequently, were not opened and counted in their presence until the 7th of April, 1789. The election of Gen. Washington to the office of President was announced to him at Mount Vernon on the 10th of the same month; and on the second day thereafter he took his departure for New York, where Congress was then sitting, and where he was received, as he had been along

the road, with every mark of respect and honor.

On the 30th of April, he took the oath of office in the presence of both Houses of Congress and a great assembly of the People; which occasion, after the administration of the oath, R. R. Livingston cried aloud "God save George Washington President of the United States!" And all the People said Amen.

The fiftieth Anniversary of such a day is surely worthy of especial remembrance.

THE WHIG.
EASTON, MD.
Tuesday Morning, May 7, 1839.

WE have received several numbers of the New Democratic paper recently commenced in Baltimore by S. P. Skinner, Esq., styled the "Baltimore Post and Commercial Transcript." Its editorials evince much ability and its typographical execution is exceedingly neat. It is published daily and tri-weekly, at \$8 per year for the former and \$5 for the latter. We wish it success.

The new Methodist Church at Albany, (N. Y.) was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th ult. together with 35 or 40 houses. The Catholic Church was saved by great exertions. The fire originated in a stable.

BUSINESS.—The city papers appear much elated at the rapid revival of business, & talk of crowded streets, plenty of money, & good times, in a way that does one good to hear of. The country is not yet quite ruined by the "wicked Administration."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Political parties in Virginia are zealously marshalling their forces for the battle which is to be fought on the 4th Thursday of this month. We regard the success of the Republican party in the "old Dominion" as of vital importance to the maintenance of the Administration, & should our friends succeed (of which there is scarce a doubt) the hopes of the Opposition will be entirely dissipated; modern whiggery will be unable to raise herself again for combat in the limits of the "old ungrateful Commonwealth," and an end will be put to a struggle that has a tendency only to embarrass the operations of business and disturb the tranquillity of the country. If Virginia stand but firm, no human power can prevent the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. Our friends are sanguine of success and work with a zeal worthy of the great principles for which they contend.

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."—Nearly every mail brings us demonstrations favorable to the growing popularity of the National Administration. The firm and patriotic course pursued by the President in his maintenance of measures calculated to insure the happiness of the whole people, has drawn to his support many who have heretofore opposed him through a misconception of his motives, or from a false issue raised by his enemies. His own philosophical expression is truly applicable to the times, and never did he utter a truer sentiment than when he said "the sober second thought of the people is never wrong and always efficient." True, there were those of his friends who lacked the manly fortitude to breast the storm that a vindictive opposition, through panic and oppression, raised against him, and who basely abandoned him to his fate, supposing that the political fortunes of the day were against him. They went over to the enemy just in time to witness the reality of their error. The cause of Democracy was perhaps never brighter than at the present moment, and its ultimate triumph never surer than present indications represent. New papers are springing up to aid the cause, and old ones, hitherto of the Opposition, are hoisting the stars and stripes of the Republican party. Discord is among our enemies and the principles of destruction are becoming daily more and more visible. The Georgia Argus, published at Columbus Ga. formerly a Whig paper, has declared for Mr. Van Buren. Indeed, from indications, we would say that the south is in a state of open rebellion to the Whig cause, while every movement strengthens Mr. Van Buren. Nor is this state of things confined to the south alone. From the Richmond Enquirer, we learn that in "Ohio and Pennsylvania, rebellion has appeared in the Whig camp—The Harrisburg Intelligencer, (a Harrison paper,) declares, that "it is trifling with public sentiment most shamefully, to talk of Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency; when every intelligent man who deigns to look at the signs of the times, must know, that he could not get forty thousand votes in Pennsylvania."

The Cincinnati Republican repeats its demonstration against Mr. Clay—and declares, as it were in the name of Gen. Harrison, that he will only abide the nomination to wit: "if the Convention be fair and impartially selected and organized by the people"—that is to say, its Delegates, not appointed by the Legislature of the States, as they have been in Maryland and Louisiana—but by the People in their Congressional Districts."

NORTHERN WHIGERY alias ABOLITIONISM.—That Whigery and Abolitionism are combined in opposition to the Administration, is a demonstrable fact, which we presume none will deny. We never find Abolitionists coalescing with the Democratic party, but invariably do we find them combining with the Whigs in their efforts to defeat the friends of the Administration; or, in the words of the Missouri Argus, "how has it happened that

the Lieutenant Governor of New York, the Governor of Connecticut, the Governor of Vermont, the Ex-Governor Riker of Pennsylvania, and the Governor of Rhode Island, are open and avowed Abolitionists? Why is it that all the Abolitionists who have been elected to office belong to the Federal party, and none to the Democracy? The Governors of Maine and New Hampshire, are the only Democratic Governors in New England, and they are strongly opposed to the schemes of these madmen. An effort to disguise the truth is useless. Northern Federalism and Abolitionism are one inseparable."

STRENGTH OF THE DIFFERENT NAVIES IN THE WORLD.

The following is a list of the different vessels of war held by various nations, either afloat or in ordinary, at the close of the last year.

ENGLAND.	90 Ships of the Line, 93 Frigates, 53 Steam Ships of War.
FRANCE.	49 Ships of the Line, 60 Frigates, 37 Steamers.
RUSSIA.	50 Ships of the Line, 25 Frigates, 8 Steamers.
U. S. OF AMERICA.	15 Ships of the Line, 35 Frigates, Sloops, &c. 1 Steamer.
EGYPT.	12 Ships of the Line, 7 Frigates, 1 Steamer.
TURKEY.	15 Ships of the Line, 15 Frigates, 3 Steamers.
HOLLAND.	8 Ships of the Line, 18 Frigates, 4 Steamers.
DENMARK.	6 Ships of the Line.
SWEDEN.	10 Ships of the Line, 8 Frigates, 2 Steamers.
SPAIN.	3 Ships of the Line, 4 Frigates.
NAPLES.	2 Frigates, 1 Steamer.
SARDINIA.	6 Frigates, 2 Steamers.

In addition to the above, Holland has 104 gun-boats, 40 of which are in commission, Denmark has 67 gun-boats; Sweden has 242 gun-boats & 5 bombs; Norway has 85 gun-boats & 2 bombs, besides 30 gun-boats building, each to carry two 60 pounders.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

The prospect before us is truly encouraging. On every side the victorious banner of Democracy is thrown triumphant to the breeze. It was a true remark, and worthy to be remembered, that Federalism rises as the country sinks. When panic, distress and commercial embarrassments stalked over the land, the Whigs received a temporary impetus, and sank into the slough of Federalism. The darkness which overhung the country at that time has been dispelled. A clear sky & radiating sun gladdens the hearts of the unsubdued and reclains those who gave way in the evil hour. Let us see how we stand now in New England and in the neighboring States. Maine went by the board, and the Whigs had undisputed sway for one year. Kent was elected in 1837 by 379 majority. He was beaten for re-election by Mr. Fairfield, 3390 majority. Democratic gain 12,096; net gain 3,769.

New Hampshire.—The Democrats carried this State last year by 2,887 majority. This year we have carried it by 6,474—gain 3,587. Connecticut.—This State went for the Whigs last year. The majority against the Democrats was 6191. At the recent election the Whig majority was only 1,300—Democratic gain 5,891.

Massachusetts.—In 1837, the Whig majority was 17,788—in 1838, Morton had 41,636. Everett had 51,106—Democratic gain 9,378. In the fourth district, in 1836, Morton had 4,064 votes, Parmenter had in the successful third 4,972—Democratic gain in a single district 908.

New York.—In 1837, the Federalists swept the State by 15,213. In 1838, they had 10,000 majority—Democratic gain 5,213. New York city was said to be carried in 1838 for Clark over Varian 519. The Conservatives run a ticket then but this time they united with the Whigs. Varian's gain 1,633.

Now let us add up the gains and see how much loss the Whigs have gained.

In Maine the Democratic gain is	12,096
New Hampshire	3,587
Connecticut	5,891
Massachusetts	9,378
New York State and city	6,795
Total gain,	37,655

Here then is a gain in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York only, in round numbers, of 37,000 votes! With this immense gain all around Massachusetts, it is wonderful that she has caught the infection, and that she, too, will finally give up her opposition to the General Government! Does any one doubt that the course of the Whigs in the Legislature will be sufficient to change five or six thousand votes? and is all that is necessary to give us the ascendancy, if the whole number is not larger than it was last year, which was strained to the highest point, almost. The refusal of the Whigs to retrench the expenses of the State, where they could best be reduced, and their refusing to pay the military companies the miserable pittance of \$5 a head, will not certainly be without their effects. Then, too, the extravagance of the present State administration, which has carried off of \$150,000 beyond the revenue of the State, cannot fail to open the eyes of the people and produce a belief that a change of administration could not make matters worse, if they did not improve them.

Massachusetts must yield—she will yield—she must be made to yield. If the Democracy are true to themselves, are active and determined in their efforts, we can carry the State at the next election; at all events, we must carry it in the Presidential canvass. The panic is gone. Every thing is in our favor. We are right; then let us go ahead. If this country can be carried we shall have the Senate, and

the State will be ours. Let us go to work! and work from now till the election; and with a few changes in some of the offices in this county we can do it—we will do it.

The Whigs are without union, without principle, and without any common ground of action. One division is striving to outstrip the rest, and obtain a nomination for Clay. Another will insist on the nomination of Harrison; and still another—though small, yet respectable in talent, wealth, and influence—will be dissatisfied if Webster is not put in nomination. Either of the first two are much more likely to be nominated.

The rejection of Webster will be all the better for us. No matter but Webster, if he can now, can get the electoral vote of Massachusetts against Van Buren. The admission with which the President managed the Maine dispute has very much softened the animosity of the mercantile interest, which has been bitterly arrayed against the Administration, and the eagerness Webster and Clay manifested to sacrifice them without remorse, has had a tendency to alienate the merchants from both these Presidential aspirants. We have seen the Whig papers lately speak of Gen. Scott, very favorably as a candidate for the Presidency. The causes which have induced them to think he would be a good candidate must ultimately strengthen Mr. Van Buren, because General Scott was acting under orders from the President. If he ought to be made President for the secondary part he took in the Maine question, how much more ought Mr. Van Buren to be re-elected? This sudden start in favor of the General may be an index of the growing popularity of the President.

There are three things very certain; neither Clay, nor Harrison, nor Webster, will be the President of these United States, and as long as they live will hang on the skirts, and will pull down every Federalist that has the least chance of success.—Salem Advertiser.

THE ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.—An examination has been had in Washington before Justice Thompson, relative to the abduction by Mr. Orme of \$50,000 from the Bank of Metropolis and the participation of Mr. A. W. Goodrich in the transaction. It appears that all but \$200 of the money was recovered. Mr. Goodrich, in his defence, testified that he had not received or retained the money, and was not a party to the crime; that, finding Orme in a fit of rage, and that he could be proved to be, when under the influence of liquor, he had merely kept the money until Orme got out of his frolic; and that he was prevented from returning the money to the bank (which he sincerely regretted,) through the fear that he might do Orme some injury with his employers, and in the hope that he would speedily get right again. Goodrich also said he had searched for Orme during the day in his usual haunts, but could not find him.

Two or three witnesses were called, who testified that Dennis G. Orme, when intoxicated, was "almost crazy," and excited in a most unusual & extraordinary manner. One of them swore he saw him on Monday night, somewhat intoxicated, with a large roll of bank notes carelessly in his hat, acting very strangely at the time.

This corresponds with the information we have received, as to the liability of the accused to insanity. The Intelligencer states that he intends to surrender himself to the civil power and give bail for his appearance to answer the charge made against him.—Balt. Post.

SPECULATING BANKS.—The following statement from the Ohio Statesman, is well calculated to awaken the reflection, of every man who reads it. Can it be possible that institutions created expressly to advance the interests of the merchants, would have the boldness and the folly to enter the arena of mercantile transactions in competition with, and in opposition to the merchants? The charge that a bank would withhold accommodation from the merchants in order to accumulate and concentrate means wherewith to monopolize the market, is so monstrous that one can scarcely conceive it to be possible. The Ohio paper, however, has designated the institutions, and makes the charge openly and boldly. Read the following:

"[SPECULATING BANKS.—Great complaints are made in several parts of the country, that certain banks have abandoned their legitimate business, and entered the arena of speculation in competition with the merchants. The Chicago Branch of the Illinois Bank, has entered extensively into the pork speculations. By withholding all accommodations from the merchants, it has a vast amount of money at its control, and is enabled completely to monopolize the market. No one else having money, the farmers are compelled to dispose of their pork to the bank or keep it, and the bank can set its own price. After it gets the property in its possession, it can hold it until purchasers are obliged to pay its exorbitant demands."

The Wisconsin Bank has become the monopolizer of lead. The people of that territory assert that it is the greatest curse that was ever inflicted upon any people.

Several of the Southwestern banks have also converted themselves into speculators, to the enrichment of themselves, and the destruction of all around them."

If these charges are true, these institutions should be immediately frowned out of existence, and the individuals under whose direction so gross a perversion has been tolerated, held up to the scorn and detestation of every honest man in the Union. Conduct of this kind on the part of even a few banks, would cast an imputation on banks generally, of so black a character, as to make the whole system hateful and obnoxious. It would therefore be to the interest, as it would be the duty, of the properly conducted banks to completely set their face against the speculating banks, & for so doing we are satisfied they would receive, as they certainly would merit, the approbation and countenance of all intelligent & honest men.—Balt. Sun.

VERMONT.—The Vermont Patriot, speaking of the progress of Republican principles in that State, says—

"One fact we will mention, viz: that during the darkest times the Democracy have seen, the party in Vermont, instead of receding, as in every other quarter, has annually increased its numbers handsomely. This fact is credit to the character of the G. Mountain Boys, and should stimulate to renewed and persevering action for the future."

BROAD-ROCK RACES OVER FAIRFIELD COURSE.—Fourth Day.—Jockey Club purse \$500—three mile heat.

This race was decided by the first heat—Wm. R. Johnson's ch. h. Boston, was with ease, the winner of that, and the competitor yielded the field to him without further contest. The other horses started were Townes and Williamson's ch. horse Brocklesley, and John Hath's ch. m. Lady Clinton. Time—5 45 1-2. Boston seems to be retrieving his laurels, measurably impaired by his late match with Portsmouth.

APPOINTMENT

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APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Dennis Prieur to be Collector at New Orleans after the 30th of June next, in the place of J. W. Broedlove, resigned to take effect on that day.

Frances S. Beattie, Collector of the Customs at St. Marks Florida, vice Ambrose Crane, removed.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Constitution is lying off the Battery, New York. She lacks some fifty petty officers and seamen, and, as soon as she obtains them, will sail for the Pacific.

The U. S. ship North Carolina was to sail from Valparaiso on the 1st of February, for the United States; some weeks may yet elapse before her arrival.

The U. S. ship Boston was at Havana on the 7th inst. after a passage of 60 hours from Pensacola.

The U. S. ship Natchez arrived at Pensacola on the 6th inst. in 10 days' passage from Jamaica.

The U. S. ships Macdonald and Levant sailed from Pensacola on the 1st inst.

The Rhode Island whigs ought to give Sprague their defeated candidate for Governor a dinner, for there is no reason why he should be hungry as Rives and Tallmadge.—Boston Post.

"The great clock manufacturer in Plymouth has discharged ten Methodists who refused to vote the Federal ticket this year, having been cheated by the Federalists last."

Long year the Federal Whigs circled directed the faithful to persuade those in their employ to vote the Whig ticket, and if they refused, to dismiss them—of which was done. This policy was also practiced in New York and elsewhere, and yet the Federal Whigs talk of proscription.—[Old Dominion.]

Rev. J. N. Maffei, on a late visit to Evansville, (Ind) for the purpose of dedicating a new Methodist Episcopal Church, recently erected, preached on several occasions with such powerful effect, that during the very few days of his sojourn, one hundred and thirty-seven persons were added to the church.

TRYING TO PREACH.—A northern paper relates an anecdote of an old gentleman who had studied theological subjects rather too much for the strength of his brains, and who determined to try his luck in preaching, nothing doubting but that matter and form would be given him, without any particular preparation on his own part. Accordingly, on Sunday he ascended the pulpit, sung and prayed, read his text, and stopped. He stood a good while, first on one leg then on the other, casting his eyes up towards the rafters and then on the floor—in a merciless quandary. At length language came to his relief—"If any of you down there think you can preach, just come up here and try it!"

THE BUTCHERS OF BALTIMORE have resolved to commence on the 2d of May, Thursday next, selling the best cuts of beef at 10 to 12 cents per pound and not to pay more than from 85 to 90 per hundred pounds for cattle, and if they cannot obtain them at these prices, to vacate their stalls. They have shown an honorable spirit in this matter, and they should be strongly supported by our citizens.—Balt. Post.

CHANGES.—We hear from all parts of the State accounts of numerous changes in public sentiment in favor of Democracy. Last year many were deceived by the pecuniary troubles which afflicted the community, and were thereby induced to vote against the Democratic candidates. They now see they were deceived by the leaders and organs of Federalism, who, instead of the Democratic party, support the very system, the rotten system of banking and credit, which brought on the difficulties and troubles which they lately and wickedly charged to the Government. These honest men who were thus deluded from the Democratic family, are returned back and will evince the sincerity of their repentance, by giving warm active support to the Democratic ticket. We know of many such in the vicinity, and we welcome them back to their old friends with cordial good will.—New Hampshire Spectator.

ONE OF THE PLEASURES OF AN EDITOR.—With the devil upon one side crying more copy, and a debtor upon the other crying more money.

The Philadelphia Daily Advertiser says, "The only remaining Clay paper in Cincinnati has deserted the cause of that statesman and raised the Harrison flag. The Troy (Ohio) Times has also taken a stand in favor of Harrison."

FOURTEEN PERSONS BLOWN UP!! The Hagerstown Torch-light of the 2d inst. says, in a postscript:—"We stop the press to say that we have just been informed by a passenger in the Western Stage, that Rush's store, in Hancock, was blown up last night, and fourteen persons, who were in the store, killed or dreadfully wounded. It is said that two open kegs of powder had been left standing by the counter, into one of which the snuff of a candle was accidentally thrown. We have not heard any of the names of the unfortunate inmates of the store at the time of the explosion."

"P. S. We have just seen a letter of this morning's date, which says 'it is thought three or four will die'—so that we presume none were instantly killed."

A GREAT OX.—The largest Ox ever raised in the State of Maine was slaughtered in the city of Portland on Thursday last. It weighed 1657 lbs.

MARRIED

In Baltimore, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. WILLIAM BYRUS of Dorchester to Miss VALERIA VICTORIA, second daughter of William Gist Esq., of the former place.

In Cambridge on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. McKenny, Mr. NICHOLAS B. WORTHINGTON, of Annapolis city, to Miss SOPHIA K. only daughter of Doct. Joseph B. Mose of that town.

In Danbury on Thursday last by the Rev. John Baine Mr. THOMAS MURPHY to Miss ELIZABETH A. FOUNTAIN, all of the above named place.

Died

In this town, suddenly, on Friday morning last, LAURA, daughter of Dr. Solomon M. and Henrietta Jenkins, in the 6th year of her age.

On Saturday night last, near the Oak, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHANNAHAN.

In this town on Sunday last, MATILDA ANN, daughter of Cain M. Clark, in the 6th year of her age.

PRICE CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 4th.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—A sale of good Md. red yesterday at \$1.63. There was a parcel of 1200 bushels very prime red in market this morning, but when we left, it had not yet been sold. \$1.63 was demanded for it. We quote good to prime reds at about \$1.65 a \$1.68, with rather heavy market.

Corn.—Sales of Md. yellow throughout the week at 86 a 87 cents, and to-day at 86 cents only. Sales of white at 82 a 83 cents, but to-day at 82 cents only.—Sales of Virginia mixed, yesterday and to-day, at 82 a 83 cents.

Rye.—Is without change. We quote as in quality at 95 a 100 cents per bushel.

Easton Academy.

THE subscriber respectfully invites, the gentlemen of Easton, and especially the youth, at 3 o'clock (P. M.) on Thursday 9th inst. to a general lecture on the globes, to be held at the Academy rooms with the due references to astronomy.

Commencing with Chronology, or the doctrine of time, (viz.) the Julian and Gregorian calendar, or the old and new style showing how to find the age of the moon, the solar and lunar cycle or golden number, Roman indiction, Dominical letter, &c. How to find on what day of the month Easter Sunday may fall in any year, which regulates all the movable feasts of that year, an explanation of the solar system with the apparent motion of the sun and planets, the precessions of the equinoxes, the cause of the spring and neap tides, the cause why the winter season is colder than the summer, notwithstanding the sun is 2 millions of miles nearer the earth in the winter, than in the summer, the equation of time, between a regular clock, and sundial with many other principles, unnecessary to mention.

JAMES SHANLEY, Principal of the Mathematical and Classical Department.

may 7, 1839.

A Carder Wanted.

WANTED immediately a man to take charge of a new Carding Machine. Good recommendation will be required as to competency; to such liberal wages will be given if early application is made. Apply to the subscriber at Spring Mills, Caroline County, Md.

BATCHELDER G. CHANCE.
5th mo 21, 1839—may 7. 3wpd.
The Centinel, Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks.

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the co-partnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and that he has become entire owner, and will continue the business at the same stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

FINE MATERIALS,

selected with great care, and is now prepared to make

Black & White, Russia, Silk,

AND ANY OTHER KIND OF

HATS,

in a very superior style, and assures those who have been under the necessity of purchasing articles in his line, manufactured out of the country, that he is now ready to preclude any such necessity, and therefore hopes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

The subscriber has no desire to get customers by any appeals that he could possibly make, but requests the citizens to reflect on the moment upon the propriety and injustice of neglecting the mechanics of their own towns and supporting those of foreign places.—Such a course will, in its operation, beggar the mechanics of any town, no matter how industrious and careful they may be—and not the mechanics only, but the merchants who deal in those foreign articles also.—Such is the undeniable tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. BARKER.
Denton, April 30, 1839—may 7. if

MARYLAND:—TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.—April 19th, A. D. 1839. On application of Philip F. Thomas, Administrator of Noah Willis, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

TALBOT COUNTY, SC.—In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of April, A. D. 1839.

Test—
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Noah Willis, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1839.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Admr. of Noah Willis, dec'd.

may 7 3w

Notice.

Persons having open accounts with the subscriber, will please call and close them by note or payment, as I wish to close my business as soon as possible, having payments to make myself which are urged by those who have been kind enough to credit me.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

March 12, 1839. if

MARYLAND:—TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.—19th day of April, A. D. 1839. On application of Samuel Stevens, Administrator of John M. G. Emory, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

TALBOT COUNTY, SC.—In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of April, A. D. 1839.

Test—
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John M. G. Emory, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1839.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Admr. of John M. G. Emory, dec'd.

may 7 3w

MARYLAND:—TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.—19th day of April, A. D. 1839. On application of F. F. Thomas, Administrator of William Hoxter, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

TALBOT COUNTY, SC.—In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of April, A. D. 1839.

Test—
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Hoxter, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1839.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Admr. of William Hoxter, dec'd.

may 7 3w

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neatest and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES,

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHAISSONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS,

both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

April 30, 1839. (G)

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

A. & H.

The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge, and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned commission appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court at November Term, 1837, to straighten, shorten and improve that part of the public road between Easton and St. Michaels, which runs through the lands of Mrs. Rogers, John Lookerman and John Dawson, do agreeably to the instructions of their appointment, hereby give notice to all persons interested in the same, to meet at the gate in front of the residence of Mrs. Rogers, on FRIDAY the 17th day of May next, at the hour of nine o'clock, A. M.

JOS. R. PRICE.

JOS. GRAHAM.

April 16, 1839. if

Look at This.

THE Subscriber having obtained the contract for the conveyance of the Mail from Church Hill to Easton would most respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to carry passengers on said routes.

Having procured good and substantial Carriages and safe Horses for that purpose, he therefore earnestly solicits the patronage of the public.

JONATHAN EVANS.
April 30th, 1839.—

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in the cause of George Laws, against Mary Dawson, Daniel Dawson, William Dawson and others, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction on TUESDAY the 13th day of June next, at the Court House door of said county, that desirable Farm, situated in said county on the main road from Fowling Creek to Hunting Creek, formerly owned by Henry Dickinson, and by him devised to his son Charles Dickinson, being the same mentioned and described in a deed of mortgage, dated 6th day of July, 1822, and recorded in Libro J. R. No. N, folio 490, &c. one of the land record books of Caroline county, containing

450 1-16 Acres of Land, more or less. The improvements consist of a large frame dwelling, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. with a vineyard and a thriving orchard of choice bearing trees.

A considerable portion (about 185 acres) has never been cleared, and is well wooded; while the arable land is represented as capable of being made very productive.

Terms of Sale.—This land, subject to widow's dower, will be sold for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Court, and on ratification of the sale, the Trustee is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed.

J. BOZMAN KERR, Trustee.

April 23 1839. if

To the Ladies.

MRS. MARY J. HOPKINS Respectfully informs the Ladies, that she has just received a large assortment of

BONNETS,

of the latest fashion together with a variety of

RIBBONS

And fancy articles.—She invites the Ladies to give her an early call.

April 23, 1839—3w

Commissioner's Notice.

The Commissioners for Talbot County will sit to hear appeals on Tuesday the 23d inst. and continue their sessions every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks. Persons having claims against the county are requested to hand them in to the Clerk.

The Commissioners wish to employ some person to repair the Causeway at the lower Kings Creek Bridge, any person wishing to undertake the work will please hand in his proposals to the Clerk, on or before the 2d Tuesday in May next.

Per order
THOS. O. NICOLS, Clk.

April 23, 1839.—

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine them.

Easton, April 20th, 1839—6w

New Spring Goods.

OLDSON AND HOPKINS,
Have just returned from Baltimore, with a good assortment of

Spring & Summer.

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS AND

QUEENS-WARE.

And also, a complete assortment of FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, all of which have been selected with great care, and are now offered at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.

April 23, 1839—3w

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers have just received from the

ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods,

added to their former stock makes their assortment complete, to which they have also added cabinet furniture such as, Bureaus, Tables, Secretaries, Boxes, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stools, Spinning Wheels &c. all which are offered on the most liberal terms to the public and their customers, to whom they respectfully tender their acknowledgements in the patronage received.

Wye Landing, April 16, 1839.

395 1-4 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

In the county of Dorchester, situate within six miles of Crocker's Ferry, on the North West Fork River, upon which Matthew Smith, Jr. resides, about

300 Acres

heavily timbered, with Oak and Pine, &c.

The cleared land, is well adapted to the growth of Rice and Corn, and would grow the most Multicultural Persons wishing to embark in the wool trade will do well by examining this land as it will be sold a bargain and positively at private sale, letters addressed to me at Easton, will meet with prompt attention.

MARK W. DELAHAY.
Easton, April 16, 1839.

Easton Academy.

A public examination of the scholars, belonging to this institution, will be held, on Thursday and Friday the 9th and 10th of May next, at the Academy.—The parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend the examination.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
THOS. I. BULLITT, President.

April 30 1839

NOTICE

Of the Sale of valuable lands in TALBOT COUNTY.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by Wm. Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction on TUESDAY, the twenty fourth day of September next, between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called Theobald's addition, and of part of the tract of land, called Sheephead Point, bounded on the east by the land of Abner Boffield, deceased, on the south by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by the lands, that belonged to Wm. Moore, and on the north west and north by the cove and St. Michaels river, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of.—The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year; but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, contiguous to the farm, which will be sold by the Sheriff at the time and place aforesaid, appointed for the sale of the farm. There is an incumbrance on the lands of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a reasonable term. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of money due on the mortgage, with interest and costs.—The terms of payment, although cash, can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved personal security, be obtained.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank, at Easton.

March 12 6m

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE & EASTON.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore every Friday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for the above places and returns on the next day. On Monday she will go to Annapolis only, and return the same day, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Dugan's wharf.

Passage to Annapolis, 81

" to Easton, 81

" to Cambridge, 82

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

March 12, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A valuable farm situate on the head of Blingbrook Creek, containing two hundred and sixty five acres. A description of this property is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the property. The terms will be accommodating.

Apply to
N. MARTIN.

April 30, 1839.—3w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

Will commence her accustomed route to St. Michaels and Wye Landing on Monday the 6th of May. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Annapolis, arrive at St. Michaels about 1 o'clock, proceed to Wye Landing and return to Baltimore, direct, the same day. All baggage at the risk of its owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

April 30, 1839.

NOTICE

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup for Children cutting their Teeth.
This invaluable remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let the gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c. For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York, also by
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md.

ENVIALE DISTINCTION.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances, not unfounded prejudice against many of the medicinal remedies of the day.

Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approval. They are, perhaps, the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, it not the only one that gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his Camomile or Tonic Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced Physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, who are in which they feel the symptoms of their diseases in which they will know them to be efficacious. He knows that to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviably, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to do much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the Stomach—has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the Lungs and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins, has its yellow, or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the Liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is purified, and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by fright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and he wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long duration will produce settled dyspepsia, with head ache, indigestion, and a general and a general retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance by inflaming the coats of the stomach and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or a current of air, will inflame the bronchial tubes all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadful insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, and all other prostrating causes have withered it away, or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush up in the stomach in regular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No! these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been poisoned by them; they are its makers and its masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious **APERIENT PILLS** Acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated **CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS** In cases of irritability, sthenic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompanying them.—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insipid Consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous debility; Inaction or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety, Scrophula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, cholera and palpitations of the heart and heart changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham Street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

The Vicissitudes of the summer and the preceding Spring have afflicted peculiar opportunities for exemplifying in this country the happy effects of Dr. W. Evans' TONIC PILLS, upon debilitated constitutions. In cases of extreme nervous suffering, which stimulating tonics only momentarily relieve, and at length greatly aggravate, a single bottle of these beautifully compounded Pills has proved an immediate and continual benefit. The loss of appetite, and tremulous exhaustion which, as invalids feel during this oppressive season, are relieved in two or three hours by one dose only; and in many cases a few doses will fortify the system a long time against a recurrence of these attacks. **TO LADIES ESPECIALLY**, who suffer from the nausea and lassitude incident to interesting change of health, these Pills are friends indeed, and a bottle of them has become the favorite boudoir, and toilet confidant of ladies in wedded life. It taken before exercise in the open air, they will generally prevent the lassitude and fatigue which frequently attend it at this season; and if taken afterwards they never fail to remove these sensations in a few moments. That oppressive sensation of arterial fullness and throbbing in the head which is generally experienced in fervid, sultry weather, is so speedily removed by these Pills, that our best physicians in preference to any other prescription, which they are well known to be in many other cases.

The cures—the great, effectual and undeniable cures which this fine tonic and restorative remedy effects in the cases that are particularly referred in other advertisements, are daily evidence of the admiration and eliciting the candid acknowledgment of the medical profession who witness them, not less than of the happy patients who witness them. Dr. W. Evans' Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. W. Evans' Family Pills, always accompany them.

ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT.
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, liver albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headache, leucorrhoea, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, the double vertigo, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING AND ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines. **PRINCIPAL OFFICE**, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.
MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated CAMOMILE and APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowers, Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequent purging, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly foetid matter, mixed with blood, great heat, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
CHARLES ROBINSON
SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.
Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are not appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Talbot County, you are respectfully requested to give the following and attentive perusal.
WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature: one.
THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE AND THE OTHER,
THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.
So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.
When the principle of death, sickness takes place.
How is this accounted for?
By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which each hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—the other excretories of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.
When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state, or which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.
PURGE!—Yes—I say purge! The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this head or brain can accomplish so much as the head, the back, the bowels, the throat, the stomach, the side, the throat.—Does it arise from internal or external causes?—I still say purge!—For know this self evident truth, that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease, and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malarious fumes which cannot be possibly seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. Hippocrates says: "Purgation expulses what must be expelled, and patients find relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."
The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call this the state of him who never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grandfathers Pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. If, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion, that every person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on its first appearance and sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.
B. BRANDRETH, M.D.
Baltimore office, principal No. 80 South Charles Street 3rd. door from Pratt Street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga Street between Howard and Eutaw Streets.
Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH M.D. also by
R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see his certificate. It cannot be shown **DO NOT PURCHASE.**
Jul 21, 1838. 1y

THE UNION TAVERN,
IN EASTON, MD.
The subscriber having taken a new lease of this commodious ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling houses lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitted; and as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair and equal competition with any other individual in his line. At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.
The patronage of the Judges and Councils, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.
The stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.
Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.
His carriages will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.
E. McDOWELL.
Easton, Talbot County, Md. Nov. 14, 1837.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
City and County of New York, ss.
Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.
JOSEPH BROWNE.
Husband of the said Hannah Browne. Sworn before me this 4th day of Jan 1837. **PETER PINCKNEY,** Com. of Deeds.

"Matchless Sanative."
The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of **CONSUMPTION**, and all affections of the lungs. He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.
August 21, 1838 **HENRY THOMAS.**

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
CHARLES ROBINSON
SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

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By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which each hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit.

While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—the other excretories of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state, or which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

PURGE!—Yes—I say purge! The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this head or brain can accomplish so much as the head, the back, the bowels, the throat, the stomach, the side, the throat.—Does it arise from internal or external causes?—I still say purge!—For know this self evident truth, that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease, and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malarious fumes which cannot be possibly seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. Hippocrates says: "Purgation expulses what must be expelled, and patients find relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call this the state of him who never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grandfathers Pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. If, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion, that every person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on its first appearance and sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.

B. BRANDRETH, M.D.
Baltimore office, principal No. 80 South Charles Street 3rd. door from Pratt Street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga Street between Howard and Eutaw Streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH M.D. also by

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see his certificate. It cannot be shown **DO NOT PURCHASE.**
Jul 21, 1838. 1y

THE UNION TAVERN,
IN EASTON, MD.

The subscriber having taken a new lease of this commodious ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling houses lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitted; and as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair and equal competition with any other individual in his line. At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

The patronage of the Judges and Councils, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.

The stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

His carriages will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

E. McDOWELL.
Easton, Talbot County, Md. Nov. 14, 1837.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
Husband of the said Hannah Browne. Sworn before me this 4th day of Jan 1837. **PETER PINCKNEY,** Com. of Deeds.

"Matchless Sanative."
The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of **CONSUMPTION**, and all affections of the lungs. He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.
August 21, 1838 **HENRY THOMAS.**

PETERS' PILLS.

A CATALOGUE
OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS' PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits, and decided them to be the best, as also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and are hence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.

4. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance)—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without in the slightest degree increasing the hazard of abortion—Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.

5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effectual to operate, and produce neither nausea, sickness, nor griping.

6. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues unaltered any length of time, and in any part of the world.

7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

8. Because as their application creates no doubling in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unrivalled for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.

9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incident to the human frame; and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.

10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

12. Because two or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

15. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to use against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if any could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

16. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Turpitude of the Bowels, and in mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' Vegetable Pills are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

For sale at the Drug Store of
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Agents
Easton, Md.
Master & Salisbury—Denton.
Downs & Massey—Trentonborough.
Neavitt & Hopper—Centerville.
Elgin Daily, P. M.—Chesertown.
March 19 1y

Farm for Sale.
The subscriber will sell at private Sale the farm situated near the Chesapeake Bridge, in Talbot County, and containing about 125 acres of land, about 125 of the same is in good timber and now in the occupancy of Mr. James Tolson—The terms of sale will require the payment of \$2000 to the Bank, and the balance to be paid in 9 or 18 months with interest. It is not in sold at private sale before the first Tuesday in September; it will be sold at public Sale on that day, at the hour of 3 o'clock.

CHARLES W. BENNY.
March 5, 1839 1f

Land For Sale
At the Hole in the wall, a lot of land containing about six acres, the improvements are two small

DWELLING HOUSES.
Orchard &c. and a Blacksmith Shop. The location is said to be an excellent one for business.

The owner's object (who resides in Baltimore) being that it will be sold low, or to a punctual purchaser a short credit would be given, for further information enquire of
J. H. McNEAL, agent.
April 16, 1839—3w

Spring Wheat.
The subscriber has a lot of Spring wheat which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers.
WM. POWELL.
Wye Landing, March 5, 1839

TAN BARK.
The subscribers wish to purchase one hundred and twenty cords of tan bark, for which they will pay the following prices.
Red Oak, \$5—Peach or Willow, \$6
Spine, \$3, per cord, delivered at their tan yard.
H. E. BATEMAN & Co.
April 16 (3G)

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will sell upon accommodation terms his farm in Chapel district in Talbot County, at present in the tenure of Wm. Gardner. This farm is adjoining Tighman's mill, formerly Holts mill, and within one and a half miles of the Primary School house, at Pre-annon bottom, the soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Rye, an every susceptible of improvement.
THOS. C. NICOLS.
Easton Jan. 15, 1839—(G) 1f

New Goods.

WILLIAM POWELL through this medium, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, respectively, for the liberal encouragement received in his business at Wye Landing. And having sold to Henry B. Fiddeman (his former partner) an equal interest, the business in future will be done in the name and firm of
POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.

Who respectfully solicit a continuance of their generous patronage. Having just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are now opening a very large and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Aftalaide, Drab, and mix'd Fancy Ribbed, and striped Cassimeres, Cassinets, of all Colours, plain Plaid and striped, Black, Blue and Drab, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Flushing Heavy Kerseys, Plaid, striped and plain Linsey, Kentucky, and Gt. West. and Col. a full assortment of Vestings, French and English Merinoes, Circassians, Mousdelains, new and latest style, superior French Bombazines, Bombazetts, Sattinets, plain and fig'd Gro de Naps, of the latest style of various colours, Gro de Berlin, superior black Italian Lustreings, Silks, Sattins and Florences of various colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain and fig'd Bobanetts, Mull, Swiss and Jacknet Muslin, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings, Laces, Edgings, Thread and Bobanett Laces, Ribbons, Branks, a variety of Trimmings, Bindings, &c. Silks, Worsts, and Cottons, Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hoskin, Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and brown Flannels, Bazes, Bonnetriburn and French Plaid Shawls, Blanket, do. Sheneal do. Merino, do. of different colours and sizes, variety of other Shawls, Hdks, &c. British, Victoria and French Prints, latest style, do. domestic Print, Rose, Whittney, Macinaw, Duffett and cradle Blankets, Tickings, Apron and Furniture, Checks, Domestic, Plaid and stripes, 3-4-4-5-6-4 Bleached and brown Sheetings, and Shirts, heavy Cambrics, Stockings, Yarn, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 16 S. w. Taine, Wicking, Linens, Ready made Clothing, &c. &c.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoe,

of various shapes, and for Ladies, Gentlemen, Miss and Boys, 300 pair extra heavy brogans for labourers. Plain and fashionable.

Fur, Russia, and Silk

Fur, Seal, and Otter Cap,

or gentlemen and boys.

A large assortment of

Saddles and Brides,

part superior Brides, Saddlebags, Collars, Halters Bridle Leathers, Martingales, Harness Trunks of Leather and Seal Skin Carriage Drivers, Cart and Riding Whips, a large Lot of Upper and Under Leather, p. me quality.

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

Two dozen double and single barrel duck and BIRD GUNS.

part superior Fine Wire Twist Patent, British Glass and Queens Ware, Earthen, Stone and Tin and Wooden War a lamp and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of Java, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee, N. Orleans and Santa Cruise Sugar, Loaf and Lump do.

Gamowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas.

Old Malaga Wine in Bottles, Drought, best port Lisbon and dry Malaga Wines, Champagne of the Choicest Brands by the case, superior Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Old Rye and common Whiskey, V. V. and N. E. Rum, Peach and Apple Brandy, N. O. & W. I. Molasses, superior Cheese by the single one or Cask, all kinds of Crackers, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Raisins, St. Ubes and Sack Salt, Herring, &c.

Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,

Mineral and Botanic MEDICINE.

Ploughs and Plough Castings,

quantity of lumber, 3-4-4-5-6-4 and 8-4 Yellow and White Pine, Cypress Shingles, Laths, Lime &c. &c. The whole of which will be offered on the most pleasing terms. The subscribers respectfully solicit a call for examination from those who may want cheap goods.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,
Talbot Co. Oct 30th, 1838.

The subscribers having at considerable trouble and expense completed a new and substantial SLOOP, to run as a regular packet, to and from Baltimore, will commence their regular trips from this place on Saturday the 27th inst., leaving regularly every Saturday at 9 A. M. and Baltimore every Wednesday in succession at the same hour. Having two other vessels in good order, they will be pleased to take in grain at any of the landings on Wye and elsewhere, if desirable, at the lowest rates of freight, and hope by a strict attention to the business to receive a share of the public's custom.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Notice.

Persons having open accounts with the subscriber, will please call and close them by note or payment, as I wish to close my business as soon as possible, having payments to make myself which are urged by those who have been kind enough to credit me.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.
March 12, 1839. 1f

N. H. ...
 settle their business with
 Eastern Mt.
 March 19, 1834.

contracting from and after the date hereof.
DANIEL MORGAN
 Caroline county, april 30 Swpd.

Poetry solaces sorrow,

expenditures the foundation for criminalizing

...or stop the Government, in

13. And be it enacted, that every de-
posit of money hereafter, in any part of the
State a wage or bet upon elections in this
State or elsewhere, shall be forfeited & paid over
to the Levy Courts or County Commissioners
of the county, for the use of primary schools
in said county.

PRICE CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, May 11th.

GRAIN.—In the early part of the week a
sale of 1200 bushels good white wheat was
made at \$1.63 on time, and a parcel of very
good Md. Red, at 1.65, cash. Since then a
sale of very good Md. red has been made at 1.
62 1-2; a parcel of fair white at \$1.60; and a
parcel of good Virginia red, in good out of the
market, at 1.68. We quote good to best reds
at 1.60 a 1.68.

Corn.—Sales of Md. yellow early in the
week at 86-87 cents, and since at 85 a 86
cents. Sales of Virginia mixed early in the
week at 83 cents, and on Wednesday at 82
cents.

Rye.—We quote as heretofore at 95.100
cents.

FEDERAL DEFINITIONS.
War upon the currency.—A refusal to re-
cognize the United States Bank.
The Credit System.—The "wild cat" sys-
tem of banking, loaning without capital,
and borrowing without intending to pay. In
short, all sorts of gambling in trade.
Patriotism.—Being opposed to one's country
and government.
Ruin.—Prosperity under a Democratic Ad-
ministration.
Tyrant.—A President chosen by the peo-
ple.—(New Era.)

The American Bible Society held its twenty
third annual meeting in New York on Thurs-
day. The Hon JOHN COTTON SMITH, of
Connecticut, president of the society, presided,
assisted by numerous vice presidents, among
whom were GEORGE SUTCLIFF, Esq.,
Hon. PETER A. JAY, Peter G. SUT-
CLIFF, Esq., SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq.,
Hon. HENRY COLBURN, JOHN FINTARD
Esq., THOMAS COOK, M. D.

Among the distinguished gentlemen on the
platform was His Excellency Governor
Seward, who visited New York expressly
to attend this anniversary.

From the reports of the Treasurer, ABRA-
HAM KEYSER, Esq., it appeared that the re-
ceipts of the year were \$96,126 62 and the
expenditures \$95,253 81.

The number of new auxiliaries during the
past year is twenty-four.

Among the legacies was one of great munifi-
cence from JAMES DUNAWAY, Esq. of
Cavers, Scotland—viz. \$1000, (\$4,444).

The report next alludes to the calls for sup-
plies of the holy scriptures in various parts of
the world, to the amount of \$60,000. Many
of them were so urgent that the board had
made grants in anticipation of its receipts, to
the amount of \$43,000, in the belief that a
liberal public will not permit the treasury to
remain empty.

During the past year the issues were 134,
837 copies, and the total number 2,538,215.
These copies were in seventeen different lan-
guages.

THE RULE OF FEDERAL WHIGGERY.
The domination of the Federal Whig in this
city for the last two years has been obvious
beyond description. Even in private life, all
the generous courtesies which should be ob-
served were meanly violated. This was particu-
larly the case in Hotels and boarding houses in
the lower part of the city. They could not re-
sist over a victory without the most arrogant
boasting and bragging. They could not speak
of the Democratic party without some slan-
derous epithet, or the accusation of bad prin-
ciples, which the Democratic party never holds.

They could not speak to a Democrat without a
term of political abuse, regardless of his feel-
ings as a man. In public life, political proscrip-
tion and political inquisitorialism were exer-
cised from the highest situation down to Lumpligh-
ers, Watchmen and Street Sweepers.—
N. Y. New Era.

THE TRUE POLICY.—The policy of
the Democratic Republican party, as exhib-
ited in their writings, their speeches and their
public documents, and the administration of
the Government, is such as should meet the
approval of every man who regards his
wellfare. They strenuously oppose all at-
tempts to create a National Bank, and would
keep the Government clear from all Bank
debts, because they believe the Union of Bank
and State efforts for collusion, like that of two
gamblers, will play into each other's hands.
They believe it, as declared by Mr. Calhoun
in the Senate, "more dangerous than the union
of Church and State in any shape." The
President and his administration have the
Banking power turned against them by their
own voluntary act, and must, hereafter, un-
less the connection is renewed, depend for re-
election upon the wisdom and utility of their
measures.—Spirit of the Times.

One of James Madison's last acts, shortly be-
fore he died, (says the Democratic Review,) was
to pen the following patriotic aspiration.
Let it be listened to as a voice from the tomb
and be treasured up as an invaluable legacy:
"Advice to my Country.—As this advice, if
it ever see the light, will not do it till I am
no more, it may be considered as leaving
from the tomb, where truth alone can be re-
spected, and the happiness of man consulted.
It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever
weight can be derived from good intentions,
and from the experience of one who has
served his country in various stations through-
out a period of forty years, who espoused in his
youth, and adhered through his life to the
cause of its liberty, and who has borne a part
in most of the good transactions which will
constitute epochs of its destiny."

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The
following is the law against betting on elec-
tions, enacted at the last session of the General
Assembly of Maryland:
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General As-
sembly of Maryland, That from and after the
passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for
any person or persons to make any bet or
wager on any election or elections, to take
place in this State and any person or persons
offending against this act, shall be liable to in-
dignity in the County Courts of this State,
if the offence be committed in any county,
and in Baltimore city, if the offence be com-
mitted in Baltimore city, and on conviction
thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty
dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars,
to be collected as other fines.

N. E. Brown, married
to his bride with W. A.
Easton 5th,
March 19, 1894.

A Carder Wanted.
WANTED immediately a man to take
charge of a new Carding Machine.
Good recommendation will be required as to
competency; to such liberal wages will be
given if early application is made. Apply to
the subscriber at Spring Mills, Caroline
County, Md.

BATCHELDER G. CHANCE.
5th mo 21, 1839—may 7 Swpd.
The Centinel, Centerville, will copy the
above advertisement 3 weeks.

**MARYLAND:—TALBOT COUNTY OR-
PHANS' COURT.**—April 19th, A. D.
1839. On application of Philip F. Thomas,
Administrator of Noah Willis, late of Talbot
county, dec'd.—It is ordered by the Court that
he give the notice required by law for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against the said
deceased's estate, and that he cause the same
to be published once in each week for the space
of three successive weeks in one of the news-
papers printed in the town of Easton.

TALBOT COUNTY, SCOT.—In testimony that
the above is truly copied from the minutes of
the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the
county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand
and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th
day of April, A. D. 1839.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county, in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of John M. G. Emory,
late of Talbot county, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against the said deceased's
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the proper vouchers thereon to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 8th day of October
next, or they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April,
1839.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Adm'r.
of Noah Willis, dec'd.

FOR SALE.
A valuable farm situated on the head of
Blingbrook Creek, containing two hundred
and sixty five acres. A description of this pro-
perty is deemed unnecessary as no person will
purchase without viewing the property. The
terms will be accommodating.

Apply to
N. MARTIN.
April 30, 1839—3w

NEW BOOTS & SHOES.
The subscribers respectfully announce to
their friends & the public generally, that they
have just received their spring supply of
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c.
Comprising a general assortment, selected
with care, and a due regard to durability
and fashion, and at such prices as will suit the
times.

Also MATERIALS of the best quality.
Orders for Boots will be thankfully received
and executed in a style not inferior to any in
the State and on pleasing terms.

SHEPARD & MCNEAL.
April 30
cov 3t (G)

NOTICE
Of the Sale of valuable lands in
TALBOT COUNTY.

THE President, Directors and Company of
the Farmers' Bank of Maryland by virtue
of a power, contained in a deed of Mort-
gage, passed and executed to them by Wm.
Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty
fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord
eight hundred and twenty two, will offer
for sale, at public auction on TUESDAY,
the twenty fourth day of September next,
between the hours of three and four o'clock
in the afternoon, of that day, at the front door
of the Court House of Talbot county, in the
State of Maryland, all and singular that farm
and premises of late the said William Hay-
ward, in his life time, lying and being in Tal-
bot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel
of land, called Theobald's addition, and of part
of the tract of land, called Sheepshead Point,
bounded on the east by the land of Abner
Butfield, deceased, on the south by the public
road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by
the lands, that belonged to Wm. W. Moore,
and on the north west and north by the cove
and St. Michaels river, and containing the
quantity of one hundred and sixty two and a
half acres of land, more or less, which the
said William Hayward purchased at public
sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died
possessed of.—The land is leased for the pre-
sent year, therefore, possession will not be de-
livered to the purchaser, until the end of the
year; but he will have the privilege of seed-
ing wheat on the premises in due season, and
on the usual terms. This farm being deficient
in wood and timber, the purchaser will have
the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable por-
tion of wood land, convenient to the farm,
which will be sold by the Sheriff at the time
and place aforesaid, appointed for the sale of
the farm. There is an incumbrance on the
lands of the widow's dower, which she will re-
ceive for a reasonable price, or lease for a
reasonable term. The sale will be made for
the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the
sum of money due on the mortgage, with in-
terest and costs.—The terms of payment, al-
though cash, can be made easy to the pur-
chaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a
note, with approved personal security, be of-
fered.

HATTING.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the
public generally, that the co-partnership
business started by Mr. James C. Millington
and himself, is this day, by mutual consent,
dissolved, and that he has become entire owner,
and will continue the business at the same
stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with
an assortment of
FINE MATERIALS,
selected with great care, and is now prepared
to make

**Black & White, Rus-
sia, Silk**
AND ANY OTHER KIND OF

HATS,
in a very superior style, and assures those who
have been under the necessity of purchasing
articles in his line, manufactured out of the
country, that he is now ready to preclude any
such necessity, and therefore hopes to receive
a sufficient share of public patronage to sus-
tain him in his effort "to live."

The subscriber has no desire to get custom
ere by any appeals that he could possibly make,
but requests the citizens to reflect on the im-
portance of the propriety and justice of
neglecting the mechanics of their own towns
and supporting those of foreign places.—Such
a course will, in its operation, beggar the me-
chanics of any town, no matter how industrious
and careful they may be—and not the me-
chanics only, but the merchants who deal in those
foreign articles also.—Such is the undeniable
tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. BARKER.
Denton, April 30, 1839—may 7 if

TAN BARK.
The subscribers wish to purchase one hun-
dred and twenty cords of tan bark, for which
they will pay the following prices:
Red Oak, 55—Peach or Willow, 56
Spanish, 59—per cord, delivered at their
tan yard,
H. E. BATEMAN & Co.
April 30

**MARYLAND:—TALBOT COUNTY OR-
PHANS' COURT.**—April 19th, A. D.
1839. On application of Philip F. Thomas,
Administrator of Noah Willis, late of Talbot
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scriber, on or before the 8th day of October
next, or they may otherwise by law be ex-
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Given under my hand this 19th day of April,
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FOR SALE.
A valuable farm situated on the head of
Blingbrook Creek, containing two hundred
and sixty five acres. A description of this pro-
perty is deemed unnecessary as no person will
purchase without viewing the property. The
terms will be accommodating.

Apply to
N. MARTIN.
April 30, 1839—3w

NEW BOOTS & SHOES.
The subscribers respectfully announce to
their friends & the public generally, that they
have just received their spring supply of
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c.
Comprising a general assortment, selected
with care, and a due regard to durability
and fashion, and at such prices as will suit the
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Also MATERIALS of the best quality.
Orders for Boots will be thankfully received
and executed in a style not inferior to any in
the State and on pleasing terms.

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NOTICE
Of the Sale of valuable lands in
TALBOT COUNTY.

THE President, Directors and Company of
the Farmers' Bank of Maryland by virtue
of a power, contained in a deed of Mort-
gage, passed and executed to them by Wm.
Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty
fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord
eight hundred and twenty two, will offer
for sale, at public auction on TUESDAY,
the twenty fourth day of September next,
between the hours of three and four o'clock
in the afternoon, of that day, at the front door
of the Court House of Talbot county, in the
State of Maryland, all and singular that farm
and premises of late the said William Hay-
ward, in his life time, lying and being in Tal-
bot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel
of land, called Theobald's addition, and of part
of the tract of land, called Sheepshead Point,
bounded on the east by the land of Abner
Butfield, deceased, on the south by the public
road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by
the lands, that belonged to Wm. W. Moore,
and on the north west and north by the cove
and St. Michaels river, and containing the
quantity of one hundred and sixty two and a
half acres of land, more or less, which the
said William Hayward purchased at public
sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died
possessed of.—The land is leased for the pre-
sent year, therefore, possession will not be de-
livered to the purchaser, until the end of the
year; but he will have the privilege of seed-
ing wheat on the premises in due season, and
on the usual terms. This farm being deficient
in wood and timber, the purchaser will have
the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable por-
tion of wood land, convenient to the farm,
which will be sold by the Sheriff at the time
and place aforesaid, appointed for the sale of
the farm. There is an incumbrance on the
lands of the widow's dower, which she will re-
ceive for a reasonable price, or lease for a
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the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the
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though cash, can be made easy to the pur-
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and himself, is this day, by mutual consent,
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and will continue the business at the same
stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with
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FINE MATERIALS,
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**Black & White, Rus-
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AND ANY OTHER KIND OF

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The subscriber has no desire to get custom
ere by any appeals that he could possibly make,
but requests the citizens to reflect on the im-
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and supporting those of foreign places.—Such
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chanics of any town, no matter how industrious
and careful they may be—and not the me-
chanics only, but the merchants who deal in those
foreign articles also.—Such is the undeniable
tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. BARKER.
Denton, April 30, 1839—may 7 if

TAN BARK.
The subscribers wish to purchase one hun-
dred and twenty cords of tan bark, for which
they will pay the following prices:
Red Oak, 55—Peach or Willow, 56
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tan yard,
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April 30, 1839—3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.
W. M. LOVEDAY has just received
and is now opening at his Store Room
in Easton a fresh supply of
Spring Goods,
which he thinks he can offer on reasonable
terms; he invites the attention of his friends
and the public generally to an inspection of
the same.
April 2 1839—(Gw)

New Spring Goods.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public, that he is now re-
ceiving and opening at his Store Room, op-
posite the Court House, in Easton, a large sup-
ply of

**Fresh Spring
AND
Summer Goods**
among which are some rare and beautiful ar-
ticles.
ROBT. H. RHODES.
Easton, April 30 1839.—4t

Commissioner's Notice,
The Commissioners for Talbot County
will sit to hear appeals on Tuesday the 23d
inst. and continue their sessions every Tues-
day and Saturday for four successive weeks. Per-
sons having claims against the county are re-
quested to hand them in to the Clerk.

The Commissioners wish to employ some
person to repair the Causeway at the lower
Kings Creek Bridge, any person wishing to
undertake the work will please hand in their
proposal to the Clerk, on or before the 2d
Tuesday in May next.

For order
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
April 23, 1839.—

**NEW SPRING
GOODS.**
W. M. H. & P. GROOME.
Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
and respectfully invite the public generally
to call and examine them.
Easton, April 29th, 1839—6w

**THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND.**
Will commence her ac-
customed route to St. Mi-
chael's and Wye Landing
on Monday the 6th of
May. She will leave Baltimore every Mon-
day morning at 7 o'clock, touching at
Annapolis, arriving at St. Michael's about 1
o'clock, and

voice of Statur, who in tones of internal irony exclaimed, "Adieu a pleasant voyage to you!"

THE CASE OF SAMUEL L. GOV. ERNEST.

It is well known that S. L. Gouverneur, as the late premier of the city of New York, stands largely as a defaulter on the books of the Department. He was an intimate associate and friend of Samuel Swartwout. Both were the noisy, partisan opponents of Mr. Van Buren and his administration; and the late collector was the particular recipient of Federal favor and confidence.

When Swartwout's large deficit became apparent, the Federal press, instead of denouncing the glaring and outrageous peculation, found little or no fault with the delinquent, but assailed the Administration because it had not detected and prevented the defalcation. The defaulter, upon a great scale—for a million and upwards—was a leading and favored "Whig," the recipient of Federal pickers, and a candidate for their nominations. Of course he had done nothing wrong—the Government was alone at fault.

So in the present instance, Gouverneur is a martyr. He is reported as a large defaulter, and the Government has commenced a suit for the recovery of the money; but that fact only the more strongly ensures to him the active and sympathizing favor of his Federal associates. From the moment of the opening of the trial, the Federal prints in the city commenced their assaults upon the Government, the Government officers, and the district attorney. Every effort was made to create a feeling in favor of the defendant. According to their accounts, not he, but Major Barry, General Jackson, bank Senator, and the late president of the bank's canal company, was employed as his counsel—and finally, when the language in his behalf was concluded by the bank orator, the court room (no doubt through the contrivances of the "Whig" friends of the defendant) was made to resound with cheers!

Such are among the illustrations of modern "Whig" Federalism—the party of all the honesty, morality, and so forth—and the party especially that ever and anon affects an abhorrence of "Swartwouts with legs!" Albany Argus.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

THE PROSPECT—MR. VAN BUREN.

When Mr. Van Buren ascended the Presidential chair in 1836, he did not receive the warmest congratulations from the South. The friends of Democratic principle, it is true, made a struggle to secure for him the vote of Georgia, but they were vanquished, and the vote of Georgia was thrown away. South Carolina went for neither of the "Richmonds," she preserved a sullen dignity, and cried "a plague on both your houses." These years only, however, have worked most mighty changes. The plain, yet dignified and manly career pursued by Mr. Van Buren, in his administration of public affairs, has won the approval of those who were inclined to opposition; and they have been constrained to position where they would more freely secure. No President ever lived down opposition in so short a time, or did it more effectually, and by the influence of principle alone, and by the beauty of integrity was never more strikingly displayed than in his case; and it is to its power alone we may attribute the change that has taken place in the public mind.

The only party now able to stand against his popularity, may be found among the doctrinal disciples of Abolition, who, among those who would carry their opinions into effect at the expense of freedom itself—and who would light the torch of civil war. Common sense, however, will put these madmen down; and we have the strongest guarantee that their nefarious schemes can never succeed, as long as Martin Van Buren is President.

It may be said that the General Administration has yet its unreeling enemies. True, it has; but they are fading away—the people have drawn off from them. Mr. Biddle, the strongest amongst the strong, has abdicated, and withdrawn from a destructive contest. With him, also, has fled the watchword, the wings of party. The "pressure," the "crisis," the "panic," have all died away. The Opposition in Pennsylvania have, with Governor Ritner, retired to the shades of private life. In New Jersey, they are silent. In Rhode Island, division in their own camp has destroyed their power. In Connecticut, they are dying of a hopeless disease—want of strength in the body politic. In New Hampshire, they are non-existent. In Maine, they are done over for aye and evermore. In Vermont, they are tottering; and in the city of New York, they are fairly beaten. Then turn we to the South and Southwest. Nobly have the gallant Carolinians come forward, and avowed themselves. Tennessee is up and doing. Alabama is "true as the needle to the pole." Mississippi is safe, and Missouri will not be behind her sisters. Louisiana will shake off her Whig fetters ere long, and be numbered in the Democratic calendar.

But what shall we say of Georgia? It is true, we have yet an inkling of opposition. Many, however, have risen superior to prejudice, and declared that they cannot oppose the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, because they believe him to be a firm and undeviating friend of the South. The press of the State is pretty fairly balanced; yet some of the Opposition papers have laid down their pens. One of the most able papers of the other side, the Georgia Argus, has come out openly and honorably for Mr. Van Buren, and we do not know of one of the who could support Gen. Harrison, Daniel Webster, or Henry Clay in preference to that gentleman. Some of them may have no choice, but they can effect no opposition during the next Presidential canvass. The force of opinion is against them. The people will not throw away their votes, and no man deserves them more than Mr. Van Buren, and we believe he will get them. We war not with men. We go for principles alone. What is there between the two parties in Georgia, to render them? We should wish to know. No Georgia can array himself under the banners of Clay, of Webster, or of Harrison. No Federalist can get his vote. What act is there of Mr. Van Buren's Administration that is not in keeping with the principles of Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of Democracy? If any can show one, let him speak out, and we will give him a patient hearing. If not then let us be one people, as we should be. Let us present an undivided front to the enemy, and inscribe on our banner: "No Federal interference"—"no Abolition doctrine"—"no monopoly"—"no tariff." We, for one, will live and die under this flag.

BURIED TO DEATH.—Samuel Fairchild was last Thursday committed to prison at Fairfield, Ct., for slaying a cow, and the same day killed himself by putting his brains out against the wall of his cell.

One thousand dogs have already been killed in Philadelphia the present season.

DANIEL WEBSTER—MONSTROUS EXPOSURE.

We have heard it asserted for a year past, that the great expounder of Whig politics, DANIEL WEBSTER, instead of acting the part of a grave Senator of the United States, was nothing more than a retained mercenary, however for a clique of importing merchants on the seaboard, half of which are no doubt subjects of the British Crown. That he was yearly paid by them large and extravagant sums of money in addition to his eight dollars a day which he received out of the Treasury of the Union. This subject is now put beyond cavil by the exposure of the recent sum paid, by one of their own editors. The New York Herald says:

"FRIENDLY—WERRY.—We hear that the friends of the Hon. D. Webster have contributed \$65,000 to pay his debts of \$45,000, and give him \$20,000 to make a tour to Europe this summer. Boston contributed \$15,000, New York \$30,000, and Philadelphia \$20,000. This is what we call solid friendship. Mr. Webster, however, deserves all they ought to round up the present to \$100,000, and then say their prayers."

N. B. We shall publish a list of the subscribers in a day or two. We venture to assert that nothing in the annals of history can be compared with this for corruption.—It is the most alarming fact that has yet come under our notice. The purchase of newspapers and members of Congress by the United States Bank, justly aroused the energies and indignation of the American people, and the result was as might have been expected. But here is the astounding evidence, that Whig members of Congress receive thousands and tens of thousands yearly, as fees from the bank and its mercenary power, to oppose the Democratic policy of the country, and advocate their special interests.

We call upon the agricultural and mechanical interests of the country to look to their interests and their rights; to reflect seriously upon this extraordinary state of affairs, and calculate the future consequences to representative Government if they are not instantly rebuked by the strong voice of an outraged and indignant people.

The offer of a thousand dollar bribe by a Whig of Loran county to a member of our Legislature a few years ago, resulted in a long and intensely interesting investigation, and the Rev. Whig who offered the bribe was brought to the bar of the House and reprimanded. Our Legislature must be purified, and the people must be satisfied that their representatives are worthy of their confidence, or our Government will not be returned by a purely and constitutionally—Ohio Statesman.

"PROSCRIPTION."

On no subject have the Whigs, with that now and worldly warfare so characteristic of a portion of them, said more than that touching the removal from office by the present administration. Gen. Jackson almost without limitation, on account of "proscription for opinion's sake," and Mr. Van Buren, for the removal of a few postmasters, one of whom had held the office for more than twenty years, is now receiving, from the same source, abuse of a similar character. As facts should be more convincing than mere assertions, let us see with what degree of propriety the Whigs talk about "proscription," and whether they do not eagerly covet the "spoils," which they so much affect to despise. We copy from the Albany Argus:

List of removals of Postmasters from the 4th of March, 1837, to 1st of February, 1839—One year and eleven months—(represented, with the usual accuracy of the Eve-Jour, as "the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration.")

New Maine	40	Louisiana	3
New Hampshire	4	Mississippi	5
Vermont	13	Arkansas	8
Massachusetts	25	Alabama	8
Connecticut	11	Kentucky	6
New York	48	Tennessee	5
Delaware	1	Missouri	12
Maryland	13	Ohio	12
Virginia	11	Indiana	13
North Carolina	6	Illinois	16
South Carolina	2	Michigan	18
Georgia	4	Wisconsin	5

Removals in nearly two years 364. The whole number of post offices in the Union is upwards of eleven thousand.—The number of changes, from whatever cause, in one year and eleven months, is proclaimed to be 364, or nearly 1 to every 30. In this State, the whole number removed within nearly two years, is 48.

Now mark the contrast. The removals by the general government are as 1 to 30 in nearly two years.—In this State, and in every State where Federalism is in the ascendant, nearly every democratic within its power has been instantly thrust out. Thus in less than sixty days, the present Federal dynasty have removed:

(Federal Removals in the State of New York.) Every officer on the canals 70. Other removals and attempted removals made by the Governor and Canal Board (not including clerks in the offices) 179.

Federal removals in 60 days 249. Again, in Connecticut, the "proscriptive" hand of Federalism has not been less busy than in this State. Having had the full power, it even far exceeds its extent of intolerance here. Thus we have, in the Hartford Times, a list, of which the following is a summary, of the Federal removals for one year.

(Removals in one year by the Federalists of Connecticut.)

20 Judges of county courts—all but four in the State removed. 47 Judges of probate courts—all the democratic within reach. 3 directors of the State prison. 300 Justices of the peace—every democratic quarter master general. 60 all the democratic auditors of accounts, State directors in banks, and the bank commissioners. 300 (at least) commissioners of roads, bridges, ferries, &c. &c.

Aggregate Federal removals in two States. New York, in sixty days, 249. Connecticut, in one year, 621.

If it be outrageous "proscription" to change 364 officers out of an aggregate of 11,000, in two years, how shall we characterize the removal of 870 democratic incumbents in sixty days and one year, out of an aggregate scarcely greater than the actual number of such removals.—Montgomery Advertiser.

EDUCATION OF BEES, WASPS, AND FLIES.—One Whigman, an Englishman, is said to have had a peculiar talent for educating bees, wasps, and several sorts of insects. On the 4th of June, 1774, at a sort of exhibition for the purpose, he made several curious experiments which were witnessed by many of the nobility.

He brought forward a piece of honey comb, full of bees, and in the space of a few minutes caused them to leave the comb, and settle on the hat of one of the spectators. Then he caused them to alight on his naked arm, and upon him a mule. Next he made them, each on his head and neck, on which they made a sort of a mask. And lastly, he caused them to march upon a table, according to his orders.

But the most singular circumstance of all was, that he could do the same thing with whatever swarm was offered to him, and even with wasps and flies; and that he could, in five minutes, tame the most mischievous of them, and that, too, without being stung.

THE WHIG. EASTON, MD. Tuesday Morning, May 28, 1839.

Democratic Republican Voters of Talbot County.

The second Tuesday in June being fixed upon as a proper time for holding a Convention to nominate a Candidate for this Congressional District, you are respectfully requested to meet in general County Meeting, at the Court House in this town, on Tuesday the 4th of June, to appoint delegates to represent Talbot in said convention.

MANY VOTERS. May 21st, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF CAROLINE.

You are requested to meet at Denton on Tuesday the 4th June for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent you in the Congressional Convention which is to assemble in Centerville on the 11th of June next, to nominate a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

Denton, May 27th, 1839.

THE MEETING.—We hope

will bear in mind the meeting next, called for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent the Democratic party of this county in the Congressional Convention which is to assemble in Centerville on the 11th of next month. We should not too sanguinely depend upon the triumph of last fall, nor repose too much confidence in the meekness with which our ancient enemy, Federalism, bears her reverses. She is a wily and determined foe; well calculated to use duplicity and intrigue, and is most cautious in her well-organized system of warfare. Though Democracy will make an easy conquest, yet we should not slumber at our post; nor too confidently should we repose upon our arms, but remember that "the price of liberty is perpetual vigilance."

Some of the Whig papers are berating Gov. GRASON, for merely commuting the sentence of some individuals lately convicted by Anne Arundel county court of assault and battery. Have they so soon forgot the manner in which Feazey interposed between the law and its guilty offenders, and sheltered murderers from its vengeance by his executive clemency?

The Whigs propose holding a Convention on the third Tuesday in June for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for this district.

Iron Ore has been discovered in Anne Arundel county.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle says:—A brace of negro slaves, runaway from Montgomery county, Maryland, were arrested in this city to day by their master. I did not learn his name. He was immediately knocked down by some of the constables of the runaways, and the fugitives have escaped. It is said that the abolitionists hurried them off to Rhode Island.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT closed its session on Thursday last. An adjourned Court will be held on Wednesday the 26th of June next.

Mr. VAN BUREN.—It must be truly gratifying to the friends of the National Administration, to witness the demonstrations that are daily occurring in favor of the calm and dignified course of the President. Persecution has nearly exhausted itself in its malignant efforts against him, and the missiles of a vindictive Opposition fall harmless at his feet. In the maintenance of principle, Mr. Van Buren is firm and energetic; and with a calm and philosophic temperament he looks to the interests of the people with an unwavering determination to protect them from aggression or depredation. Though for a day some desperate fanatic may convulse the Union to its very centre, gotten up by the Opposition, to break down the administration, that they may clamber in to power upon its ruins, and the miseries of the people, we have generally found such contemptible efforts and in disgrace to its authors, and with advantage to the party which they intended to ruin. The sober second thought has seldom failed to sustain the President in his laudable and patriotic exertions to preserve the laws and the constitution in their

purety. A free people, jealous of their liberties cannot long be deceived by political trickery; and the demagogue who attempts it will surely meet a reward that will consign him to eternal infamy and disgrace. If the misnamed Whig party, expect to supplant the present administration by a resort to deception, oppression and false clamor, they sadly mistake the character and feeling of the great mass of the American people. Such means will never accomplish it. The Democracy of this country have built themselves firmly upon a basis as immutable as the eternal rock of ages, and never, while liberty is held dear, and man regarded competent of self-government, can the invincible Arch be more than temporarily injured. It was reared at so great a sacrifice of blood and treasure as will ever cause it to be cherished as sacred and imperishable. But we are digressing.

The prospects of Mr. Van Buren's re-election are brightening. He is drawing around him a support that will render him equally as popular, in our opinion, as any of his successors. The people are moving upon principle, and are no longer awayed by sordid and mercenary speculations; speculations that have caused many of them to overlook what was right, in the vain pursuit of some phantom of the Federal brain, gotten up to delude and lead them astray.

These remarks have been suggested by a perusal of an article from the Baltimore Post, with which we conclude this article.

On the whole, the prospect certainly is that Mr. Van Buren will obtain the Presidential vote of that State (Georgia) and how far the Georgia members, elect from that State to the next Congress, will act in concert with the Whigs, it is not very easy to tell. Some of them certainly will; but we should not be surprised, if before the end of the first session, half the delegation or more should go over to Van Buren.

The foregoing is from an article in the Boston Atlas, an ultra Whig paper, on the political prospects in Georgia. The conclusion to which the speculations of the Atlas arrive are amply confirmed by the intelligence from that State. A letter of May 9th from one of the most intelligent politicians in the State, published in the Richmond Enquirer, speaks in gratifying terms of the increasing popularity of Mr. Van Buren. At the Whig convention in Millidgeville on the 7th inst. to nominate a candidate for governor; Mr. Davis, a representative (of Congress) and a Whig, who had expected the nomination, was ignominiously driven off the field, and Judge Campbell, a Democrat, was selected as the candidate. Col. W. of Columbus, a distinguished member of the Whig party, arose in the convention and denounced Mr. Davis, and declared for himself and others that they could not consent to be brought to his support and to elect him Mr. Van Buren.

The letter of the feelings manifested in the Convention, a Clay ticket will be run in this State, is assured, that a large portion of the most able men in the State Rights party will rally around Mr. Van Buren and give him their hearty support. The question is considered as settled here, & Georgia safe for the Administration by a very large and decided majority.

Certain Whig papers which have been in the habit of denouncing it as "ridiculous" to attempt to make it appear that Georgia or any southern or southwestern States, except Alabama and Arkansas, are concentrating for Mr. Van Buren, will probably now turn their denunciations towards the Boston Atlas which was reluctantly compelled to acknowledge the fact, and charge that with "lying because it is useful," for such is charitably insinuated to be the motive of all those papers that admit that any portion of the South is concentrating for Mr. Van Buren.

It is said the reason why old maids are so fond of cats, is because they give out sparks when rubbed.

[From the St. Joseph Times.] THE ELECTION.

Stand aside and let Calhoun speak! The Election passed off on Monday last without unusual excitement—in fact so little interest was created, so little opposition made to our present Polignote, that the voters in this State, could not be got to the Polls—consequently our returns show a slight diminution of numerical strength from those of last year. What we have lost in numbers, we have made up in unanimity—"Calhoun County is a plumper!" It is the true policy of a County like this assailed by enemies abroad, to be united and firm. No other people, in any other part of the Territory, present so formidable and undivided a Phalanx. Leon County with three times our population is cut up by division, and her strength wasted. The influence of Calhoun in general elections, is stronger than any other county in the Territory. So may it always continue, & should we ever divide—may it be when our numbers will justify it, then we go as a band of brothers; and our march is onward to Victory.

We give below the returns so far as received. There can be no doubt of the re-election of our present Delegate. The opposition to our own Territorial authorities & institution the opposition to "Northern President with Southern feelings," had selected as their candidate a gentleman of high character & admitted talents, but they are routed, driven to the wall—Those who would have tarnished the fair name of our Territory, and seduced our people into the support of Henry Clay are signally and triumphantly rebuked; Florida and her institutions will come out unscathed from the contest—and we have proved ourselves ready, as we shall be when the time comes, to sustain by our votes and councils—the Southern Administration of Martin Van Buren:

Charles Downing, 328 142
Thomas Baltzell 15 90

THE ELECTION IN FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Star of May 15th expresses a confident expectation that Col. Downing will succeed, although the contest is a close one. The electoral returns are depended upon to nuke up the majority.

During the sixteen or eighteen days that the fugitive Constitution has been at New York, she has been visited by about 90,000 persons, a large number of whom were ladies.

WALDCAT MONEY.—Whig currency is improving; we see some of the Michigan paper quoted at one dollar per bushel. A short time since, it was not worth half as much.—Pittsburg Mercury.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

We give below a classification of Members of Congress, as far as the elections have been held, and also an estimate as to the States where Representatives have yet to be elected:

ALREADY ELECTED.		
Maine	Dem.	Fed.
New Hampshire	6	2
Vermont	5	0
Massachusetts	2	3
Connecticut	2	10
New York	19	21
New Jersey	6	1
Pennsylvania	18	10
Ohio	11	8
Michigan	1	0
Delaware	1	0
Illinois	3	0
Missouri	2	0
Arkansas	1	0
Louisiana	1	0
Georgia	0	9
South Carolina	0	1
Total	84	74

The following estimate, as to regards Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, we consider as a great deal too liberal for the Whigs—it is giving them more votes than they will possibly be able to obtain:

ESTIMATED.		
Rhode Island	Dem.	Fed.
Kentucky	4	9
Virginia	14	9
North Carolina	8	7
Maryland	3	5
Tennessee	6	7
Indiana	3	4
Mississippi	2	0
Alabama	4	1
Total	44	38

It will be seen that, even allowing Rhode Island goes for the Whigs, which is very doubtful, the democratic majority in the next Congress (House of Representatives) will be SIXTEEN! Light up the beacon fires of democracy—let the sentinels upon the watch tower pass the word—"all is well."

R. H. Menelee, a Whig Representative in Congress from Kentucky has declined a re-election.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We give our readers all the information we have been able to glean from our exchanges and correspondents. Although these items will require corrections from the haste with which the reports have been necessarily made, yet they are sufficiently correct to authorize the most cheering anticipations as to the final result. Every thing looks well thus far, but we shall defer congratulating our friends on an event from which so much is hoped, until we are able to give such authentic returns as will show thoroughly Old Virginia has done her duty.—Balt. Post.

1ST. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

From the Old Dominion—Extra. MAKE WAY—MAKE WAY, FOR THE DEMOCRACY OF OLD VIRGINIA.

The People have come to the rescue, and Federal Whigery is overthrown, routed, demolished, actually and forever vanquished. Never was a triumph more gloriously complete. The unbought Democracy of this Congressional District have won a great and glorious victory—their brows are encircled with laurel wreaths—they deserve a monument of gratitude which will be as imperishable as the pillars of the earth.

FOR CONGRESS.

Hollenman (Dem)	1916
Mallory (Whig)	1774
Hollenman's majority,	142
From the "Beacon" we can add to the above the following:	
Like of Whigt; Hollenman's maj at P. M.	403.
St. Briles—Mallory, 235; Hollenman 85, making Hollenman's [Rep.] maj. 395.	

We learn from the "Globe" that the Rep. Candidate for the legislature in Caroline county received a majority of 20 votes at the Court House.

Extract of a letter dated

Norfolk, May 24th, 1839.

"We have had one of the most closely contested elections ever held in Norfolk; so may the oldest citizens. The district was heretofore and indeed from time immemorial, selected for the core. But the democrats have elected their man; Last night you could not have slept for the music, shouts of victory and huzzas for Hollenman."

From the Louisianian.

BANK EXPLODED.

We copy the following from the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 11th inst. The banks have brought the country to a frightful state of disorganization.

Last evening, after our form was made up, we received the Brandon Sentinel, containing the following highly important intelligence.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REAL ESTATE BANK.

As our paper went to press, we were informed by a gentleman direct from Decatur, (Ga.) that the Real Estate Bank at that place was set fire to by a mob, and burned together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also stated that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance upon the persons and property of the directory.

"UNFORTUNATE MISS BAILY."

We see it stated that Mr. Clay's late anti-abolition speech has completely alienated the affections of the few abolition whigs, who were inclined to perler him to Harrison, for the distinguished station of the federal "available." His late effort to conciliate the south has given his pliable rival great advantage over him in the north. The amalgamationists will not approach any man who has not the plague spot of their disorganizing policy plainly marked upon him. He must be fully imbued with their doctrine, or at least express a willingness to follow the course marked out for him by the abolitionists, or the blessed spirits of the domestic traitors will crush him in its course.

Mr. Clay is unfortunate in his policy speeches and letters. His tampering with Antislavery, Native Americanism, Abolitionism, and Amalgamation have all operated injuriously to his prospects when he hoped that he was adding to his small stack of popularity.—Pittsburg Manu.

S. USLOOP OF WAR HORNET.

Who does not recollect the intense interest felt for the fate of this vessel and her gallant crew, and how long and how anxiously every arrival from the south was looked for to see if any intelligence there was of her melancholy fate. At length the news came that but a single tarponlin, and a few planks, were left to tell the tale—they were picked up in the Gulf of Mexico, and bore marks of having belonged to the ship. She went to the bottom, and not one, it was thought, had been left to account the story of the sad catastrophe.

There is one survivor at least, a sailor, so asserts the New York Dispatch unhesitatingly.—A gentleman just returned from the prairies of Illinois has seen him. He found him cultivating the land, upon the twelve mile prairie, near the Kaskaskia river. He states that he was saved in a boat with five others; that they were drifted ashore upon the Islands of Cuba, whence, after different changes and fortune, he is found at the West. He states that the Hornet was making for a harbour when she struck on a rock, and that he knows of the escape from the wreck of no persons except himself and his five companions. We doubt this story, but there is a possibility it may be true. So many years have passed, and so much anxiety expressed, that it seems to us ere this the history must have come out if a survivor existed. The Dispatch, however, insists that it is so, and is prepared to put any of the friends of the ill-fated crew in a way to obtain more particular information.

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.

A young gentleman happened to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a most sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan.

He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible opened with a pin stuck in the following text, second chapter of John, verse fifth:—"And now I beseech thee lady, not to think I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which I had from the beginning, that we love one another."

She returned it, pointing to the following, second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse:—"Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found favor in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?"

He returned the book, pointing to the 12th verse of the second epistle of John:—"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face."

From the above interview the marriage took place the ensuing week.

The following characteristic story is told of Gen. Jackson: When he was a boy about 8 years old, he went one day on a ramble in the woods, and wandered so far that he did not reach home till long after dark. His mother, who had been most alarmed in his absence, rated him roundly, and among other things said, "I wonder how you got home." "Fear," replied he, with great simplicity, "I don't know him."

RAISING POTATOES.

Potatoes be planted in the bottom of a barrel, and as they germinate they rapidly covered with earth, every shoot will send forth roots, and produce fruit. If it be the case, and the experiment in which trying, let some of our gardeners plant a row or two and as they grow up, follow them with boards, making a long box, which will fill, as in the case of the barrel. Let some one try it, and every one who succeeds may send us a bushel next fall for the hint.

On Wednesday morning, 15th inst. after a tedious illness Capt. AQUILLA M. USLTON, in the 70th year of his age a native of Kentucky, and for many years a respected citizen of Chester town. At the battle of Clarks Field, on the night of the 30th of August 1814, which resulted in the defeat and death of Sir Peter Parker, by the Kent militia under the command of General (then Colonel) Philip Reed, Capt. Usilton commanded the company of Volunteer Artillery from this place, and with his own hand fired the first and last gun in that action. He was esteemed an active and zealous officer during the last war, and as a mark of respect to his memory was interred with the honors of war, on Thursday evening last by the volunteer corps of Chester town.

An individual who keeps a store in Connecticut for the sale of notions, placed the following notice on his door, when about being absent one afternoon—"B back at 7 P. M."

David Hume declared he would rather possess a cheerful disposition, inclined always to look on the bright side, without a penny, than with a gloomy mind, to be master of an estate of ten thousand a year.

A writer in the New York Spirit of the Times calls the ceremony of young ladies kissing each other, "a dreadful waste of raw material."

Jim Crow in the Society Islands.—A recent traveller relates as follows:—In my ramble through the forest to day, I was surprised to hear a stove of the old familiar song, Jim Crow, sung by a little voice but with singular fidelity of tone and time, and after a short search, I perceived a little black native girl, of not more than four years of age, sitting on the ground, and singing in a crackling flow, by, and amusing herself at her work by singing "wheel about, and turn about, and do just so." The child attempted to catch when she found she was observed, but I caught her, and by dint of persuasion, and the offer of a rial, induced her to sing several verses to me.

Our markets present an array of empty stalls, at least so far as the beef butchers are concerned. Let the butchers be supported by the citizens, and the monopolists will soon be brought to terms. Eat ham and eggs, fish and oysters—any thing but beef and butter.—Butter is entirely too high. Grass is plenty, and still our citizens are compelled to pay an extravagant price for this article. Would it not be well to turn Grahamites for a fortnight.—Phil. Sentinel.

Something remarkable.—A letter from a Harriburg correspondent, dated May 18th mentions the following curious incident:—"This morning, Mr. Sherif presented a memorial of Eliza B. Russell, a lady from the city of Washington, who has been here during the season flourishing as an authoress, that she may be admitted to a seat in the place of Mr. Stevens, to represent the county of Adams. On motion of G. R. Smith, it was referred to the committee on the case of Mr. Stevens. The lady was sitting in the gallery at the time the memorial was presented and read; she seemed much delighted with the matter. On motion

consideration of the memorial of Mrs. Runnels—the paper was withdrawn, and the place of Theodora is unfilled.

Resignation.—The Hon. Daniel Kimbrell, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, has resigned his office in consequence of ill health. This gentleman, though elected, had not yet taken his seat. He is a widower and another of the same kidney, will, of course, be chosen, by the present legislature.

Flour in Georgetown has farther declined and sales have been made at 6.52.

Died

In Baltimore, on Friday morning, 17th inst. EDWARD, son of James Murray Lloyd, of Wheatland, Talbot county, aged 21 months and 6 days.

In this town on Wednesday night, 21st inst. Mr. JOHN GRANT.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. S. Stevens on Thursday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

May 28, 1839.

PRICE CURRENT.

Baltimore Republican Office,
Saturday 25th May.

GRAIN.—The sales of small parcels of Mid. red wheat which have been in market within two or three days, have been at \$1.45 \$1.50 per bushel for fair to very good. To bring the latter price the quality must really be very good.

Corn.—Sales of white early in the week at 83 a cent, but more recently at 84 a cent, and we quote the latter rates to-day. Sales of yellow throughout the week at 85 a cent.

Wheat Cradles.

BENJAMIN F. FAULKNER,

MOST respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has an **EXCELLENT LOT OF CRADLE TIMBER**, which, with the assistance of Mr. J. B. Firbanks, (whose services he has engaged during cradling season,) he is prepared to make to order and in the very best manner. His cradles are warranted to serve well, and in every respect equal to any made on this shore.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get a smart boy to learn the cart wheelwrighting.

may 28 3w

Look at This.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for a manufactory, wishes to purchase from

10 to 15000

pounds of Wool, for which he will give the highest market prices in Cash, which are given on the Eastern Shore. He will be in Easton and in different parts of the County during the months of June and July.

JOHN CAMPER.

May 28, 1839.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the **BLACKSMITHING** at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM McQUAY.

may 28 1f

MARYLAND.—TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.—23d day of May, A. D. 1839. On application of Capt. Valentine Bryan, Administrator of Amelia Smith, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Centerville.

TALBOT COUNTY, SCT.—In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of May, A. D. 1839.

Test—
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Amelia Smith, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of December next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, 1839.

Creditors will please file their claims in the office of the Register in Easton.

VALENTINE BRYAN, Adm'r. of Amelia Smith, dec'd.

may 28 3w

The Freedom's Sentinel at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement and charge this office.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court, will be sold on Wednesday the 29th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Daniel C. Shannahan, deceased, (near the Royal Oak) all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of **HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS,**

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs.

CORN BLADES, BACON AND LARD and a variety of other articles.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five Dollars—the Purchaser or purchaser, giving note with approved security—with interest from the day of Sale—on all Sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by **JESSE E. SHANAHAN, Adm'r.** of Daniel C. Shannahan, dec'd.

May 21, 1839—2w

N. B. The Crop of Wheat, and Corn on the Land, will also be offered for sale on the same day—as above written. J. E. S.

NTICE

Of the Sale of valuable lands in TALBOT COUNTY.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by Wm. Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction on **TUESDAY**, the twenty fourth day of September next, between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of late the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called Theobald's addition, and of part of the tract of land, called Sheephead Point, bounded on the east by the land of Abdenego Butfield, deceased, on the south by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by the lands, that belonged to Wm. W. Moore, and on the north west and north by the cove and St. Michaels river, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of.—The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year; but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm, which will be sold by the Sheriff at the time and place aforesaid, appointed for the sale of the farm. There is an incumbrance on the lands of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a reasonable term. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of money due on the mortgage, with interest and costs.—The terms of payment, although cash, can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved personal security, be ordered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank, at Easton.

March 12 6m

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the co-partnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and that he has become entire owner, and will continue the business at the same stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

FINE MATERIALS, selected with great care, and is now prepared to make

Black & White, Russia, Silk AND ANY OTHER KIND OF

HATS

in a very superior style, and assures those who have been used to the necessity of purchasing articles in his line, manufactured out of the country, that he is now ready to preclude any such necessity, and therefore hopes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

The subscriber has no desire to get customers by any appeals that he could possibly make, but requests the citizens to reflect one moment upon the impropriety and injustice of neglecting the mechanics of their own towns and supporting those of foreign places—Such a course will, in its operation beggar the mechanics of any town, no matter how industrious and careful they may be—and not the mechanics only, but the merchants who deal in those foreign articles also—Such is the undeniable tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. BARKER.

Denton, April 30, 1839—may 7 1f

To the Ladies.

MRS. MARY J. HOPKINS Respectfully informs the Ladies, that she has just received a large assortment of

BONNETS, of the latest fashion together with a variety of

RIBBONS And fancy articles.—She invites the Ladies to give her an early call.

April 23, 1839—3w

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers have just received from the cities

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF New Goods added to their former stock makes their assortment complete, to which they have also added cabinet furniture such as, Bureaus, Tables, Secretaries, Boxes, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stools, Spinning Wheels &c. all which are offered on the most liberal terms to the public and their customers, to whom they respectfully tender their acknowledgments in the patronage received.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing, April 16, 1839.

New Spring Goods.

OLDSON AND HOPKINS, Have just returned from Baltimore, with a good assortment of

Spring & Summer DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S-WARE.

And also, a complete assortment of FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, all of which have been selected with great care, and are now offered at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.

April 23, 1839—3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine them.

Easton, April 20th, 1839—6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W. M. LOVEDAY has just received and is now opening at his Store room in Easton a fresh supply of

Spring Goods, which he thinks he can offer on reasonable terms; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.

April 2 1839—(G6w)

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

Will commence her accustomed route to St. Michaels and Wye Landing on Monday the 6th of May. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Annapolis, arrive at St. Michaels about 1 o'clock, proceed to Wye Landing and return to Baltimore, direct, the same day. All baggage at the risk of its owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

April 30, 1839.

For St. Michaels and Easton.

THE STEAM BOAT PAUL JONES,

The Paul Jones will touch at Oxford every Monday & Thursday on her trip to Cambridge if she have passengers to land. On the succeeding days she will punctually call for passengers for Annapolis and Baltimore.

JAMES FOOKS, Capt.

May 21

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in the cause of George Laws, against Mary Dawson, Daniel Dawson, William Dawson and others, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction on **TUESDAY** the 11th day of June next, at the Court House door of said county, that desirable Farm, situated in said county on the main road from Frying Creek to Hunting Creek, formerly owned by Henry Dickinson, and by him devised to his son Charles Dickinson, being the same mentioned and described in a deed of mortgage, from Eliza Dawson to George Laws, dated 5th day of July, 1832, and recorded in Liber J. R. No. N, folio 490, &c. one of the land record books of Caroline county, containing

450 1-16 Acres of Land, more or less. The improvements consist of a large frame dwelling, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. with a vineyard and a thriving orchard of choice bearing trees.

A considerable portion (about 185 acres) has never been cleared, and is well wooded; while the arable land is represented as capable of being made very productive.

Terms of Sale.—This land, subject to widow's dower, will be sold for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Court, and on ratification of the sale, the Trustee is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed.

April 23 1f

READ THIS.

Cabinet Making.

ALL kind of Cabinet work done by the subscriber at the shortest possible notice, and of the most reasonable terms. Also Coffins at all kinds made to order, at the following reduced prices viz:

Mahogany Coffins made for \$10.00
Walnut do. made for 6.00
Ridge top pine made for 3.50
Flat top do. made for 2.50

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, which will be furnished on all occasions with Coffins.

The public's ob't. servant,
JAS. S. SHANAHAN.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys as apprentices to learn the Cabinet business.

J. S. S.

Easton Jan. 15, 1839—1f—(G)

A Carder Wanted.

WANTED immediately a man to take charge of a new Carding Machine. Good recommendation will be required as to competency; to such liberal wages will be given if early application is made. Apply to the subscriber at Spring Mills, Caroline County, Md.

BATCHELDER G. CHANCE.

6th mo 2d, 1839—may 7 3w

The Centinel, Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks.

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. James D. Duncan as a Hat Store where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable style.

If he fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit.

The public's ob't. servant,
ELISHA MECONEKIN.

N. B. The subscriber receives the latest Fashion, quarterly from Philadelphia, and also is the agent for T. Oliver's late improved hair cutting garments.

E. M.

Jan. 15, 1839—(G3w)

New Hat Store.

THE subscriber has re-commenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Hoxter, and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

HATS, AND **BEAVER BONNETS** at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.)

His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

The above business will be conducted by Thos. Beaton. E. R.

THOROUGH BRED HORSE, "Maryland Eclipse,"

stand at Easton from Monday till Thursday morning, of every week.

At St. Michaels and Clover Fields, near Wye Mill, every other week alternately, from Thursday forenoon, until Saturday afternoon.

He will be on his Stand at St. Michaels on Thursday the 21st—at Easton on Monday the 25th,—and at Clover Fields, on Thursday the 28th instant; and will be let to Mares, at the sum of twenty dollars the Season—if paid by 30th day of September next, fifteen dollars, and thirty dollars to insure with foal—if paid by 30th day of January next, twenty dollars. Any foals in every case to be paid dollars. If any Mare be parted with to the groom. If any Mare be parted with to the groom, the person so parting with her, will be held liable for the insurance. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Clover Fields.

JAMES SEWELL.

N. B. Breeders to Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with Wm. K. Lamdin, Easton Md.

March 19, 1839.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale on accommodation terms all the Land situated on Choptank River, in Talbot county, lately owned by Robert W. Kennard called

"BOTHOM." &c.

Containing about 628 Acres.

There is an abundance of excellent soil, very convenient of access, healthy, and free from sources of miasma, sufficient (if properly managed) to make it a rich farm. There is also a large portion of

Valuable Timber AND **WOOD LAND,** All lying within 4 miles of Easton. There is on this estate considerable buildings calculated for two farms, and in that way (if required) it will be sold, allotting to each an equal portion of the Timber and Wood.—This farm is well calculated for grazing, as there is included in the above from 30 to 40 acres of excellent Marsh and Meadow Land.

One third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down and for the balance a reasonable time will be given to suit the purchaser. If the above property be not sold at private sale before the 6th August next, it will then be offered at public sale. For further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOME or SAM. T. KENNARD.

Easton May 21, 1839.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store room, opposite the Court House, in Easton, a large supply of

Fresh Spring AND Summer Goods among which are some rare and beautiful articles.

ROBT. H. RHODES.

Easton, April 30 1839.—4f

TAN BARK.

The subscribers wish to purchase one hundred and twenty cords of tan bark, for which they will pay the following prices.

Red Oak, 25—Peach or Willow, 25
Spanish, 25—per cord, delivered at their tan yard.

M. E. BATEMAN & Co.

April 16

NOTICE.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court at November Term, 1837, to straighten, shorten and improve that part of the public road between Easton and St. Michaels, which runs through the lands of Mrs. Rogers, John Lookerman and John Dawson, do agreeably to the instructions of their appointment, hereby give notice to all persons interested in the same, to meet at the gate in front of the residence of Mrs. Rogers, on **FRIDAY** the 17th day of May next, at the hour of nine o'clock, A. M.

JOS. R. PRICE, JOS. GRAHAM.

April 16, 1839 5f

MARYLAND.—TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.—April 19th, A. D. 1839. On application of Philip F. Thomas, Administrator of Noah Willis, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

TALBOT COUNTY, SCT.—In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of April, A. D. 1839.

Test—
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Noah Willis, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1839.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Adm'r. of Noah Willis, dec'd.

may 7 3w

MARYLAND.—TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.—19th day of April, A. D. 1839. On application of P. F. Thomas, Administrator of William Hoxter, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

TALBOT COUNTY, SCT.—In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of April, A. D. 1839.

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That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Hoxter, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1839.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Adm'r. of William Hoxter, dec'd.

may 7 3w

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neatest and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES, made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHAISES, RIOTERS, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS, both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriage. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at very reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

April 30, 1839. (G)

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

A. & H.

The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

Look at This.

THE Subscriber having obtained the contract for the conveyance of the Mail from Church Hill to Easton would most respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to carry passengers on good and substantial Carriages and safe Horses for that purpose, he therefore earnestly solicits the patronage of the public.

JONATHAN EVANS.

April 30th, 1839.—

FOR SALE.

A valuable farm situated on the head of Springbrook Creek, containing two hundred and sixty five acres. A description of this property is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the property. The terms will be accommodating.

Apply to
N. MARTIN.

April 30, 1839—3w

DR. W. EVANS'S

CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to public notice.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS, the value and well substantiated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.

DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, (till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.)

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

Q. The attacks usually occur every other day.

Q. Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.

Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., And by his authorized Agents.

LIST OF AGENTS.

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton. Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte. Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stewart, Snow Hill—G. Upsher, Salisbury—Parsons Gordy, Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M. Denton—Jas. Sangster, Son, Chester Town—N. T. Hymon, Feb. 12, 1839.

Q. Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans's Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. McKenzie 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. W. Evans.

The symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He now a strong and healthy man. He resorts to myriads of remedies, but they were all in effectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the superior benefit rendered.

Q. An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a sense of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

Q. REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 18 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. W. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, &c.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

Look at This.

THE Subscriber having obtained the contract for the conveyance of the Mail from Church Hill to Easton would most respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to carry passengers on good and substantial Carriages and safe Horses for that purpose, he therefore earnestly solicits the patronage of the public.

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April 30th, 1839.—

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Apply to
N. MARTIN.

April 30, 1839—3w

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup for Children cutting the Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let it be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

T. H. DAWSON & SONS,
Easton, Md.

ENVYABLE DISTINCTION.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances, not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day.

Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS

have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are, perhaps, the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in favor, it is not the only one that has full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his Camomile or Prescribed Pills are not only recommended by Physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interest opposition and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Envyable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend for instance, that either his Camomile or his Prescribed Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proof for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended will cure a great number of the diseases of the stomach, the Liver, the Lungs and the Blood. The blood is made from the contents of the Stomach—has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the Lungs and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration as to what will affect them, there are various causes with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by fright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action, or long duration will produce settled dyspepsia, with head ache, bile, mental and physical and a general retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance by inflaming the coats of the stomach and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or a current of air, will inflame the prostatic glands through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and produce either excessive mucus, or that dreadful insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance and other prostrating causes have withered it away, or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in regular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No! these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and its nurseries, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS

In cases of irritability stomachic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompanying them:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female weakness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albida; Fever and Ague; Indigestion or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; nervous and flatulency, with wind, breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham street, New York, or of his authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

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In cases of irritability stomachic weakness, or general debility.

The medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompanying them:—Dyspepsia in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female weakness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albida; Fever and Ague; Indigestion or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and giddiness; Loss of appetite, nervous tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; nervous and flatulency, with wind, breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution, and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON

SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are never appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Talbot County, you are respectfully requested to give the following and attentive perusal.

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE

Every living being bath two distinct principles in his nature: one.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE

AND THE OTHER,

THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.

When the principle of death, sickness takes place:

How is this accounted for?

By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which each hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—all the other excretories of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where there is in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

PURGE!—Yes—I say purge!

The magic in that word shall yet accomplish so much an explanation. Yes purged he that is in the head, the back, the bowels, the soot, the stomach, the side, the throat—Does it arise from internal or external causes? I still say purge!—For know this, that truth, that pain cannot exist anywhere without some impurity, some decomposed particles upon the part where the pain is seated. It discharges this impurity by the process of continuing the process daily will prevent any complication of disease; and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even in constant contact with the most malignant fevers—which cannot be possibly seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. Hippocrates says: "Purgation expels what must be expelled, and patients find relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

Number of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by its purgation on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grandchild's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocence. It, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition takes place on the lamp of life. And that would seldom occur before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of decomposition always sooted to on its first appearance of sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.

B. BRANDRETH, M.D.

Baltimore offices, principal No. 60 South Charles street Pr. door from Pratt street; Saratoga street No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Euter streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH M.D. also by

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see his certificate. If it cannot be shown DO NOT PURCHASE.

Jul 21, 1838. 1v

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or price tickets which will be promptly received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention heretofore requested, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Dec. 4, 1838.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell upon accommodation terms his farm in Chaptin district in Talbot county, at present in the name of Wm. Gardner. This farm is adjoining Tiltman's mill, formerly Holte mill, and within one and a half miles of the Primary School house, at Prentiss bottom, the soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Rye, and very susceptible of improvement.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Easton Jan. 10, 1839—(G) 1v

"Matchless Sanative."

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of

CONSUMPTION,

and all affections of the lungs.

He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.

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PETERS' PILLS.

A CATALOGUE

OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS' PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits, and decided them to be best, as also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and are hence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.

4. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance)—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion—Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.

5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate & produce neither nausea, sickness, nor griping.

6. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues unaltered any length of time, and in any part of the world.

7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

8. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unrivalled for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.

9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame; and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.

10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

12. Because two or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

15. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to counter-act them the health of society, which would not have been the case, if envy could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that DR. PETERS' Vegetable Pills, are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivaled as a general scourge of bodily afflictions.

For sale at the Drug Store of

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Agents
Easton, Md.

Malster & Saulsbury—Denton.
Downs & Massey—Greensborough.
Neavitt & Hopper—Centerville.
Eljah Daily, P. M.—Chesertown.
March 19 1y

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY

Report of Ladies' Fashions,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

These fashions are arranged by one of our most celebrated Modistes, and are

BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED.

Subscribers may rely upon their correctness.

They will be furnished Monthly to persons who may wish the fashions only without the reading portion of the Lady's Book—at the above very low price—carefully packed & sent by mail to any direction. Cash of course in advance, postage paid. Any postage that has to be paid by the Publisher will be charged to the subscribers.

Address

LOUIS A. GODEY.
211, Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

The Spring Fashions, accompanied with a pattern of a Window Curtain, now ready for delivery. Single copies 121-2 cents.

GENTLEMAN'S FASHIONS

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

Will shortly be commenced, Illustrated by two or more splendidly Coloured figures, with directions. Orders now received.

April 16, 1839.

READ THIS.

Cabinet Making.

ALL kind of Cabinet work done by the subscriber at the shortest possible notice, and of the most reasonable terms. Also Coffins at all kinds made to order, at the following reduced prices viz:

Mahogany Coffins made for \$10.00
Walnut do. made for 6.00
Ridge top pine made for 3.50
Flat top do. made for 2.50

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, which will be furnished on all occasions with Coffins.

The public's ob't. servant,
JAS. S. SHANAHAN.
N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys as apprentices to learn the Cabinet business.
J. S. S.
Easton Jan. 15, 1839—1f—(G)

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell upon accommodation terms his farm in Chaptin district in Talbot county, at present in the name of Wm. Gardner. This farm is adjoining Tiltman's mill, formerly Holte mill, and within one and a half miles of the Primary School house, at Prentiss bottom, the soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Rye, and very susceptible of improvement.

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August 21, 1838 **HENRY THOMAS.**

THE ANTI-SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC CURE WARRANTED.

DOCTOR SICARD, for the convenience of those afflicted, has been induced to deposit his *Anti-Siphilitic* (French) Specific for the perfect cure of secondary Syphilis at the Drug store of Dr. E. Baker, North East corner Charles and Pratt streets, James H. Warner, North East corner Baltimore and Euter street, J. P. Williamson, North West corner of Gay and High sts. This Medicine stands in the highest estimation in France and generally used in Venereal hospitals of that country, and for many years successfully practised by Doctor S. in this & other countries.

Doctor SICARD has also placed in the above stores his Specific for the speedy and effectual cure of recent cases, also, Specific for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Seminal Effusion, weakness of the Bladder and Kidney's.

Persons purchasing his preparations, will have an advantage which no other advertised medicine possesses as the Doctor is at all times willing to give advice in obstinate cases accompanied by peculiarity of constitutions and other circumstances.

His long standing as a practitioner in the City, and his success in the cure of diseases of the above nature renders it unnecessary to say more on the subject.—Doctor Sicard's office, N. W. corner of Liberty and Lexington sts, Baltimore.

N. B. As there are no doubt many persons, who will attempt to counterfeit the above medicines, in consequence of the great success, this is to warn the public not to purchase any medicines purporting to be his, except from the above named agents.

Dr. S. will also attend to all in the various branches of his profession.

The above Medicines are sold by the following agents.

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
W. J. NEVITT, Centerville.
April 30 1839. 1y

The Union Tavern,
IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling houses lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitted; and, as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair & equal competition with any other individual in his line.

At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

The patronage of the Judges and Counsel, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.

The stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

His carriages will be in constant attendance on the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

E. M. SWEET.
Easton, Talbot county, Md.
Nov. 14, 1837.

To the Public.

Mr. John Satterfield having transferred to the subscriber his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment and the public generally, that he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

at the old stand on Washington street. He will warrant his work to fit, and in point of style and workmanship flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. He keeps constantly employed good and efficient workmen.