

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 69.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 277.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-  
sult of the year—BY  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

**THE TERMS**  
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
payable half yearly in advance.  
No subscription discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are settled, without the approbation of  
the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,  
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and  
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-  
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

From the last number of Blackwood's Maga-  
zine.

## THE FALL OF TURKEY.

The long duration and sudden fall of the  
Turkish Empire is one of the most extraordi-  
nary and apparently inexplicable phenomena  
in European history. The decay of the Ot-  
toman power had been constantly the theme  
of historians; the approaching downfall, the un-  
ceasing subject of prophecy for a century; but  
yet the ancient empire still held out, and evinced  
on occasions a degree of vigor which con-  
founded all the machinations of its enemies.—  
For eighty years, the subversion of the empire  
of Constantinople had been the unceasing ob-  
ject of Moscovite ambition; the genius of  
Catherine had been incessantly directed to  
that great object; a Russian prince christened  
after the last Paleologue expressly to receive  
his throne, but yet the black eagle made little  
progress towards the Danube; the Musselman  
forces arrayed on its banks were still more for-  
midable; and a host arrayed under the banners  
of the Osmanleys capable of making head  
against the world. For four years, from 1808  
to 1812, the Russians waged a desperate war  
with the Turks, they brought frequently 150,  
000, sometimes 200,000 men into the field;  
but at its close they had made no sensible  
progress in the reduction of the bulwarks of  
Islamism; two hundred thousand Musselmans  
had frequently assembled round the banners  
of the Prophet; the Danube had been stained  
with blood, but the hostile armies still con-  
tended in doubtful and desperate strife on its  
shores, and on the glacis of Schumla the Mos-  
covites had sustained a bloodier defeat than  
they ever received from the genius of Napo-  
leon. In the triumph of the Turks at that  
proliferous victory, the Vizier wrote exulting-  
ly to the Grand Seigneur, that such was the  
multitude of the infidel heads which he had  
taken, that the faithful from earth to Heaven.

But though then so formidable, the Ot-  
toman power has within these twenty years ra-  
pidly and irreversibly declined. The great  
barrier of Turkey was reached in the first  
half of the century; the Russian yielded to  
Russian genius in the second, and Adriano-  
ple, the ancient capital of the Osmanleys, be-  
came celebrated for the treaty which sealed  
for ever the degradation of their race. On all  
sides the provinces of the Empire have re-  
volted; Greece through a long and bloody  
contest, has at length worked out its deliv-  
erance from all but its own passions; the an-  
cient war cry of Byzantium, Victory to the Cross,  
has again been heard on the Egean Sea; and  
the Pacha of Egypt taking every advantage of  
the weakness consequent on so many reverses,  
has boldly thrown off the yoke, and advancing  
from Acre in the path of Napoleon, shown to  
the astonished world the justice of that great  
man's remark, that the defeat of Sir Sidney  
Smith under its walls made him miss his des-  
tiny. The victory of Koniah prostrated the  
Asiatic power of Turkey; the standards of  
Mahomet Ali are rapidly approaching the Se-  
negalia; and the discomfited Sultan is driven to  
seek refuge under the suspicious shelter of the  
Russian legions. Already the advanced guard  
of Nicholas has passed the Bosphorus; and  
the Moscovite standards are floating at Scutari;  
and to the astonishment alike of Europe  
and Asia the Keys of the Dardanelles, the  
throne of Constantine, are laid at the feet  
of the Czar.

The unlooked for rapidity of these events,  
is not more astonishing than the weakness  
which the Musselmans have evinced in their  
last struggle. The Russians in their late cam-  
paign, never assembled forty thousand men in  
the field. In the battle of the 11th June, which  
decided the fate of the war, Diebitsch had on-  
ly 36,000 soldiers under arms; yet this small  
force routed the Turkish army and laid open  
the fabled passes of the Balkan to the  
daring genius of its leader. Christendom look-  
ed in vain for the mighty host which at the  
sight of the holy banner, was wont to assem-  
ble round the standard of the Prophet; the  
ancient courage of the Osmanleys seemed to  
have perished with their waning fortunes;  
hardly could the Russian outposts keep pace  
with them in the rapidity of their flight; and a  
force reduced by sickness to twenty thousand  
men dictated peace to the Ottomans within  
twenty hours march of Constantinople.—  
More lately, the once dreaded throne of Tur-  
key has become a jest to its ancient provinces;  
the Pacha of Egypt, once the most inconsid-  
erable of his vassals, has compelled the Sub-  
lime Porte the ancient terror of Christendom,  
to seek for safety in the protection of infidel  
battalions; and the throne of Constantine, in-  
capable of self defence is ultimately destined  
to become the prize for which Moscovite am-  
bition and Arabian avarice are to contend on  
the glittering shores of Scutari.

But if the weakness of the Ottomans is sur-  
prising, the supineness of the European pow-  
ers is not less amazing at this interesting cri-  
sis. The power of Russia has long been a  
subject of alarm to France, and having twice  
seen the Cossacs at the Tuilleries, it is not  
surprising that they should feel somewhat re-  
luctant at every addition to its strength. Eng-  
land jealous of its maritime superiority, and  
apprehensive—whether reasonably or not im-  
material—of danger to her Indian possessions,  
from the growth of Russian power in Asia, has  
long made it a fixed principle of her policy to  
coerce the ambitious designs of the Cabinet of  
St. Petersburg, and twice she has saved Tur-  
key from her grasp.

When the Russians and Austrians, in 1786,  
projected an alliance for its partition, and  
Catherine and Joseph had actually met on the  
Wolga to arrange its details, Mr. Pitt inter-  
posed, and by the influence of England pre-  
vented the design; and when Diebitsch was in  
full march for Constantinople, and the insur-

rection of the Janissaries only waited for the  
sight of the Cossacs to break out, and over-  
turn the throne of Mahmood, the strong arm  
of Wellington interfered, put a curb in the  
mouth of Russia, and postponed for a season  
the fall of the Turkish power. Now, how-  
ever, every thing is changed;—France and Eng-  
land, occupied with domestic dissensions, are  
utterly paralysed; they can no longer make a  
show of resistance to Moscovite ambition; ex-  
clusively occupied in preparing the downfall  
of her ancient allies, the Dutch and the Por-  
tuguese, England has not a thought to bestow  
on the occupation of the Dardanelles, and the  
keys of the Levant are, without either obser-  
vation or regret, passing to the hands of Rus-  
sia.

These events are so extraordinary, that they  
almost make the boldest speculator hold his  
breath. Great as is the change in external  
events which we daily witness, the alteration  
in internal feeling is still greater. Changes  
which would have convulsed England from  
end to end, dangers which would have thrown  
European diplomacy into agonies a few years  
ago, are now regarded with indifference. The  
progress of Russia through Asia, the capture  
of Erivan and Erzeroum, the occupation of  
the Dardanelles, are now as little regarded as  
if we had no interest in such changes; as if  
we had no Empire in the East threatened by  
so ambitious a neighbor; no independence at  
stake in the growth of the Colossus of northern  
Europe.

The reason is apparent, and it affords the  
first great and practical proof which England  
has yet received of the fatal blow, which the  
recent changes has struck, not only in her in-  
ternal prosperity, but her external independ-  
ence. England is now powerless; and what  
is worse, the European powers know it. Her  
Government is so incessantly and exclusively  
occupied in maintaining its ground against the  
internal enemies whom the Reform Bill has  
raised up into appalling strength; the neces-  
sity of sacrificing something to the insatiable  
passion of the Revolutionists is so apparent,  
that every other object is disregarded; the al-  
lies by whose aid they overthrew the constitu-  
tion, have turned so fiercely upon them, that  
they are forced to strain every nerve to resist  
these domestic enemies. Who can think of  
the occupation of Scutari, when the malt tax  
is threatened with repeal? Who care for the  
flounders of Nicholas, when the threats of O'-  
Connell are ringing in their ears? The Eng-  
lish Government, once so stable and steady in  
its resolutions, when rested on the firm  
rock of the Aristocracy, has become unstable  
as water since it was thrown for its support  
upon the Democracy; its designs are change-  
able, its policy as fluctuating, as the volatile  
and inconsiderate mass from which it springs;  
and hence its measures are disregarded, its au-  
thority broken, its old allies disgusted,  
and the weight of its influence being no longer  
felt, projects the most threatening to its inde-  
pendence are without hesitation taken by other  
states.

Nor is the supineness and apathy of the na-  
tion less important or alarming. It exists to  
such an extent as clearly to demonstrate, that  
not only are the days of its glory numbered,  
but the termination even of its independence  
may be foreseen at no distant period. En-  
terprises the most hostile to its interests, con-  
quests the most fatal to its glory, are under-  
taken by its rivals not only without the disap-  
probation, but with the cordial support, of the  
majority of the nation. Portugal, for a century  
the ally of England, for whose defence hun-  
dreds of thousands of Englishmen had died in  
our own times, has been abandoned without a  
murmur to the revolutionary spoliation and  
propagandist arts of France. Holland, the bul-  
wark of England, for whose protection the great  
war with France was undertaken, has been  
assailed with British fleets, and threatened by  
British power; and the shores of the Scheldt,  
which beheld the victorious legions of Wel-  
lington land to curb the power of Napoleon,  
have witnessed the union of the Tricolor and  
British flags, to beat down the independence  
of the Dutch provinces.—Constantinople,  
long regarded as the outpost of India against  
the Russians, is abandoned without regret;  
and, amidst the strife of internal faction, the  
fixing of the Moscovite standards on the shores  
of the Bosphorus, the transference of the finest  
harbor in the world to a growing maritime  
power, and of the entrepot of Europe and Asia  
to an already formidable commercial state,  
is hardly the subject of observation.

The reason cannot be concealed, and it is too  
clearly illustrative of the desperate tendency  
of the recent changes upon all the classes of  
the Empire. With the Revolutionists the  
passion for change has supplanted every other  
feeling, and the spirit of innovation has ex-  
tinguished that of patriotism. They no longer  
league in thought or word, or wish, exclu-  
sively with their own countrymen; they no  
longer regard the interests and glory of Eng-  
land, as the chief objects of their solicitude;  
what they look to is the revolutionary party  
in other states; what they sympathize with,  
the progress of the Tricolor in overturning  
other dynasties. The loss of British domin-  
ion, the loss of British colonies, the downfall  
of British power, the decay of British glory,  
the loss of British independence, is to them a  
matter of no sort of regret, provided the Tri-  
color is triumphant, and the cause of revolu-  
tion is making progress in the world. Well  
and truly did Mr. Burke say that the spirit of  
patriotism & Jacobinism could not co-exist in  
the same state; and that the greatest national  
disasters are lightly passed over provided they  
bring with them the advance of domestic am-  
bition.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, are  
so utterly desperate in regard to the future  
prospects of the Empire, from the vacillation  
and violence of the Democratic party, who are  
installed in sovereignty, that external events,  
even of the most threatening character, are  
regarded by them but as dust in the balance,  
when compared with the domestic calamities  
which are staring us in the face.—What al-  
though the ingratitude and tergiversation of  
England to Holland have deprived us of a  
matter of no sort of regret, provided the Tri-  
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bition.

Every thing, in short, announces that the  
external weight and foreign importance of  
Great Britain are irretrievably lost; and that the  
passing of the Reform bill has truly been the  
death warrant of the British Empire. The  
Russians are at Constantinople the menaces,  
the entreaties of England, are alike disre-  
garded; and the ruler of the seas has submitted in  
two years to descend to the rank of a second  
rate power. That which a hundred defeats  
could hardly effected to old England, is the  
very first result of the innovating system  
upon which new England has entered. The  
Russians are at Constantinople! How would  
the shade of Chatham, or Pitt, or Fox, thrill  
at the announcement! But it makes no sort  
of impression on the English people: as little  
as the robbery of the Portuguese fleet by the  
French, or the surrender of the citadel of Ant-  
werp to the son in law of Louis Philippe. In  
this country, we have arrived, in an inconceiv-  
ably short space of time, at that weakness, dis-  
union, and indifference to all but revolutionary  
objects, which is at once the forerunner and  
cause of national ruin.

But leaving these mournful topics, it is more  
instructive to turn to the causes which have  
precipitated, in so short a space of time, the  
fall of the Turkish Empire. Few more curi-  
ous or extraordinary phenomena are to be met  
with in the page of history. It will be found  
that the Ottomans have fallen a victim to the  
same passion for innovation and reform which  
have proved so ruinous both in this and a  
neighboring country; and that, while the bul-  
warks of Turkey were thrown down by the  
rule hand of Mahmood, the states of Western  
Europe were disabled, by the same frantic  
course, from rendering him any effectual aid.  
How well in every age has the spirit of Jaco-  
binism and revolutionary passion aided the  
march and hastened the growth of Russia!

The fact of the long duration of Turkey, in  
the midst of the monarchies of Europe, and  
the stubborn resistance which she opposed for  
a series of ages to the attacks of the two great  
of its military powers, is of itself sufficient  
to demonstrate that the accounts on which we  
have been accustomed to rely, of the condition  
of the Ottoman Empire were partial or exag-  
gerated. No fact is so universally demonstra-  
ted by history as the rapid and irretrievable  
decline of barbarous powers, when the career  
of conquest is once terminated. Where is now  
the Empire of the Caliphs or the Moors?—  
What has survived of the conquest one hun-  
dred years ago, of Nadir Shah? How long  
did the Empire of Aurengzeb, the throne of  
the great Mogul, resist the attacks of England,  
even at the distance of fifteen hundred miles  
from the parent state? How then did it hap-  
pen that Turkey so long resisted the spoiler?  
What conservative principle has enabled the  
Ottomans so long to avoid the degradation  
which so rapidly overtakes all barbarous and  
despotic empires, and what has communicated  
to their vast empire, a portion of the unde-  
claying vigor which has hitherto been consid-  
ered as the grand characteristic of European  
civilization? The answer to these questions  
will both unfold the real causes of the long en-  
durance and at length the sudden fall of the  
Turkish Empire.

Though the Ottomans were an Asiatic  
power, and ruled entirely on the principles of  
Asiatic despotism, yet their conquests were ef-  
fected in Europe, or in those parts of Asia in  
which, from the influence of the Crusades, or  
of the Roman institutions which survived their  
invasion, a certain degree of European civiliza-  
tion remained. It is difficult utterly to ex-  
terminate the institutions of a country where  
they have been long established; those of the  
Christian provinces of the Roman Empire have  
in part survived all the dreadful tempests  
which the full career of despotism has passed  
over their surface. It is these remnants of  
civilization, it is the institutions which still  
linger among the vanquished people, which have  
so long preserved the Turkish provinces from  
decay; and it is these ancient bulwarks, which  
the innovating passions of Mahmood have now  
destroyed.

The first circumstance which upheld, a-  
midst its numerous defects, the Ottoman Em-  
pire, was the rights conceded on the first con-  
quest of the country by Mahomet to the dere  
beys, or ancient nobles of Asia Minor, and  
which the succeeding Sultans have been care-  
ful to maintain inviolate. These dere beys all  
capitulated with the conqueror, and obtained  
the important privileges of retaining their lands  
in perpetuity for their descendants, and of pay-  
ing a fixed tribute of money and men to the  
Sultan. In other words, they were heredit-  
ary nobles; and as they constituted the great  
strength of the empire in its Asiatic provinces,  
they had preserved their privilege through all  
succeeding reigns. The following is the de-  
scription given of them by the intelligent tra-  
veller whose work is prefixed to this article:—

"The dere beys," says Mr. Slade, "literally  
lords of the valleys, an expression peculiarly  
adapted to the country, which presents a se-  
ries of oval valleys, surrounded by ramparts of  
hills, were the original possessors of those  
parts of Asia Minor, which submitted under  
feudal conditions, to the Ottomans. Between  
the conquests of Brusa and the conquest of  
Constantinople, a lapse of more than a cen-  
tury, chequered by the episode of Tamerlane,  
their faith was precarious; but after the latter  
event, Mahomet II. bound their submission, and  
finally settled the terms of their existence.—  
He confirmed them in their lands, subject,  
however, to tribute, and to quotas of troops in  
war; and he absolved the head of each family  
ever from personal service. The last clause  
was the most important, as thereby the Sultan  
had no power over their lives, nor consequent-  
ly, could be their heirs, that despotic power  
being lawful over those only in the actual ser-  
vice of the Porte. The families of the dere  
beys, therefore, became neither impoverished  
nor extinct. It would be dealing in truisms to  
enumerate the advantages enjoyed by the dis-  
tricts of these noblemen over the rest of the  
empire; they were cases in the desert; their  
owners had more than a life interest in the  
soil, they were born and lived among the peo-  
ple, and, being hereditarily rich, had no oc-  
casion to create a private fortune, each year, af-  
ter the tribute due was levied. Whereas, in  
a pachalik, the people are strained every year  
to double or treble the amount of the impost,  
since the pacha, who pays for his situation,  
must also be enriched. The devotion of the  
dependents of the dere beys was great: at a  
whistle, the Carismans Oglous, the Tchapans  
Oglous, the Ellezars Oglous, (the principal  
Asiatic families that survive), (could raise, each  
from ten thousand to twenty thousand horse-  
men, and equip them. Hence the facility with  
which the Sultans, up to the present century,  
drew such large bodies of cavalry into the  
field. The dere beys have always furnished,  
and maintained, the greatest part; and there  
is not one instance, since the conquest of Con-

stantinople, of one of these great families rais-  
ing the standard of revolt. The pachas inva-  
riably have. The reasons, respectively, are  
obvious. The dere bey was sure of keeping  
his possessions by right; the pacha of losing  
his by custom, unless he had money to bribe  
the Porte, or force to intimidate it.

These provincial nobles, whose rights had  
been respected during four centuries, by a se-  
ries of twenty four sovereigns, had two crimes  
in the eyes of Mahmood II; they held their prop-  
erty from their ancestors, and they had rich-  
es. To alter the tenure of the former, the  
destination of the latter was his object. The  
dere beys—unlike the seraglio dependents,  
brought up to distrust their own shadows—  
had no causes for suspicion, and therefore be-  
came easy dupes of the grossest treachery.—  
The unbending spirits were removed to an-  
other world, the flexible were despoiled of their  
wealth. Some few await their turn, or, their  
eyes opened, prepare to resist oppression.—  
Carismans Oglou, for example was summon-  
ed to Constantinople, where expensive employ-  
ments, forced on him during several years, re-  
duced his ready cash; while a follower of the  
seraglio resided at his city of Maghesia, to col-  
lect his revenues. His peasants, in conse-  
quence, ceased to cultivate their lands, from  
whence they no longer hoped to reap profit;  
and his once flourishing possessions soon  
became desolate as any which had always  
been under the gripe of pachas."

This passage throws the strongest light on  
the former condition of the Turkish Empire.  
They possessed an hereditary noblesse in their  
Asiatic provinces; a body of men whose inter-  
ests were permanent; who enjoyed their rights  
by succession, and, therefore, were perman-  
ently interested in preserving their possessions  
from spoliation. It was their feudal tenancy  
who flocked in such multitudes to the stan-  
dard of Mahomet when any great crisis oc-  
curred, and formed those vast armies who so  
often astonished the European powers and  
struck terror into the boldest hearts in Chris-  
tendom. These hereditary nobles, however,  
the bones of the empire, whose estates were  
exempt from the tyranny of the Pachas, have  
been destroyed by Mahmood. Hence the dis-  
affection of the Asiatic provinces, and the  
readiness with which they opened their arms  
to the liberating standards of Mehmet Ali.—  
It is the nature of innovation, whether en-  
forced by the despotism of a sultan or a democ-  
racy, to destroy in his fervor the institutions on  
which public freedom is founded.

2. The next circumstance which contrib-  
uted to mitigate the severity of Ottoman op-  
pression was the privilege of the provincial citi-  
zens, chiefly in Europe, which consisted in be-  
ing governed by magistrates elected by the  
people themselves from among their chief citi-  
zens. This privilege, a relic of the rights of  
the Municipality over the whole Roman Empire,  
was established in all the great towns; and its  
importance in moderating the otherwise intol-  
erable weight of Ottoman oppression was in-  
calculable. The Pachas or temporary rulers  
appointed by the Sultan had no authority, or  
only a partial one in these free cities, and  
hence they formed nearly as complete an as-  
ylum for industry in Europe as the estates  
of the nobles in Asia. This important  
right, however, could not escape the reforming  
passion of Mahmood; and it was accordingly  
overturned.

In conjunction with subverting the dere  
beys, Mahmood attacked the privilege of the  
great provincial cities, (principally in Europe)  
which consisted in the election of ayans (ma-  
gistrates) by the people, from among the no-  
tables. Some cities were solely governed by  
them, and in those ruled by pachas, they had,  
in most cases, sufficient influence to restrain  
increase his power; at another by the people  
to build fortresses on its downfall. Mahomet  
IV. after the disastrous retreat of his grand  
vizier, Kara Mustapha, from before Vienna,  
1683, seized on the riches of the principal  
Mosques, which arbitrary act led to his de-  
position. The ulama would have shown a noble  
patriotism in giving its wealth for the service  
of the state, but it was right in repelling the  
extortion, which would have served as a pre-  
cedent for succeeding sultans. In fine rapid  
as has been the decline of the Ottoman em-  
pire since victory ceased to attend its arms, I  
venture to assert that it would have been ten  
fold more rapid but for the privileged orders—  
the dere beys and the ulama. Without their  
powerful weight and influence—effects of he-  
reditary wealth and sanctity—the Janissaries  
would long since have cut Turkey in slices,  
and have ruled it as the Mamelukes ruled Eg-  
ypt.

"Suppose now the influence of the ulama to  
be overturned, what would be the consequence?  
The mollas, like the pachalicks, would  
then be sold to the highest bidder, or given  
to the needy followers of the seraglio. These  
men, however, money of the bankers for their  
outfit, which must be repaid, and their own  
purses lined, by their talents at extortion."  
It is one of the most singular proofs of the  
tendency of innovation to blind its votaries to  
the effect of the measures it advocates, that  
the ulama has long been singled out for destruc-  
tion by the reforming Sultan, and the change  
is warmly supported by many of the inconsid-  
erate Franks who dwell in the East. Such is  
the aversion of men of every faith to the vest-  
ing property or influence in the church, that  
they would willingly see this one of the last  
barriers which exists against arbitrary power  
done away. The power of the Sultan, great  
as it is has not yet ventured on this great in-  
novation; but it is well known that he meditates  
it, and it is the knowledge of this cir-  
cumstance which is one great cause of the  
extreme popularity which has rendered his  
government unable to obtain any considera-  
ble resources from his immense dominions.

4. In every part of the empire the superior  
felicity and well being of the peasantry in the  
mountains is conspicuous, and has long attract-  
ed the attention of travellers. Clark observ-  
ed it in the mountains of Greece, Mariti and  
others in Syria and Asia Minor, and Mr. Slade  
and Mr. Walsh in the Balkan, and the hills  
country of Bulgaria. "No peasantry in the  
world," says the former, "are so well off as  
that of Bulgaria. The lowest of them has a  
bundance of every thing—meat, poultry, eggs,  
milk, rice, cheese, wine, bread, good clothing,  
a warm dwelling, and a horse to ride. It is  
true he has no newspaper to kindle his pas-  
sions, nor a knife and fork to eat with, nor a  
bedstead to lie on; but these are the customs  
of the country, and a pacha is equally unhap-  
py. Where, then, is the tyranny under which  
the Christian subjects of the Porte are gener-  
ally supposed to groan? Not among the  
Bulgarians certainly. I wish that in every  
country a traveller could pass from one end  
to the other, and find a good supper and a  
warm fire in every cottage, as he can in this  
part of European Turkey." This descrip-

tion applies generally to almost all the moun-  
tainous provinces of the Ottoman Empire,  
and in an especial manner to the peasants of  
Parnassus and Olympia, as described by  
Clarke. As a contrast to this delightful state  
of society, we may quote the same traveller's  
account of the plains of Romelia. "Romelia,  
if cultivated, would become the granary of  
the East, whereas Constantinople depends on  
Orfessa for daily bread. The burial grounds  
choaked with weeds and underwood, constan-  
tly occurring in every traveller's route, far re-  
mote from habitations, are eloquent testi-  
monials of continued depopulation. The living too  
are far apart; a town every fifty miles, and a  
village every ten miles, is close, every horse-  
man meeting on the highway regard each o-  
ther as objects of curiosity. The cause of  
this depopulation is to be found in the perni-  
cious government of the Ottomans." The  
case of remarkable difference lies in the fact,  
that the Ottoman oppression has never yet  
fully extended into the mountainous parts of  
its dominions; and consequently, they remain-  
ed like permanent veins of prosperity, inter-  
secting the country in every direction, amidst  
the desolation which generally prevailed in  
the pashalicks of the plain.

5. The Janissaries were another institution  
which upheld the Turkish Empire. They  
formed a regular standing army, who, although  
at times extremely formidable to the Sultan,  
and exercising their influence with all the  
haughtiness of Praetorian guards, were yet of  
essential service in repelling the invasion of  
the Christian Powers. The strength of the  
Ottoman armies consisted in the Janissaries,  
and the delhis, and the spahis; the former be-  
ing the regular force, the latter the contingents  
of the dere beys. Every battle field, from  
Constantinople to Vienna, ran tell of the valor  
of the Janissaries, long and justly regarded as  
the bulwark of the Empire; and the Russian  
battalions, with all their firmness, were fre-  
quently broken even in the last war, by the  
desperate charge of the delhis. Now, how-  
ever, both are destroyed; the vigorous suc-  
cessors of the Sultan has annihilated the dreaded  
battalions of the former—the ruin of the dere  
beys has closed the supply of the latter. In  
these violent and impolitic reforms is to be  
found the immediate cause of the destruction  
of the Turkish Empire.

(To be concluded.)

We find a curious statement in relation to  
poisoning horses, in a late New York paper.  
The writer states that in the year 1826, an  
acquaintance of his, in the country, lost two  
horses under circumstances calculated to ex-  
cite the belief that they had been poisoned, &  
subsequent developments fastened suspicion  
upon an individual in the neighbourhood, who  
had some two or three weeks before purchas-  
ed from an apothecary an ounce and a half of  
arsenic. With these and all the lesser facts  
that could be collected, the case was present-  
ed to the Grand Jury, who found a bill of in-  
dictment against the suspected individual,  
who was duly arrested, and gave bail for his  
appearance at Court. In this stage of the  
proceedings, his counsel advised him, after  
being fully persuaded of his innocence, to pro-  
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From the Journal of Commerce.

### THREE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Charlemagne, Captain

Pierce, we have received Havre papers to the

1st inst. inclusive, and Paris to the evening of

July 31st.

The Three Days passed off without any serious

disturbances; though it would seem not

without preparations for an explosion, which

however was prevented by timely discovery on

the part of the authorities. We have not time

now for the details of the celebration of the

25th and 26th; suffice it to say the splendid

programme which we have already published

was carried into effect, in the best Parisian

style. Galligani's Messenger, in concluding

a description of the scene, says:—"This has

terminated this long anticipated festival, from

which so much was hoped and so much feared;

the hopes have ripened into reality, the fears

have happily ceased to exist. The result of

the manifestations of the popular feelings is

more satisfactory to the King and Government

than if it had been allowed to be wholly un-

interrupted by open opposition; since it appears

from the arrests which have taken place, and

the discoveries which have been made, that

the enemies of social order have again put forth

their utmost powers, and again proved how

utterly insignificant a minority they form in

the great body of citizens who have a right to

consider themselves the French nation.

Paris.—Stock Exchange, July 30, 4 1/2 o'clock.

The satisfactory manner in which the fete

of July have passed, exerted at the opening

of the market a favorable influence and the price

of Stocks improved, but many speculators

having taken advantage of this circumstance

to sell, a reaction was the consequence, and

the funds declined and closed rather lower

than on Friday.

July 31—2 o'clock P.M. Fires 104F 45.—

Three, 77F 20C.

Paris, July 30.—The Government received

telegraphic despatches yesterday, from most

of the principal towns in the kingdom announc-

ing that the anniversary was celebrated on

Tuesday and Sunday with the utmost loyalty,

and with all the usual solemnities and festi-

vities.

We announced yesterday the arrest of M.

Perardel, and the seizure of arms and ammu-

nition at his house. The Ministerial evening

journal contains the following particulars on

this subject, and the maneuvers of others of

the same party:—"According to ample infor-

mation, no doubt can be entertained that if

the cries of *à bas les Rois!* had excited any

disorder in the ranks of the National Guards

or of the army, they would have become a sig-

nal for a second June 5th.

The different sections of the Societe des

Droits de l'Homme were assembled in their

usual places of meeting, and supplies of arms

and ammunition were ready at different points.

—False reports—amongst them the death

of the King—were to have been circulated with

the utmost rapidity—in fact, every prepara-

tion was made for a combat. We cannot im-

agine anything more astonishing than the

audacity and blindness of the fanatics, who,

in the face of the general enthusiasm display-

ed yesterday, could hope to lead France into

a new revolution. However this may be the

eye of the government was upon the conspira-

tors, and watched all their movements. Some

of their chiefs were arrested on their way to

the places of meeting, and a view to com-

plete their plotting. Appeals to the citizens

and to the army were prepared, and numer-

ous copies were to have been printed, but the

greater part were seized while in the press.

Although the government felt no alarm as

to the result of these insane threatening, pre-

cautions were taken to place all the maga-

zines and armourers' shops in a state of secu-

rity from any sudden attack. The strict watch

kept over these establishments led to an im-

portant discovery. One of the principal man-

ufacturers of arms in the capital was under a

contract to furnish a considerable supply of

muskets for the government, which were to

be sent day by day to the general armory de-

pot in the rue Neuve de Luxembourg, or to

different fortified towns which they are des-

tined. Within the last few days a consid-

erable statement in the supplies was observed;

M. Perardel, the agent of the contractors, be-

ing closely interrogated, at first gave evasive

answers, and then alleged that a quantity had

been sent to Metz, which on further investi-

gation he could not prove. A search at his house

was ordered, which took place yesterday

(Sunday) morning. Besides a considerable

number of muskets, a discovery was made of

gunpowder and newly cast bullets. The mould

that served to cast them was still quite hot.

M. Perardel was arrested, as well as several

persons who had passed the night at his house,

or came there during the search. Among

these persons were several well known leaders

of the republican party, and five pupils of the

Polytechnic School. From other notices re-

ceived, a search had been made on the prece-

ding day at the house of a schoolmaster in the

rue de Cassini, where, likewise, newly cast

bullets and a mould were found. These mea-

sures threw the agitators into confusion, and

at least saved them from their own madness.

But it is inconceivable to what a pitch the

fanaticism was carried by some of these wretch-

ed men. One of them, on taking leave of his

wife, said to her:—"If I die, as I am anxious

that my two children should not live under ty-

ranny, do you throw them into the water as

soon as you are certain of my death." Several

others had made their wills beforehand. In a

search that was made, that of a young man,

forming a part of the Societe des Droits de

l'Homme was found. One of the principal

clauses of this will deserves to be cited. Che-

vet was on the point of becoming a father, and

he found nothing better to bequeath to his

child than his republican creed; of which he

left it a detailed statement.

It was reported yesterday that twenty one

pupils of the Polytechnic School are to be ex-

pected for participating in the plans formed for

disturbing the public peace, on the occasion

of the review of Sunday.

On Sunday afternoon, about six o'clock, a

fire suddenly broke out at the lodge by the

wooden gate of the Park of Neuilly, called the

gate of the Cinq Routes, but it was immedi-

ately extinguished, having only consumed the

thatched roof without even seriously injuring

the rafters. It is attributed to malice, as in

fact there had not been a fire in the place

during the whole day.

Paris, July 29.—On Saturday morning, all

the soldiers of the garrison of Paris who were

in confinement for breaches of discipline were

pardoned and set at liberty.

By a Royal decree of the 25th instant, par-

dons or commutations of their sentences were

granted to numerous prisoners within the ju-

risdiction of the Royal Court at Caen, confined

for various terms for different offences, among

whom are seven of those confined at Mont St.

Michael, four having received an entire remis-

sion of their punishment, and three a diminu-

tion of one year of the term of their condemna-

tion.

Paris, July 31.—A considerable crowd con-

tinued to flock yesterday to the Place Ven-

dome to see the statue of Napoleon. The

model of the Obelisk of Luxor is also an ob-

ject of great attraction.

Paris, July 31.—The whole of the Royal

family will leave Paris on Monday next, the

King and the Duke de Nemours for Cher-

bourg, the Queen and Princesses for Brussels,

and the Duke of Orleans for the Camps at St.

Omer, Rocroi, and Wattignies. Preparations

for their departure are making at the Palace.

Brussels, July 29.—Letters from the

Hague confirm the reports that Holland de-

mands an augmentation of our portion of the

debt, and that it shall be carried to the ac-

count of 12,000,000 francs of the interest;

also that the capital should be invested; and

finally an increase of the interest for pursuing

the Scheldt. It appears that the Treaty of

Peace is to be negotiated first between Hol-

land and the Five Powers, who will after-

wards submit the terms to the approbation of

Belgium.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The Montreal

Gazette announces after accounts of the 12th

July, from Lisbon, that the Cholera in that

city has greatly diminished and hopes are

entertained that it will soon entirely cease.

The Bulletin issued by the Junta of Health

on the 11th, states the number of new cases

to be 52; the serious cases remaining,

167; the slight cases, 195; the convalescents,

172. The total number of patients since

the breaking out of the malady, 6,770, of

whom 3,190 have been cured, and 3,280 have

died.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The Egyptian

army having effected its retreat behind the

Taurus, the Russian auxiliary forces have

this morning left the roadstead of Bujukdere,

to return to the Black Sea. The English

squadron under Admiral Malcom, which had

appeared near the Dardanelles, left that sta-

tion on the 31st inst. and sailed in the direction

of Samos.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Canada has arrived at New

York, bringing London papers to the 31st Ju-

ly. The Liverpool dates are to the 29th.

The London Evening Standard, at 1 o'clock

of the 31st, says:—"The Ministerial evening

journal contains the following particulars on

this subject, and the maneuvers of others of

the same party:—"According to ample infor-

mation, no doubt can be entertained that if

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405,000 pounds sterling, and would amount to 900,000 pounds, exclusive of interest, before the will of the testator could go into final operation.

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, 1833.

The death of Doctor REESE, the democratic candidate for this Congressional District, will render it necessary that the Convention assemble again, with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of fixing upon some other gentleman. In the absence of a communication on the subject from the President of the Convention, we suggest the propriety of its meeting at Centerville, on MONDAY THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER.

The editorial of last Saturday's Gazette, is rather unintelligible in many of its positions, as is too often the case with the writings of the author of the leading editorial articles of that print.

The object he seems to have in view, however, is simply the one he has been always pursuing, of endeavoring, by opprobrious epithets, to render Democracy odious. We have no right to prescribe to this veteran in the cause of aristocracy, the weapons he shall use in his Quixotic crusade against free and liberal principles—this is altogether with himself; but we cannot help feeling surprised that his memory should fail him that this mode of warfare has always been inefficient against Democrats. He might have called to his recollection the times when they used to be called, in the Monitor, "Jacobins," "Anarchists," "Mobocrats," "the swinish multitude," and a hundred other odious and senseless names, which served merely to excite the mirth of some, the pity of others, and the contempt of all. Democrats have been too long accustomed to harsh epithets, when they looked for reason and argument against their principles, to quail under the weak attempts of the "editorial writer" of the Gazette to fix upon them a name or names that they have not assumed. He may call them Nullifiers, or Jacobins, or whatever else he pleases—he may pretend to give to them principles they have never espoused—he may speak contemptuously of their "Text Book," as obsolete—he may taunt them with rolling back the wheels of time thirty five years, and starting upon the ruins of the French revolution—but none of these things move them.—It never was expected—it never was desired—that Federalists, and especially the author of the editorial article of the Gazette, should approve the course of Democrats. Oil and water do not combine by a natural process—neither can the aristocratic principles of federalism, and the free and conservative principles of democracy, run quietly in the same channel.

It is a mark of the greatest kindness in the editorial writer of the Gazette to advise "consistent Jackson men," "real Jackson men," to "ponder," "hesitate," and "wait," ere they declare themselves Democrats, and act with their former friends. His advice, however, comes too late.—And as for the National Republican Democrats, they will, we think, ere long, give the Gazette an opportunity of rejoicing—many, if not all, we have no doubt, will "voluntarily" rally under the principles they have ever fondly cherished; under which they have so often triumphed over their aristocratic federal opponents. They will not be frightened by Mr. G's telling them that they are to become "victims upon the altar of this new idol"—they know full well the principles upon which the democratic party has successfully acted; and although that party has been much divided about the men best calculated to advance and maintain those principles, (which we sincerely believe has been the object kept in view by democrats, generally,) yet, when they see a determination on the part of the party to drop all contentions about men, and return to the primitive mode of operation for the establishment and maintenance of those immutable principles of right for which they have always contended,—does Mr. G. think he can deter them from uniting in the undertaking? The truth is, Mr. G. is alarmed—the federal party is alarmed—and we cast back the taunt,—they "are in the background, very far in the background, and they want to be foremost"—and for this purpose they would fain persuade democrats that their principles are obsolete, that they have entirely gone out of use in our country, and that the principles of the old federal party,—the principles of Otis, and Pickens, and Webster,—are the true principles on which the government ought to be administered.

Fellow Citizens of Talbot County, Having been nominated by the Convention which met in Easton on Tuesday last, the 27th of August, and recommended to the Democratic Voters of Talbot county, as suitable candidates for the next General Assembly, we propose being at St. Michaels on Saturday the 14th, at the Trappe on Saturday the 21st, at Easton on Tuesday the 24th, and at the Chapel on Saturday the 29th instant; at which places we shall be pleased to meet the opposing candidates and such of the voters of the county as may find it convenient to attend.

We have neither time nor money to spend in treating and electioneering; nor, if we had, should we expect, by waiting on the voters more particularly, to influence a single vote. If our services be acceptable, we shall be pleased to serve the public; if not, we shall submit with much cheerfulness to their decision.

RICHARD SPENCER,  
MORRIS O. COLSTON,  
GEORGE STEVENS,  
PHILIP HORNEY.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeably to notice given in the Eastern Shore Whig, the Democratic committees from each of the election districts of Talbot county, assembled in general convention in Easton, on Tuesday, 27th of August. THOMAS HENRICH, Esq., was called to the chair, and WM. B. WILLIS appointed Secretary.

The convention then proceeded to nominate four democratic candidates to represent Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, and also two candidates to be run as County Commissioners; when the choice fell on the following gentlemen:

For the General Assembly.  
RICHARD SPENCER, of the 1st district.  
MORRIS O. COLSTON, of the 2d district.  
GEORGE STEVENS, of the 3d district.  
PHILIP HORNEY, of the 4th district.

For County Commissioners.—1st district.  
Doct. THEODORE DENNY.

2d district.  
RICHARD ARRINGTON.

Resolved, That this convention recommend the candidates above nominated to the Democratic Republicans of Talbot county, and that they will individually use their utmost efforts to elect them by all honest and honorable means.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Eastern Shore Whig.  
THOMAS HENRICH, Chair'n.  
WM. B. WILLIS, Sec'y.

Easton, Sept. 2nd, 1833.

To H. L. EDMONDSON, Esq.  
Dear Sir—Yesterday on my return from Somerset, I received your note of the 28th ult. in behalf of the Committee, communicating to me the fact of my nomination, by the Democratic Republican Convention, which assembled in Easton on Tuesday last, as one of the Candidates to be supported at the approaching election for Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Nothing, I assure you, sir, could have given me more surprise than did the fact of my nomination, coming as it did, immediately after my declaration to permit my name to be used for a different station.

I am aware of the difficulty at this time of procuring candidates growing out of the great disparity between the two political parties which have recently divided the community. This difficulty alone induces me to accept the nomination of the Democratic Republican Convention, while the labor of canvassing for election, has deterred others. The first of these causes, I think no man should feel, who considers himself engaged in a contest for principles, and not for individual preferment; the latter evinces an indifference unworthy of a republican. Looking upon the approaching election, therefore, as a contest for principle, I shall neither feel mortification in defeat, nor exultation in success, other than will be common to every member of the party. If my friends shall be satisfied with the effort which my business, and feeble ability may allow me to make in their cause, I shall be satisfied with the result.

Be pleased to accept, dear sir, my thanks, for the expression of your individual confidence.

With much respect, yours,  
RICHARD SPENCER.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Caroline county, will meet in Denton, at the "Union Hotel" on Tuesday the 3d of September, for the purpose of taking measures relative to forming a ticket for Sheriff and the Legislature.

A general attendance is requested. Meeting at 3 o'clock.

## A DEMOCRAT.

Caroline county, Aug. 27, 1833.

The Federalists of Talbot county have in nomination the following ticket:

For the Legislature.

Samuel Hambleton, Jr. federalist!

Joseph Bruff, federalist!

Solomon Mullikin, formerly a democrat;

George Dudley, federalist!

For Sheriff.

William H. Tighman, federalist!!!!

For Commissioners.

John Edmondson, federalist!!!!

William Banny, federalist!!!!

And they have now in the Senate from this county.

William Hughlett, federalist!!!!

Now they don't like the name of federalists, it seems; they want us to call them by some other name; but can they expect to gull democrats with such a ticket at this? They have seven candidates before the people, six of whom are federalists, and one a democrat; and him, we doubt not, they would have been glad to have got rid of.—He is in bad company, we assure him, and we sincerely hope he may have a speedy deliverance from it.

In this morning's Whig, we give part of an article from Blackwood's Magazine on the "Fall of the Turkish Empire," in which the author is led into some reflections on the decay of the aristocratical systems of Europe. The article is one of interest, throughout, though every line breathes the highest tory feelings and sentiments, as might justly have been expected from this Reviewer.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at Easton on Tuesday morning last, at about 6 o'clock. It was also felt, more sensibly indeed, in a South and South West direction, as far as heard from Brown's coal pits, near Richmond, sunk during the shock, burying 43 negroes.

[Communicated for the E. S. Whig.]

## TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE.

From the pressing solicitations of my friends in different parts of the county, I have consented to serve my fellow citizens as a candidate for the next Sheriff of Caroline.

In thus announcing myself as a candidate for your suffrages, I will just remark, that I have never been ambitious, or aspiring for office of any kind—but have served others, and with that was satisfied.

I have served my fellow citizens one year as Collector—and as far as I have been able to learn, rendered general satisfaction. And should you honor me with the office of Sheriff, I will use my best endeavors to fulfil that station with fidelity.

And here let me observe that I consider myself a Democrat, (without regard to modern distinctions.) I am in favor of uniting the great American family under the peaceable banner of Democracy. We draw our sword in the defence of our Republican Institutions and the People's Rights—we acknowledge no "man worship."

The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN A. SANGSTON.

## [FOR THE WHIG.]

## A QUESTION UNDER THE LAW OF NATIONS.

Suppose one of the United States was to secede—peaceably and orderly,—and the United States were to wage war on it, to compel its obedience to the Laws of the General Government, would foreign Nations be authorized to send Ministers to that State, as to a sovereign and independent Nation or not?

Would they be authorized to treat it as a separate and sovereign Nation, that had entered into a treaty of alliance with other nations, and afterwards withdrawn itself from said alliance or not?

Or would said State have to maintain a successful war to establish its independence, before foreign nations could recognize it?

SIDNEY.

## From the Indiana Democrat.

## CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that Gen. John Carr, Ratliff Boon, Jonathan McCarty, Amos Lane, George L. Kinnaird and Edward A. Hannegan—all friends of the present administration—are elected to Congress from this State. As the official returns are being published by the Secretary of State, and will be completed in a week or two, we think it unnecessary to give any other statement of the votes in the different districts.

From the Vincennes district, we have an unofficial statement from all counties, which places Dr. Davis a few votes ahead of Mr. Ewing. The vote is so close that there can be no certainty of the actual result, until officially returned to the Secretary. It will be perceived from the return of the Secretary, that Dr. Davis, instead of Mr. Boon, as some had supposed, was the strongest in Lawrence. Should Dr. Davis succeed, the entire delegation from Indiana, contrary to all expectation, will be in favor of the present administration. The people are coming!

From the New York Journal of Commerce.  
The annexed letter is of a later date, by a few hours than any London papers which have reached this country.

LONDON, July 31, (evening).—Passing of the Irish Church Bill.—Attack of Bourmont, and his Republic.—At a late hour in the day, I am informed that a bag will be sent to Portsmouth. I hasten to avail myself of the opportunity to give you the important information, that the Church Bill was last night read a third time. The numbers were 135 for the bill, and 81 against it—thus astonishing the country with a majority of 54! As I have told you before, all this is the work of the king; it has been entirely through his determination to support Lord Grey, that the measure has been carried. He is reported to have written to Lord Grey, stating his firm resolve to create as many peers as would be required. The letter is said to have been peculiarly sailor-like and emphatic, short and to the purpose. The Duke of Wellington made a remarkable speech, in the course of which he stated that he should support the bill, because he thought that it would now become highly beneficial. He said that many events had passed between 1830 and 1833 which were quite sufficient to account for the motion then before the House. His speech has astonished every one, even his own party have expressed their utter incapacity either to understand or appreciate it, and the ultra Tories are already treating him as they did the Catholic question.

To-night is appointed for the second reading of the Bank Charter Bill. An interesting debate is anticipated. There is nothing that I can add to my Liverpool letter. The Jew Bill again try the Lords! It will come on to-night. Lord Buxley will move the first reading.

FRANCE.—The statue of Napoleon has been uncovered, and the citizen King stood at the base of the column while the troops defiled before him. He was well received, & at times most enthusiastically cheered. He is not, however, quite sure of his throne; so he is progressing with the forts upon the heights of Montmartre, and appears determined to have them completed as soon as possible. During the celebration the works were continued with the greatest activity. The people of Paris are led away by fetes and festivities, while their ruler is busily employed in forging their shackles and securing his dominion.

The cholera has again made its appearance in Paris. Several most melancholy cases have occurred, and the minister was compelled to convene the almost defunct Cholera board.

PORTUGAL.—The African Steamer has brought us accounts from Oporto the 26th. On the previous day, soon after sunrise, Bourmont pushed forward his troops in great masses, and commenced a vigorous and fearful attack upon the city. The besiegers were received with the most determined bravery. The Pedroites met every assault—at all points they were prepared,—and finally the assailants were compelled to retire. The slaughter on both sides is stated to have been immense; but on the part of the Miguelites, frightful in the extreme. Nearly 2000 of the besiegers are reported to have fallen, and the ground outside the city was literally covered with the dying and the dead. It was expected that the assault would be renewed on the following day, and that Marshal Bourmont had only retired for the purpose of taking a new leap.—Napier remained at the mouth of the Tagus. He was waiting for Villa Flor to take St. Ubes, and march to the heights above Lisbon, and make a combined attack. It is said that St. Ubes has declared for the young Queen, and if so, the next accounts will be doubly interesting. There are many here, who contend that if Bourmont should be again repulsed, he will withdraw his troops, and march to the south. In the north no demonstration had taken place.

LITIGATION.—A Trenton journal, advertising to the termination of the late Quaker trial, and the return of the usual dullness of that pre-eminently dull town, observes.—"Although in the general discussion of doctrines, principles and creeds, which the trial has elicited, some good or no good may spring; yet from the incessant rolling of eyes, along the outworks of the gallery and the continuous play of artillery from thence, we apprehend many a heart has been led into captivity; and we expect shortly to hear of numerous suits begun in this Court, being carried to that of Hymen; which may make this trial the parent of a thousand others."

A few days since, Mr. Rumbarger, residing in Lyken's Valley, Pa. was bitten in the heel by a snake, and in his flight ran a considerable distance with the snake hanging to his heel, till in forcing a small stream, the reptile engaged itself and escaped. The unfortunate man immediately swelled, and a few hours of intense agony terminated his existence.

On Friday night two men entered the house of Mr. Hart, who had just recovered from the effects of the recent conspiracy against his life, and asked for supper and re-

freshments, over which they sat until ten o'clock, when Mr. Hart was alone in the bar. One of them presented him with a note, to pay for the supper, &c. and while Mr. H. was preparing the change, stabbed him in the breast with a dirk. Mr. H. exclaimed, "Murder," and the villains ran out, but were speedily pursued by the people who crowded in—one of them was arrested, and identified by Mr. Hart. The whole detail of the conspiracy, which has evidently been formed against his life, is therefore in a fair way of discovery.—Amer. Sent.

## POPULAR FALLACIES.

There is a wonderful vigor in a popular fallacy. When the world has once got hold of a fallacy, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out of the world. You beat it about the head till it seems to have given up the ghost; and lo! the next day it is as healthy as ever again.—The best example of the vitality of a fallacy, which has the advantage of being a fallacy, is in the overhaunted piece of nonsense attributed to Archimedes, viz: "that he could move the earth, if he had any place at a distance from it to fix a prop for his lever."—Your excellency knows that this is one of the standard allusions, one of the necessary stock in trade, for all orators, poets and newspaper writers; and persons, whenever they meet with it, take Archimedes for an extraordinary great man, and cry, "Lord, how wonderful!" Now, if Archimedes had found this place, his prop and his lever, and if he could have moved with the swiftness of a cannon ball, 480 miles every hour it would have taken him just 44,983,540,000 years to have raised the earth one inch! And yet people will go on quoting absurdity as gospel—wondering at the wisdom of Archimedes.—England and the English.

## INFANT SOVEREIGNS.

The following is from one of the latest of O. P. Q's letters:

It is not a little singular that the heirs to the Thrones in England, Spain and Portugal are all little girls; and it is possible, may probably be that at one and the same time there will be Queens reigning in these three countries. It is also worthy of remark, that the aspirants for the Throne in these countries and in France (I mean Henry the Fifth) are all minors—and we have therefore presented to us this principle of Monarchy, which is so much extolled and talked about, in all its helplessness. Instead of having, as in America, a man of experience, knowledge, vast acquirements and national reputation, of matured age and opinions, selected by the mass of the people as the Chief of the Government, this wonderful principle of Monarchy, which is called eternal, and perennial, and so forth, is giving to England, France, Spain, and Portugal, four infants, three of whom are female children, as their Sovereigns!

A few days since, Mr. P. F. Howell and his daughter left their residence at Bloomsbury, near Trenton, N. J., with the intention of visiting a relation living in some part of this State. On their way the horse stumbled and fell, and they were thrown with considerable violence from the vehicle. The lady, who was not much injured, went at her father's desire to a neighboring house for assistance, but when she returned, he had died of the injury. He was a merchant at Bloomsbury, and a most respectable citizen. He has left a numerous family.

Kentucky.—We have at last heard the result of the election in the district in Kentucky, in which Messrs. Moore and Leitch were opposing candidates for a seat in Congress. At a meeting of the Sheriffs of the different counties composing the district, the vote of Lincoln county is said to have been rejected, and the certificate of election given to Mr. Moore. [Balt. Repub.]

Seneca Indians.—The Seneca Indians have held a council, at which they have resolved to have nothing to do with the Green Bay lands, and have deposed the chiefs, Young King, Captain Pollara, James Stevenson, Seneca White, Henry Two Guns, Capt. Strong, Distro Town, Job Price and William Patterson, for having agreed to give up their lands in New York and to remove to the Green Bay land. The proceedings of their council are signed by 48 chiefs.—Balt. Repub.

## BALTIMORE PRICES.

	August 31.
Wheat, white, bush.	\$1 15 a 1 23
do. red,	1 15 a 1 18
Corp. white	60 a 61
Do. yellow	63 a 64
Rye	60 a 60
Oats	30 a 32

## JACKSON REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Queen Ann's county.

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Leimel Roberts

Samuel R. Olson

Thomas Wright, 3d.

Robert Larrimore, Esquire.

## FOR THE LEVY COURT.

William Colgan

Valentine Wareham

Samuel S. Robinson

James H. Wilson, and

William Hambleton, Esquires.

## FOR THE SHERIFFALTY.

Thomas Suller, Esq.

## Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the consent of William Jenkins, late partner.

## THOMAS H. JENKINS

Respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage as extended to them.

Those persons indebted to the late firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, are informed that their accounts are placed in the hands of John Stevens, adm'r of William Jenkins for collection. Easton, Sept. 2nd, 1833. 3w[G.]

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 18.

to be drawn on Saturday September 7th, 1833.

GRAND SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$30,000 30 Prizes of \$1,000

1 " 10,000 30 " 500

1 " 5,000 55 " 200

1 " 4,000 55 " 100

1 " 3,704 55 " 70

Lowest prize \$12.—Tickets \$10—shares in proportion to be had of

P. SACKET.

sep 3

LANE'S THRESHING MACHINE, propelled by an endless chain horse power, will be in operation at the farm of John M. G. Emory, Esq., near Easton, this day and to-morrow, when and where Farmers and all others interested are respectfully invited to call and examine it.

Sept. 3, 1833.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOLDSMITH & HAZEL, being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to John T. Goldsmith.

MANLOVE HAZEL having purchased the entire stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business, at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand,

## A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## DRY GOODS AND

## GROCERIES.

as heretofore, and by prompt attention to business, and a constant effort to accommodate, he hopes to retain his former customers, and to elicit the patronage of the public generally.

sep 3

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Holey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of Land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

sep 3

## UNION HOTEL,



## Denton, Maryland.

THE subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Denton, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford. His bar is stored with the best of Liquors. His stables are in good order—his ostlers good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.

JOSHUA CLARKE.

Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833.

N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms.

Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula. J. C.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed by the commissioners for Talbot county, keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend at Wye Mills the 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of September inclusive, at his shop in Easton; on the 16th at Wye Mills; 18th at the Trappe; and 19th at St. Michaels.

A. J. LOVEDAY.

sep 3

WAS COMMITTED, to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 14th day of August, 1833, by George S. Elchelber, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MAJOR LODINE; says he was born free and was raised by his father, who did live about 16 miles beyond Smyrna in the State of Delaware, but was committed as the slave of Capt. Henry Sullivan of Vienna, Maryland. Said colored man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 34 inches high; no perceptible marks; had on when committed, a black bombazett roundabout, cotton shirt, grey cassinet pantaloons, black fur hat and pair of lace boots.

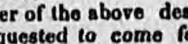
The owner of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county jail.

sep 3

## THE STEAM BOAT

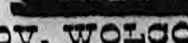


Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corcoran, and Chestertown; returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corcoran at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

apr 30

## The Steam Boat Maryland



WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centerville, (via the Company's wharf on Corcoran Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.

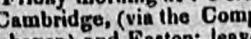
April 9

## CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

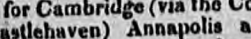
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April 9

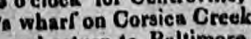
## WILLIAM OWEN, Agent.



## WILLIAM OWEN, Agent.



## WILLIAM OWEN, Agent.



## WILLIAM OWEN, Agent.



## POETRY.

### OUR SAVIOUR'S LAMENTATION OVER JERUSALEM.

The eagle has stooped from his eyrie on high,  
Weep, daughter of Salem, the spoiler is nigh.  
Weep, weep, and lament, for he comes in his wrath,  
And the vengeance of God is the guide of his path!  
I see his fierce horsemen prepare for the war,  
And I hear their loud shouts as they rush from afar.

Mourn, mourn and lament, for thy strength shall be  
ruined,  
And the star of thy glory be blotted from heaven!  
Thy towers and thy temples, now gleaming in air,  
Shall be low as thy shame in that day of despair!  
Thy pitiless foe shall exult o'er thy fall,  
And the God thou has scorned shall be deaf to thy call!

How often, O Salem, I've wept by thy side,  
And mourned for thy sons in their blindness and pride,  
How often I've prayed and implored thee in vain,  
To repent, and return to thy Father again!  
Why, daughter of Zion, Oh, why wouldst thou  
spurn  
The grace and the hope that can never return!

The heathen shall come, and shall raze to the earth  
The lovely abodes of thy pride and thy mirth;  
With the blood of thy sons shall thy altars be stain-  
ed,  
And the shrine of thy God shall be rent and profan-  
ed!

On the walls of the temple the spoiler shall tread;  
Weep, weep, for the beam of thy glory hath fled!

Then, daughter of Salem, in grief and despair,  
When the fires of thy dwellings shall redden the air,  
When thy victors shall taunt thee, and scoff at thy cries,

As the smoke of thy temples shall mount to the skies,  
When, trampled, insulted, rejected, abhorred,  
Then, Zion, O! then thou'lt remember the Lord!

C. M.

The following piece of poetry will have few  
chances for those who have not received from death  
the high relief which that power alone can impart  
for such. Sorrows are sanctified to us in more  
ways than we sometimes imagine—if they open a  
new window, they open also new fountains whence to  
draw consolation; and the bosom which in prospe-  
rity has been still and cold as the mountain rock,  
warms and expands as it is touched by the potent  
rod of affliction; and not only has in itself a means  
of enjoyment and mournful pleasure, but it swells  
forth a stream of sympathy in the sufferings and  
pains of others. How often the gush of affection  
springs up in the smitten heart at the remembrance  
of loves from which we have been separated—at  
the recollection of those clustering joys which we  
found in the endearing smile, the playful movements  
and the loved liniments of an only child, gone  
down to an early grave.—U. S. GAZ.

From "Stray Flowers" by James F. Clarke.

A FATHER'S LAMENT FOR HIS CHILD.

I look in vain to find thee now,  
In spots that thou hast graced before;  
I miss the brightness of thy brow,  
And meet thy sunny glance no more.

The music of thy silvery voice  
Is gone, alas, forever gone.  
Where once it bade the heart rejoice,  
O'er gloomy silence reigns alone!

My child! I miss thee when at night  
From worldly toil I seek my home,  
Thou wast the first, with fond delight,  
That to my eager arms would come.

I watched thy couch with anxious care,  
And wiped the chill damp from thy brow;  
I breathed for thee the fervent prayer—  
Thou'rt blest, no prayer thou needest now.

I watch'd thee till upon thine eye  
The glassy film of death was spread;  
Thy gentle bosom breathed no sigh—  
I little thought my child was dead!

But thou wast gone;—death came to thee  
And gazed upon thy angel face;  
Thou thought'st not he a foe could be,  
And sunk into his cold embrace.

"I saw them lay thee cold and low,  
Within the grave's dark narrow bed,—  
My heart could scarcely bear the blow,  
For hope seemed in thy coffin laid."

## NOTICE.

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore  
The Board being convinced that the use of  
Manure is becoming more prevalent, and having  
experienced its value and ascertained that dif-  
ferent bodies of Manure vary in richness—Find-  
ing too that the quantity dispersed on the acre  
depends on its quality—and being anxious to  
afford every information upon this subject—  
Therefore, Resolved, That this Board solicit  
the Farmers on the Eastern Shore to convey  
small samples of their different specimens of  
Manure to be deposited at the Drug Store of Tho-  
mas H. Dawson & Son, in the town of Es-  
sex, addressed to this Board, for the purpose  
of enabling the Board to have them analysed  
to ascertain their respective qualities—and if  
these samples are accompanied with any re-  
mark or information in relation to the effects  
produced by the use of Manure, it will be more  
acceptable.

Signed,  
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chair'n.  
Attest,—M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick  
county, as a runaway on the 13th day of July,  
1833, a negro woman who calls herself PLEA-  
SANT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant  
complexion, five feet high, twenty one years of  
age—says she was born free in the State of  
Virginia, and emigrated to this State, was ap-  
prehended and put to the jail of Montgomery  
county, and sold out for the jail fees to Jesse  
Leach, Esq. of Rockville in the said county;  
—had on when committed a striped calico  
frocks, prunella shoes, &c.  
The owner of said negro, is requested to  
come and have her released, she will other-  
wise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTON, Sheriff  
of Frederick county.

aug 2-27 St  
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig  
will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks,  
and charge M. E. B.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the  
President, Directors and Company of the  
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale,  
at public auction, on SATURDAY, the fifth  
day of October next, between the hours of ele-  
ven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock  
in the afternoon of that day, on the premises,  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN  
ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND,  
lying and being in Talbot county, near Chop-  
pant River and Parson's landing, divided into  
five lots, the largest of which contains about  
thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest  
about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine,  
eighteen and twenty four months, that is to  
say: one third of the purchase money, must be  
paid at the end of nine months from the day  
of sale, with interest on the whole purchase  
money from the day of sale, one other third of  
the purchase money must be paid at the end  
of eighteen months from the day of sale with  
interest on the balance of the purchase money,  
and the residue of the purchase money must be  
paid at the end of twenty four months from  
the day of sale, with interest on the bal-  
ance of the purchase money; bond or bonds  
with good and approved security will be re-  
quired, and after the payment of the purchase  
money and not before, deed or deeds will be  
given. Possession of the above lands will be  
delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution  
of the bonds.

Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said  
land, containing about the quantity of  
FOUR HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES  
OF LAND, two hundred and fifty five acres of  
which are arable land and the residue, that is,  
one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood  
land.

Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to,  
or adjoining the before mentioned farm, con-  
taining about TWO HUNDRED AND THIR-  
TY NINE ACRES OF LAND, one hundred  
and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are  
arable land, and the residue that is, seventy  
and an half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on  
the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to  
interest, that is to say: one third of the pur-  
chase money must be paid at the end of nine  
months from the day of sale, with interest on  
the whole purchase money from the first day  
of January next; another third of the purchase  
money must be paid at the end of eighteen  
months from the day of sale, with interest on  
the balance of the purchase money, and the re-  
sidue of the purchase money must be paid at  
the end of twenty four months from the day  
of sale, with interest on the balance of the  
purchase money.

Bond or bonds with good and approved se-  
curity will be required, and after the payment  
of the purchase money and not before, deed or  
deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupation of ten-  
ants, and are leased for the next year, so that  
the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain ac-  
tual possession before the end of the next  
year, but will be entitled to the rents of the  
next year.

The President Directors and Company a-  
foresaid reserve to themselves the rents of the  
farms for the present year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, Aug 27, 1833.

The editors of the Centreville Times  
and Cambridge Chronicle, are requested to  
publish the above advertisement until the day  
of sale.

[G]

## Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county  
Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery,  
the subscriber will expose to public sale, by  
way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the  
front door of Talbot county Court House, on  
TUESDAY the Third day of September  
next, between the hours of twelve o'clock  
in the forenoon and five o'clock in the after-  
noon of that day, ALL THAT FARM OR  
PLANTATION of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart,  
on which she formerly resided, situated near  
the head of Wye River, in Talbot county,  
consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts  
of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton,"  
"Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Benney's  
Resurvey," and "Winkles' Fortune," lying  
near the public main road leading from Easton  
to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of  
three hundred and ten acres of land, more or  
less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one  
and two years will be given on the purchase  
money, the purchaser executing to the Trust-  
ee, as such, a bond with such security as he  
shall approve of, for the payment of the pur-  
chase money, with interest from the day of  
sale. And upon the ratification of the said  
sale by the Court, and the payment of the  
whole of the purchase money, together with  
the interest, and not before, the Trustee will  
convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns,  
the lands so sold to him as aforesaid, free,  
clear and discharged from all claims of the de-  
fendant. Persons disposed to purchase are in-  
vited to view the premises, which will be shown  
to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides  
thereon. The improvements are good, the  
meadow lands are said to be the finest in the  
county, and the whole estate very valuable.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.

July 30, 1833.

Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having asso-  
ciated themselves under the above firm,  
beg leave to announce to the citizens of Es-  
sex, and the public generally, that they have  
taken the stand on Washington street, ad-  
joining the Bakery of Mr. Ninde and the firm  
of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on  
hand a few specimens of splendid

—BEAVER HATS,  
and are now finishing and will constantly keep  
a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every  
variety of the above article, to suit the various  
tastes and purses of the Talbot population:

They have just returned from Baltimore  
with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Ma-  
terials of every description, and having a thor-  
ough knowledge of the business together with  
an unremitting attention to the same, and a  
determination to sell cheaper than ever here-  
before offered, they indulge a hope to receive,  
as they will endeavour to merit, a share of  
public encouragement.

The Public's ob't. Serv'ts.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON,  
THOMAS HARPER.

Easton, Aug. 13

NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of  
Rose & Spencer are requested to make im-  
mediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who  
is duly authorized to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1833.

## Houses and Lands for Sale,

EITHER on private application to the sub-  
scriber, or if not before disposed of at  
private sale, will be offered for public sale on  
a credit of one and two years, (purchasers giv-  
ing bond and security for the payment of the  
purchase money) on WEDNESDAY, the  
15th day of September next, at three o'clock in  
the afternoon, on the several premises, the fol-  
lowing houses and lots in the town of Easton:

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-  
ington street, next adjoining the residence of  
Doct. William H. Thomas, and now occupied  
by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house,  
Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be  
repaid for an inconsiderable sum of money,  
and rendered a most convenient and agreeable  
residence, as the ground is spacious and runs  
entirely through to Harrison street, on which  
there is a small tenement.

2d. The small brick Dwelling House, situ-  
ate on Washington street opposite to Port st.  
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs  
also through to Harrison street, embracing al-  
so a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south  
of the block of brick buildings, commonly cal-  
led Earle's Row, on Washington street exten-  
ed.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-  
ing house and garden, formerly the residence  
of the subscriber, situated on Aurora street,  
in Easton. The situation and advantages of  
this establishment for a private family render  
it most desirable purchase. Also, a conven-  
ient building lot near the same.

5th. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county, at  
Griffith's Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 17th  
day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the  
farm and lands, late the property of Henry  
Dickinson, Esq. deceased, situated near Fowl-  
ing Creek, in Caroline county, abounding with  
valuable timber. For this farm, one third  
of the purchase money will be required to be  
paid on the day of Sale and the residue in  
twelve months. Any person desirous of pur-  
chasing these lands will of course view them,  
and will be directed to them by Gen. William  
Potter. An agent will attend in my behalf at  
the respective places of sale and take bonds of  
the purchasers.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, August 13th, 1833.

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

20th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of James B. Willson, adm'r.

of James Baynard, late of Caroline county de-  
ceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice  
required by law for creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's estate, and  
that the same be published once in each week  
for the space of three successive weeks in one  
of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from minutes of proceedings  
of the Orphans' Court of the coun-  
ty aforesaid, I have hereto set my  
hand and the seal of my office af-  
fixed this twentieth day of August, Anno Do-  
mini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline  
county in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of James Baynard, late  
of Caroline county, deceased; all persons hav-  
ing claims against the said deceased's estate,  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same with  
the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber  
on or before the third day of March next, or  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twentieth day of  
August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and  
thirty three.

JAMES B. WILLSON, Adm'r.  
of James Baynard, dec'd.

aug 27 3w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the  
public, that Mr. John W. Bell having with-  
drawn from the copartnership heretofore ex-  
isting under the firm of James P. Anderson,  
& Co. the business will for the future, be  
conducted at the old stand near the market  
house, under the firm of ANDERSON &  
HOPKINS, where all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs or  
Carriages,

of every description, will meet with the most  
prompt attention. As it is indispensable that  
the business of the old firm be closed as  
speedily as possible, they earnestly request  
all persons indebted, to come forward and  
settle their respective accounts without delay,  
either by cash or note. All persons having  
claims against the said firm will bring them  
forward. It is hoped those who are inter-  
ested in this notice will be prepared by the  
first of November, as after that date all ac-  
counts unsettled will be placed in officers  
hands without respect to persons.

They return their sincere thanks to all those  
who have heretofore favored them with their  
custom, and hope by paying strict attention  
to business, and making neat and durable  
work, to merit and secure the continuance of  
a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON,  
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone au-  
thorized to settle up the business of the late  
firm.

JAMES P. ANDERSON,  
JOHN W. BELL,  
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

Easton, Aug. 27th, 1833. 6w [G]

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Cecil Coun-  
ty, on the 29th day of July last, a negro  
man who calls himself JACOB HALL, sup-  
posed to be about 27 or 28 years of age, 5  
feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built, and very  
black; had on when committed, tow linen  
trousers, cloth vest, fur hat half worn and  
boots. Says he belongs to a Miss Ann Skin-  
ner, of Baltimore, and had to serve her for a  
term of years, his term of servitude had not ex-  
pired, but she permitted him to go at liberty.  
The owner, if any, is requested to come and  
have him released, otherwise he will be dis-  
charged according to law.

GEO. McCULLOUGH, Sheriff.

aug 20 St

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM  
in Queen Anne's county, containing about 400  
acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wooters.  
The land is kind, and susceptible of consid-  
erable improvement, by judicious cultivation;  
the improvements are in tolerable good order.  
Persons disposed to purchase are invited to  
view the premises. For terms apply to Mr.  
William Stevens, merchant, Centreville, or to  
the subscriber.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Talbot county, may 28th 1f

NOTICE.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jock-  
ey Club, are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's  
Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 3d of  
September next for the purpose of appointing  
the days for running the Fall races. It is ve-  
ry desirable that the races should be so order-  
ed as not to interfere with the county Courts,  
or the racing on the Central Course, that  
members from the different counties may be  
enabled to witness the sport.

The course will be in fine order.—Ten or  
twelve horses are training in this county, and  
we understand several more in the neighbor-  
ing counties.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, aug 27

To rent for the ensuing year,  
A HOUSE and LOT and BLACK-  
SMITH'S SHOP at Thimbletown, be-  
longing to the estate of James Ridg-  
way, deceased. Apply to  
WM. ARRINDALE, Adm'r.  
aug 27

## ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of  
Talbot county, that an election will be  
held in the several election districts of the  
county, on the first MONDAY of October next,  
being the seventh day of the month, for one  
member of Congress, four Delegates to the  
General Assembly of Maryland, a Sheriff, and  
two county Commissioners for district No. 1.  
J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.  
Easton, aug 27, 1833.

Samuel Hambleton, Jr.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFERS his professional services to the  
public generally—he will practice in the  
Courts of Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot.  
He has taken the office on Washington street  
formerly occupied by T. R. Loockerman, Esq.  
aug 27 3w

NOTICE.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jock-  
ey Club, are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's  
Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 3d of  
September next for the purpose of appointing  
the days for running the Fall races. It is ve-  
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ed as not to interfere with the county Courts,  
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SMITH'S SHOP at Thimbletown, be-  
longing to the estate of James Ridg-  
way, deceased. Apply to  
WM. ARRINDALE, Adm'r.  
aug 27

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF  
TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,  
I offer myself as a candidate for the next  
Sheriffship. Should you see fit to elect me,  
I pledge myself to execute the duties of said  
office to the best of my abilities.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Easton, July 9th, 1833.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst from the sub-  
scriber, residing at the head of South  
River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Ma-  
ryland, about eight miles from the city of An-  
napolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years  
of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4  
or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls  
himself HORACE GIBSON.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who  
will apprehend said Negro so that I get him a-  
gain. If he is taken out of the District of Co-  
lumbia, or State of Maryland, I will pay One  
Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I  
him, and will pay all reasonable travelling ex-  
penses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN,  
The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick  
Town and Whig, Easton, will insert the  
above advertisement six times and forward  
their accounts to the Maryland Gazette office  
for payment.

July 30 6w

JUST received and for sale at the Drug  
Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,  
GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye  
Water,  
Morphine, Emetine,  
Strichnine, Corinne,  
Piperine, Oil Cubeb,  
Solidified Copiva,  
Oil of Cantharidin,  
Dipnarcotized Laud-  
um,  
Ditto Opium,  
Iodine,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the  
modern preparations, with a full supply of  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,  
12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN  
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-  
setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be  
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, dec 18

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August, A. D. 1833.

ON application of Thomas O. Martin, ad-  
ministrator of Andrew S. Anthony, late of  
Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he  
give the notice required by law, for creditors  
to exhibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased's estate, and that the same be published  
once in each week for the space of three suc-  
cessive weeks in both of the newspapers printed  
in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my  
hand and the seal of my office af-  
fixed, this thirteenth day of August, A. D. eigh-  
teen hundred and thirty three.

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 Andrew S. Anthony,  
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 thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the 1st day of March next,  
or they may otherwise by law, be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this thirteenth day of  
August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty  
three.

THOS. O. MARTIN, Adm'r.  
of Andrew S. Anthony, dec'd.

aug 20 3w

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM  
in Queen Anne's county, containing about 400  
acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wooters.  
The land is kind, and susceptible of consid-  
erable improvement, by judicious cultivation;  
the improvements are in tolerable good order.  
Persons disposed to purchase are invited to  
view the premises. For terms apply to Mr.  
William Stevens, merchant, Centreville, or to  
the subscriber.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Talbot county, may 28th 1f

NOTICE.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jock-  
ey Club, are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's  
Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 3d of  
September next for the purpose of appointing  
the days for running the Fall races. It is ve-  
ry desirable that the races should be so order-  
ed as not to interfere with the county Courts,  
or the racing on the Central Course, that  
members from the different counties may be  
enabled to witness the sport.

## Talbot county, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of  
the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the  
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Ar-  
chibald Taylor, praying for the benefit of the  
act of Assembly, passed at November session,  
eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of  
insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements  
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said  
acts—and the said Archibald Taylor, having  
complied with the several requisites required  
by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby or-  
der and adjudge that the said Archibald Tay-  
lor, be and appear before the judges of Talbot  
county Court, on the first Saturday after the  
third Monday in November next, and at such  
other days and times as the Court shall direct  
—



John C. Catron

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 1.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1833.

WHOLE No. 278.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue  
of the year—BY  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

**THE TERMS**  
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
payable half yearly in advance.  
No subscription discontinued until all arrears  
are settled, without the approbation of  
the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,  
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and  
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-  
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

From the last number of Blackwood's Magazine.  
**THE FALL OF TURKEY.**

Of the revolt which led to the destruction of  
this great body, (the Janissaries) and the po-  
licy which led to it, the following striking ac-  
count is given by Mr. Slade.

"Every campaign during the Greek war a  
body was embarked on board the fleet, and  
landed in small parties, purposely unsupported,  
on the theatre of war; none returned, so that  
only a few thousand remained at Con-  
stantinople, when May 30, 1826, the Sultan  
issued a *hatti sherif* concerning the formation  
of a new volunteer army. This was a flash of  
lightning in the eyes of the Janissaries. They  
saw why their companions did not return from  
Greece; they saw that the old, hitherto abor-  
tive, policy, dormant since eighteen years, was  
revived; they saw that their existence was  
threatened, and they resolved to resist, confi-  
ding in the prestige of their name. June 15,  
following they reserved their soup-kettles,  
(signal of revolt) demanded the heads of the  
Ministers, and the revocation of the said fir-  
man. But Mahmud was prepared for them.

Husseyin, the aga of the Janissaries, was in  
his interests, and with him the yamaks, (gar-  
rison of the castles of the Bosphorus), the  
Gaidondjis, and the Topchis. Collecting, there-  
fore, on the following morning, his forces in the  
Atmeidan, the sandjick sherif was dis-  
played, and the ulema seconded him by calling  
on the people to support their sovereign a-  
gainst the rebels. Still, no ways daunted, the  
Janissaries advanced and summoned their aga,  
of whom they had no suspicion, to repeat their  
demands to the Sultan, threatening in case of  
non compliance, to force the seraglio gates—  
Husseyin, not his part admirably, and with  
consummate duplicity, brought them to the  
desired point—open rebellion—flattering them  
with success, now threw aside the mask. He  
stigmatized them as infidels, and called on  
them in the name of the prophet to submit to  
the Sultan's edicts. At this defiance of their  
trusted favorite chief, their smothered  
rage burst out, they rushed to his house, razed  
it to a moment, did the same by the houses of  
the other ministers, applied torches, and in  
half an hour Constantinople streamed with  
blood beneath the glare of flames. Mahmud  
hesitated, and was about to conciliate; but  
Husseyin repulsed the idea with firmness  
knowing that to effect conciliation, his head  
must be the first offering. 'Now or never' he  
replied to the Sultan, 'is the time!' Think not  
that a few heads will appease this sedition,  
—the wrongs of the Janissaries too closely  
dwelt on, thy character too blackly stained,  
thy treachery too minutely dissected,—to be  
easily laid. Remember this is the second  
time thy arm has been raised against them,  
and they will trust thee again. Remember  
too, that thou hast now a son, that son  
not in thy power, whom they will elevate on  
thy downfall. Now is the time! This evening  
thy son must set for the last time on them or  
us. Retire from the city, that thy sacred per-  
son may be safe, and leave the rest to me.'—  
Mahmud consented and went to Dolma  
Bachtche, (a palace one mile up the Bospho-  
rus), to await the result. Husseyin then free  
to act without fear of interruption, headed his  
yamaks, and vigorously attacked the rebels,  
who cowardly as they were insolent, offered a  
feeble resistance, when they found themselves  
unsupported by the mob, retreated from street  
to street, and finally took refuge in the Atmeidan.  
Here their career ended. A masked  
battery on a hill beyond opened upon them,  
troops enclosed them in, and fire was applied  
to the wooden buildings. Desperation then  
gave them the courage that might have saved  
them at first, and they strove with madness to  
force a passage from the burning pile; part  
were consumed, part cut down; a few only got  
out, among them few colonels, who threw  
themselves at the aga's feet, and implored  
Grace. 'They spoke their last.'—  
Five thousand fell under this grand blow;  
twenty five thousand perished throughout the  
whole empire. The next day a *hatti sherif* was  
read in the mosques declaring the Janissaries  
infamous, the order abolished, and the name  
an anathema.

This great stroke made a prodigious sensa-  
tion in Europe, and even the best informed  
were deceived as to its effects on the future  
prospects of the Ottoman Empire. By many  
it was compared to the destruction of the  
Strelitzes by Peter the Great, and the resur-  
rection of Turkey anticipated from the great  
reform of Mahmud, as Moscow arose from the  
vigorous measures of the Czar. But the  
cases and the men were totally different. Pe-  
ter, though a despot, was practically acquaint-  
ed with his country. He had voluntarily de-  
scended to the humblest rank, to make him-  
self master of the arts of life. When he had  
destroyed the Strelitzes guards of Moscow he  
built up the new military force of the empire  
in strict accordance with its national and re-  
ligious feelings, and the victory of Pultawa  
was the consequence. But what did Sultan Ma-  
hmud? Having destroyed the old military  
force of Turkey, he subjected the new levies  
which were to replace it to such absurd regu-  
lations, and so thoroughly violated the polit-  
ical and religious feelings of the country, that  
none of the Osmanleys who could possibly  
avoid it would enter in his ranks, and he was  
obliged to fill them up with mere boys, who  
had not yet acquired any determinate feelings—  
a wretched substitute for the old military  
force of the empire, and which proved totally  
unequal to the task of facing the veteran troops  
of Russia.

The result of these precipitate and mon-  
strous innovations strikingly appeared in the  
next war with Russia. The Janissaries and

mere boys were destroyed; the Musselmans  
everywhere disgusted; the turban, the national  
dress, the scimitar, the national weapon,  
were laid aside in the army; instead of the  
fierce and valiant Janissaries wielding that  
dreadful weapon, there was to be found only  
in the army, boys of sixteen, wearing caps in  
the European style, and looked upon as little  
better than heretics by all true believers.

In the contest in Asia Minor, Paskewitch  
hardly encountered any opposition. Rage at  
the destruction of the Janissaries among their  
numerous adherents—indignation among the  
old population, in consequence of the ruin of  
the dere bey, and the suppression of the  
rights of the cities—lukewarmness in the  
church, from the anticipated innovations in its  
constitution—general dissatisfaction among all  
classes of Mahomedans, in consequence of the  
change in the national dress and customs, had  
so completely weakened the feeling of patri-  
otism, and the Sultan's authority, that the el-  
ements of resistance did not exist. The bat-  
tles were mere parades—the sieges little more  
than the summoning of fortresses to surrender.

In Europe, the ruinous effects of the innova-  
tions were also painfully apparent. Though  
the Russians had to cross in a dry and parch-  
ed season the pathless and waterless plains of  
Bulgaria; and though, in consequence of the  
unhealthiness of the climate, and the wretched  
arrangements of their commissariat, they lost  
200,000 men by sickness and famine in the  
first campaign, yet the Ottomans, though  
fighting in their own country, and for their  
hearts, were unable to gain any decisive ad-  
vantage; and in the next campaign, when they  
were conducted with more skill, and the  
possession of Varna gave them the advantage  
of a sea port for their supplies, the weakness  
of the Turks was at once apparent. In the  
battle of the 11th June, the loss of the Turks  
did not exceed 4000 men, the forces on nei-  
ther side amounted to 40,000 men, and yet this  
defeat proved fatal to the empire.

6. Among the immediate and most power-  
ful causes of the rapid fall of the Ottoman Em-  
pire unquestionably must be reckoned the  
Greek Revolution, and the extraordinary part  
which Great Britain took in destroying the  
Turkish Navy at Navarino.

On this subject we wish to speak with cau-  
tion. We have the most heartfelt wish for  
the triumph of the Cross over the Crescent,  
and the liberation of the cradle of civilization  
from Asiatic bondage. But with every desire  
of the real welfare of the Greeks, we must be  
permitted to doubt whether the Revolution  
was the way to effect it, or the cause of huma-  
nity has not been retarded by the premature  
effort of its independence.

The whole commerce of the Ottomans was  
carried on by the Greeks, and their sailors  
constituted the entire seamen of their fleet—  
Nothing, accordingly, can be more lamenta-  
ble than the condition of the Turkish fleet  
since that time. The catastrophe of Navarino  
deprived them of their best ships and bravest  
sailors; the Greek revolt drained off the whole  
population who were wont to man their fleets.  
Mr. Slade informs us that when he navigated  
on board the *Centaur*, which was the Turkish  
fleet in 1829, the crews were composed  
almost entirely of landmen, who were  
forced on board without the slightest knowl-  
edge of nautical affairs; and that such was  
their timidity from inexperience of that ele-  
ment, that a few English frigates would have  
sent the whole squadron, containing six ships  
of the line, to the bottom. The Russian fleet  
also evinced a degree of ignorance and timi-  
dity in the Buxine, which could hardly have  
been expected from their natural hardihood  
and resolution. Yet, the Muscovite fleet, up-  
on the whole, rode triumphantly; by their cap-  
ture of Anapoli, they struck at the great mar-  
ket from whence Constantinople is supplied,  
while, by the storming of Zizopolis, they gave  
a *poulet d'appui* to Diebitch on the coast with  
in the Balkan, without which he could never  
have ventured to cross the formidable range.

This ruin of the Turkish marine by the Greek  
Revolution and the battle of Navarino, was  
therefore the immediate cause of the disas-  
trous issue of the second Russian campaign;  
and the scale might have been turned, and  
it made to terminate in equal disasters to the  
invaders, if five English ships of the line had  
been added to the Turkish force; an addition,  
Mr. Slade tells us, which would have enabled  
the Turks to burn the Russian arsenals and  
fleet at Swatopol, and postponed for half a  
century the fall of the Ottoman Empire.

Nothing, therefore, can be more instructive  
than the rapid fall of the Turkish power; nor  
more curious than the coincidence between  
the despotic acts of the reforming Eastern  
Sultan and of the innovating European de-  
mocracy. The measures of both have been the  
same; both have been actuated by the same  
principles and both yielded to the same  
unavoidable ambition.

It is melancholy to reflect on the deplorable  
state of weakness to which England has been  
reduced since revolutionary passions seized  
upon her people. Three years ago, the British  
name was universally respected; the Portu-  
guese, pointed with gratitude to the well  
fought fields, where English blood was poured  
forth like water in behalf of their independ-  
ence; the Dutch turned with exultation to the  
Lion of Waterloo, the proud and unequalled  
monument of English fidelity; the Poles ac-  
knowledge with gratitude, that amidst all  
their sorrows, England alone had stood their  
friend and exerted its influence at the Congress  
of Vienna to procure for them constitutional  
freedom; even the Turks, though mourning  
the catastrophe of Navarino, acknowledged  
that British diplomacy had at length interfered,  
and turned aside from Constantinople the  
sword of Russia, after the barrier of the Bal-  
kan had been broken through. Now, how  
woful is the change! The Portuguese recount,  
with undistinguished indignation, the spoliation  
of their navy by the *Tricolor* fleet, then in  
close alliance with England; and the father-  
land by British blood and treasure, of a cruel  
and audacious civil war in their bosom, in aid  
of the principles of revolutionary propaga-  
ndism; the Dutch, with indignant rage, tell  
the tale of the desertion by England of all the  
allies and principles for which she had fought  
for a hundred and fifty years, and the shame-  
ful union of the Leopard and the Eagle, to  
crush the independence and partition of the  
territories of Holland; the Polish exiles in for-  
eign land, dwell on the heart rending story of  
their wrongs, and narrate how they were led  
on by their deceitful promises from France  
and England to resist, till the period of capitu-  
lation had gone by: the Eastern nations de-  
plore the occupation of Constantinople by the  
Russians, and hold up their hands in astonish-  
ment at the infatuation which has led the mis-  
ters of the seas to permit the keys of the  
Dardanelles to be placed in the grasp of Mos-  
covite ambition. It is in vain to conceal the

fact, that by a mere change of Ministry, by  
simply letting loose revolutionary passions,  
England has descended to the rank of a third  
rate power. She has sunk at once, without  
any external disasters, from the triumphs of  
Trafalgar and Waterloo, to the disgrace and  
humiliation of Charles II. It is hard to say  
whether she is most despised or insulted by  
her ancient allies or enemies, or whether com-  
tempt or hatred are strongest among those  
she aided or resisted in the late struggle.

Russia defies her in the East, and, secure in  
the revolutionary passions by which her peo-  
ple are distracted, pursues with now unde-  
guised anxiety her long cherished and stub-  
bornly resisted schemes of ambition. In the  
Dardanelles—France drags her a willing cap-  
tive at her chariot wheels, and compels the  
armies which once struck down Napoleon to  
aid her in all the mean revolutionary aggres-  
sions she is pursuing on the surrounding  
States. Portugal and Holland smarting under  
the wounds received from their oldest ally,  
wait for the moment of British weakness to  
wreak vengeance for the wrongs inflicted un-  
der the infatuated guidance of the Whig  
democracy. Louis XIV. humbled by the de-  
feats of Blenheim and Ramilles, yet spurred  
with indignation at the proposal that he should  
join his arms to those of his enemies, to dis-  
possess his ally, the King of Spain; but Eng-  
land, in the hour of her greatest triumph, has  
submitted to a greater degradation. She has  
deserted and insulted the nation which stood  
by her side in the field of Vittoria, she has join-  
ed in alliance against the power which bled  
with her at Waterloo, and deserted in its last  
extremity the ally whose standards waved tri-  
umphant with her on the sands of Egypt.

The supineness and weakness of Ministers  
in the last agony of Turkey, has been such as  
would have excited belief, if woful experi-  
ence had not taught us to be surprised at no-  
thing which they can do. France acted with  
becoming foresight and spirit; they had an  
Almiral, with four ships of the line, to watch  
Russia in the Jardenelles, when the crisis ap-  
proached. What had England? One ship of  
the line on the way from Malta, and a few  
frigates in the Archipelago, were all that the  
honour and interests of England, in an  
emergency more pressing than any which has  
occurred since the battle of Trafalgar. Was  
the crisis not foreseen? Every man in the  
country of any intelligence foresaw it from the  
moment that Ibrahim besieged Acre. Can  
England only sit out one ship of the line to  
save the Dardanelles from Russia? Is this the  
foresight of the Whigs, or the effect of the  
Dock-yard reductions? Or has the Reform  
Act utterly annihilated our strength, and sunk  
our name?

It is evident that in the pitiful shifts to which  
Government is now reduced, foreign events,  
even of the greatest magnitude, have no sort  
of weight in its deliberations. Resting on the  
quicksands of popular favour; intent only on  
winning the applause or resisting the indig-  
nation of the rabble; dreading the strokes of  
their old allies among the Political Unions;  
awakened, when too late, to a sense of the  
dreadful danger arising from the inflated  
course they have pursued; hesitating between  
the support of the Revolutionists and  
pursuing the anarchical projects which they  
advise; unable to command the strength of the  
nation for any foreign policy; having sown the  
seeds of interminable dissension between the  
different classes of society, and spread far  
and wide the modern passion for innovation in  
lieu of the ancient patriotism of England; they  
have sunk it at once, and apparently forever  
in the gulph of degradation. By the pas-  
sions they have excited in the Empire, its  
strength is utterly destroyed, and well do for-  
eign nations perceive its weakness. They  
know that Ireland is on the verge of rebellion;  
that the West Indies, with the torch and the  
tomahawk at their throats, are waiting only  
for the first national reverse to throw off their  
allegiance; that the splendid Empire of India  
is shaking under the democratic rule to which  
it is about to be subjected on the expiry of the  
Charter; that the dock-yards, stripped of their  
stores to make a show of economy, and con-  
ceal a sinking revenue, could no longer fit out  
those mighty fleets which so recently went  
forth from their gates, conquering and to con-  
quer. The foreign historians of the French  
revolutionary war deplored the final seal it had  
put upon the maritime superiority of England,  
and declared that human sagacity could foresee  
no possible extinction of the seas from her  
unpulsed dominion, but how vain are the an-  
ticipations of human wisdom! The fickle change  
of popular opinion subverted the mighty fabric;  
a Whig Ministry succeeded in the helm, and  
before men had ceased to tremble at the thun-  
der of Trafalgar, England had become com-  
temptible on the waves!

From this sad scene of national degrada-  
tion and decay, from the melancholy specta-  
cle of the breaking up, from revolutionary  
passion and innovation, of the greatest and  
most beneficent Empire that ever existed upon  
earth, we turn to a more cheering prospect,  
and joyfully inhale from the prospects of the  
species those which we can no longer venture  
to cherish for our own country.

The attention of all classes in this country  
has been so completely absorbed of late years  
by the progress of domestic changes; the march  
of revolution, that little notice has been be-  
stowed on the events we have been consider-  
ing, yet they are more important to the future  
fate of the species, than even the approaching  
dismemberment of the British Empire. We  
are about to witness the overthrow of the  
Mahomedan religion; the emancipation of the  
cradle of civilization from Asiatic bondage; the  
accomplishment of that deliverance of the  
Holy Sepulchre, for which the Crusaders toiled  
and bled in vain; the elevation of the Cross  
on the Dome of St. Sophia, and the walls of  
Jerusalem.

That this great event was approaching has  
been long foreseen by the thoughtful and phi-  
lanthropic. The terrors of the Crescent have  
long since ceased; it received its first check  
in the Gulf of Lepanto; it waned before the  
Star of Sobieski under the walls of Vienna,  
and set in flames in the Bay of Navarino.  
The power which once made all Christendom  
tremble, which shook the imperial throne, and  
penetrated from the sands of Arabia to the  
banks of the Loire, is now in the agonies of  
dissolution; and that great deliverance for  
which the banded chivalry of Europe fought  
for centuries, and to attain which millions of  
Christian bones whitened the fields of Asia, is  
now about to be effected through the vascilla-  
tion and indifference of their descendants.

That which the courage of Richard Cœur de  
Lion and the enthusiasm of Godfrey de Bouil-  
lon, could not achieve; which resisted the arms  
of the Templars and the Hospitalliers and re-  
fled back from Asia the tide of European inva-

sion is now in the act of being accomplished.  
A more memorable instance was never afford-  
ed of the manner in which the passions and  
vices of men are made to work out the inten-  
tions of an over-ruling Providence, and of the  
vanity of all human attempts to prevent that  
ceaseless spread of religion which has been  
decreed by the Almighty.

That Russia is the power by whom this great  
change was to be effected, by whose arm the  
tribes of Asia were to be reduced to subjec-  
tion, and the triumph of civilization over bar-  
barism effected, has long been apparent. The  
gradual but unceasing pressure of the  
hardy races of mankind upon the effeminate  
of the energy of Northern poverty on the cor-  
ruption of Southern opulence, rendered it evi-  
dent that this change must ultimately be ef-  
fected. The final triumph of the Cross over  
the Crescent was secure from the moment that  
the Turcoman descended to the plains of Asia  
Minor, and the army of the Czar was estab-  
lished in the deserts of Scythia. As certainly  
as water will descend from the mountains to  
the plains, so surely will the stream of perma-  
nent conquest in every age, flow from the north  
to the southern races of mankind.

But although the continued operation of  
these causes was evident, and the ultimate as-  
cendant of the religion of Christ, and the in-  
stitutions of civilization, over the tenets of  
Mahomet, and the customs of barbarism, cer-  
tain; yet many different causes, till within these  
few years, contributed to check their effects,  
and to postpone, apparently, for an indefinite  
period, the final liberation of the Eastern  
world. But the weakness, insanity, and vacilla-  
tion of England and France, while they will  
prove fatal to them, seemed destined to sub-  
vert the East to the way of Russia, and renew  
the plains of Asia, those institutions of which  
Europe has become unworthy. The cause of  
religion, the spread of the Christian faith, has  
received an impulse from the vices and follies,  
which she never received from the sword, of  
Western Europe. The infidelity and irreligion  
of the French philosophers have done that  
for the downfall of Islamism which all the  
enthusiasm of the Crusaders could not accom-  
plish. Their first effect was to light up a  
deadly war in Europe, and array the civilized  
powers of the world in mortal strife against  
each other; but this was neither their only nor  
their final effect. In this contest, the arms of  
civilization acquired an unparalleled ascendancy  
over those of barbarism; and at its close, the  
power of Russia was magnified fourfold. Tur-  
key and Persia were unable to withstand the  
Empire from which the arms of Napoleon rolled  
back.

The overthrow of Mahomedanism, the libera-  
tion of the finest provinces of Europe from  
Turkish sway, flowed at last directly and evi-  
dently, from the rise of the spirit which at first  
closed all the churches of France, and erected  
the altar of Reason in the choir of Notre  
Dame. We are now witnessing the conclusion  
of the drama. When England descended  
from her high station, and gave way to  
revolutionary passions; when irreligion had  
a *father* people, & respect for the institutions  
of their fathers no longer influenced her gov-  
ernment, and too, was abandoned to the  
sequences of her vices; and from her apostasy,  
fresh support derived to the cause of Christi-  
anity. French irreligion had quadrupled the  
military strength to Russia; but the English  
army still existed to uphold the tottering edifice  
of Turkish power. English irreligion and  
infidelity overturned her constitution, and the  
barrier was swept away.

The British navy, paralyzed by democracy  
and divisions in the British Islands, can no longer  
resist Moscovite ambition, and the prostra-  
tion of Turkey is in consequence complete.  
The effects will be fatal to England; but they  
may raise up in distant lands, other empires,  
which may one day rival even the glories of  
the British name. The cross may cease to be  
venerated at Paris, but it will be elevated at  
St. Sophia; it may be ridiculed at London, but  
it will resume its way at Antioch. Considera-  
tions of this kind are fitted, if any can, to  
console us for the degradation and calamities  
of our own country; they show, that if one  
nation becomes corrupted, Providence can  
derive, even from its vices and ingratitude,  
the means of raising up other States to the  
glory of which it has become unworthy; and  
that from the decay of civilization in its  
present seats, the eye of Hope may anticipate  
its future resurrection in the cradle from  
whence it originally spread its blessings  
throughout the world.

**ADDRESS**  
To the several Bible Societies, and Friends of  
the Bible Cause throughout the State of Mary-  
land, and on the North side of the Potomac  
in the District of Columbia.

**FRIENDS OF THE BIBLE CAUSE:**  
It is at the request of the Bible Society of  
the State of Maryland, through their Board  
of Managers, that I presume to address you.  
It is, therefore, you perceive an official duty  
which I am not at liberty to decline. My re-  
gret is, that it has been so long and unavoid-  
ably delayed by my ill health.

The title by which I am instructed to ad-  
dress you, "The Friends of the Bible Cause,"  
warrants the assumption that you have attend-  
ed, with interest, to the means which have  
been heretofore employed for the propagation  
of the Holy Scriptures, throughout the world.  
You know, consequently that in England, in  
France, and elsewhere abroad, Bible Societies,  
on a large scale have been for several years  
in active and successful operation; that the  
great American Bible Society, whose theatre  
of contribution is the whole United States,  
is in immediate connexion and correspondence  
with those foreign societies; and that, in sev-  
eral of the states, auxiliary societies have been  
formed, which stand connected with the na-  
tional society, remitting their surplus funds,  
after the supply of their own domestic wants,  
to that society, for the purpose of being applied  
to the larger objects of the association. You  
are also informed, we presume, that the State  
of Maryland has not been wanting to herself  
in this interesting occasion; but that, by a gen-  
eral movement of the Christian community,  
without distinction of sects, a Bible Conven-  
tion, for the State, was held at Baltimore in  
the month of May last, in which that portion  
of the District of Columbia, formerly compos-  
ing part of the State of Maryland, was also  
represented, and that, by this Convention, the  
Report of the committee was adopted, propos-  
ing to organize the State into a complete sys-  
tem of societies, for the purpose of producing  
a more prompt and efficient development of  
its resources. Copies of this Report, inclu-  
ding the proposed constitutions for the differ-  
ent societies, will be distributed wherever it  
has not been already done; and you will per-  
ceive that the plan is at once very simple, and  
it is believed very efficient; the proposition be-

ing to have one principal society for the State,  
with branches in each county, and minor  
branches in each election district of the sev-  
eral counties; so that this appeal to Christian  
charity will knock at the door of every house,  
and every cottage within our limits, and will,  
we trust, be blessed of Him in whose name it  
will be made.

You are all aware of the surprising and  
prodigious results that have been realized, in  
every department of labour, in every country  
where the experiment has been made, by the  
force of union and concert of action. You  
cannot, therefore, but perceive the vast ad-  
vantages which the simple system proposed  
must have over the separate efforts of a few  
unconnected societies, sparsely scattered in  
different parts of the state. A few of these so-  
cieties have existed and still exist among us.  
It is not intended to detract from their merits.  
Far from it. Every Christian has been cheer-  
ed by the spirit, and has felt grateful for their  
services in this labor of love. Nor can those  
societies themselves be otherwise than grati-  
fied to see the whole state, at length catching  
the impulse which they have given, and assum-  
ing an organization that bids fair to render  
that labour thorough and effectual. It is in-  
deed confidently hoped that those societies  
will see the advantages that they will give to  
the cause which they have so much and so  
justly at heart, by incorporating themselves  
into the system now proposed, and that they  
will throw themselves promptly and cheerfully,  
into it, and animate it with a double por-  
tion of that vigor which has, heretofore, so  
honorably characterized their proceedings.

It will be seen, that under the arrangement  
proposed, the Bible society of the State is a  
mere agent of the country and district soci-  
eties; its functions being to unite and harmo-  
nize their action, and to concentrate and ap-  
ply their surplus funds, according to the pro-  
visions of their respective constitutions. Hence  
the society of the state can do nothing effec-  
tual in furtherance of the common object,  
without the aid of those auxiliary societies.  
It is for this reason, and in the hope that the  
plan devised and adopted, by the Convention,  
will be approved by their constituents, that I  
have been specially instructed, by the society  
of the State, to entreat, in their name, and  
the name of Him under whose banner they  
are enlisted, that the friends of the Bible Cause  
throughout our limits, will without delay, form  
themselves into county and district societies,  
in execution of this plan; and that they will  
report their proceedings to the Corresponding  
Secretary of the State Society, with the view  
that we may know what progress has been  
made in the work, and whether it may be  
proper for us to direct our farther efforts.

It is hoped that men of influence, friends of  
the Bible Cause, will not withhold that influ-  
ence from Him who withheld nothing from us;  
but that they will, without hesitation or delay,  
begin this pious work, in their respective spheres,  
by calling meetings and organizing societies, as  
soon as possible, both for the counties & districts.  
The cause is one which calls upon us to put  
forth all our strength and to do it immediately.  
Millions of our fellow creatures are dying in  
ignorance of that name, which is the only  
name that has been given under Heaven, where-  
by men can be saved. Let us do our utmost  
to dispel this darkness, and unite in one con-  
sistent effort to place the State where she  
deserves to stand, in this noblest of all com-  
petitions, that of seeing who shall do most good  
to the world that we might live.

You will observe that in the Report of the  
committee of the Bible Convention, it has  
been estimated that there are, at least, 80,000  
professing Christians within our bounds, and  
it is suggested that if we estimate the whole  
number at only 60,000 and the average a  
mount contributed by each, at only fifty cents,  
(how much below the average amount squan-  
dered annually, by each of us, on compar-  
atively worthless objects!) it will give \$30,000  
as a yearly offering to this noble cause. The  
belief is further expressed, in that Report that  
\$20,000, a year, will keep our own state sup-  
plied with the Bible, hereafter, and it is added,  
with a feeling of generous anticipation, "What  
a large fund should we thus have left for the  
relief of less favoured portions of our country,  
and the supply of those distant lands which  
are yet uncheered with the light of God's  
truth!"

You will probably have seen, by the public  
prints, that our sister state of Virginia, animat-  
ed with the zeal which becomes this high  
and holy cause, is making the most strenuous  
exertions in its support; and that, according  
to the computation of her State Bible Society,  
it is in the power of Christendom, by judicious  
application of means easily at their disposal,  
to supply, within twenty years, the entire  
reading population of the world with the Holy  
Scriptures. Her Society has, by its resolu-  
tions, announced this object to the American  
Bible Society for their consideration, by whom  
it has been approved; and the affiliated for-  
eign societies, already in the field, will be in-  
vited, we have no doubt, successfully, to co-  
operate in the achievement of this humane  
and magnificent enterprise. Every thing  
seems to favor its accomplishment. Both at  
home and abroad, Christians of all denomina-  
tions have, through respect to this cause, laid  
aside their sectarian feelings, have met on the  
Bible ground, in the true spirit of primitive  
Christian brethren, and have united, heart and  
hand, for the purpose of producing one great  
concerted movement of the whole Christian  
world, for the advancement of the Redeemer's  
kingdom. What an affecting spectacle is such  
a union as this; and what may not be ex-  
pected from the persevering efforts of such a  
body, in such a cause, crowned, as we have  
reason to hope, those efforts, if made sincerely  
and in singleness of heart, will be, by the ap-  
proving smiles of heaven? Besides this propi-  
tious union of all Christendom at home,  
there are other indications of success abroad,  
of the most cheering character. Obstructions  
to the foreign existing to the admission of the  
Bible into foreign heathen nations, are already  
extensively removed, and are in a still farther  
process of removal; and missionaries of the  
cross, bearing the Book of Life, are now cor-  
dially received and welcomed among them.

Thus a gracious Providence seems to be invit-  
ing us to action, by preparing the way for the  
fulfillment of this great and beneficent design;  
and it rests with us to say whether we will or  
will not accept this invitation of our God and  
Father, and unite, sincerely and ardently, with  
our Christian brethren in doing His holy will.  
Can Christians and friends of the Bible Cause,  
hesitate as to the course which it becomes  
them to take? Can we sit still and unmoved,  
as if we had neither part nor lot in this matter,  
while the work is glowing all around us? Can  
we see the whole Christian world in motion,

and marching with firm and resolute step in  
this all comprehensive work of love, and yet  
stand aloof ourselves, in cold indifference, as  
if it were no concern of ours? Can we do  
this, with the knowledge that that eye is upon  
us, whose light the secrets of all hearts are  
as open as the sunlit hill, and that, with all of  
us, so far as our eternal destiny is concerned,  
the day of reckoning is near at hand?

But it is far more agreeable to appeal to  
higher and nobler motives than those of terror.  
The founder of our faith has instructed us that  
there are two commandments, on which hang  
all the law and the prophets; the first, and  
greatest of which is, "Thou shalt love the  
Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with  
all thy soul, and with all thy mind;" and the  
second is like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy  
neighbor as thyself;" and lest we should seek  
to shelter our selfishness under too confined an  
interpretation of this word "neighbor," He has  
left, on record, the beautiful parable of the  
good Samaritan, by which we are most af-  
fectingly taught that, in the sense of this divine  
commandment, all are our neighbors who are  
connected with us by the common ties of hu-  
manity, and that, although they may belong to  
different and distant nations, they are equally  
entitled to our strongest sympathies and warm-  
est charities. Thus we are instructed that  
love—love to God and man, comprehends the  
whole circle of our duties; it comprehends them,  
because it ensures their performance, and en-  
sures it from the best and noblest motives, the  
motives of love. For in what way this love  
acts, wherever it exists, we require no teach-  
ing to instruct us: we know that it is vigilant,  
prompt, and forward to do the will, and pro-  
mote the highest happiness of its objects. It  
does not wait to be entreated. It does not re-  
quire its cold, reluctant, penurious hand to  
be unclenched, by the shame of a public re-  
fusal, on some rare sabbath occasion. On the  
contrary, it is alert, active, indefatigable, in  
seeking, and finding, and even making oc-  
casions, both private and public, of rendering  
useful service to the objects of its attachment;  
and zealous and generous in improving every  
such occasion where it occurs. We are not  
driven to any abstract disquisitions, nor even  
to the example of the primitive Christians, to  
prove the mode in which this love, to God and  
man, manifests itself; wherever it exists in truth  
& power. We have, before our eyes, a living il-  
lustration, of the most striking and captivat-  
ing character, in the scene to which we have  
already alluded: the spectacle of all  
Christendom once more loosened from its  
foundations, not, as in former times, to precipi-  
tate itself on Asia, for the comparatively tri-  
vial purpose of rescuing, by the sword, from  
the hands of the infidel, a small spot of earth,  
at the farther end of the Mediterranean; but  
for the far nobler purpose of rescuing, from  
the darkness of idolatry, a fallen world, and  
restoring it to the pure light of the Gospel, and  
the peaceful dominion of its true and rightful  
heir, the Son of God. Christians, and friends  
of the Bible Cause, ask no better test of the  
existence of this love, than a cordial, faithful,  
cheerful co-operation, in extending the glory  
of the cross, and hastening the day, which  
will unite them, and place them all in the  
bosom of the Father.

Will you, my friends, who have been so long  
months in the day of sale, with interest on  
the whole purchase money from the first day  
of January next; another third of the purchase  
money must be paid at the end of eighteen  
months; a deep debt of sale with interest on  
contribute effectually to this great result.

Our civic crown at Rome, in the days of her glo-  
ry, ever conferred, for saving the life of a citi-  
zen, can vie in lustre with his, who from love  
to God and man, shall have been instrumental  
in saving the immortal lives of his fellow crea-  
tures. Let us only reflect that, according to  
the most approved computation, twenty mil-  
lions of immortal beings, pass into eternity,  
every year, of whom four fifths, it is probable,  
never heard of the Redeemer's name. O what  
a field is here for the exercise of our deepest  
solitudes, our most fervent charities, and most  
intense exertions; and with what rebo-  
undant importunity does the occasion urge us to  
immediate action!

And shall this appeal be confined to profes-  
sing Christians only? We believe, nay,  
we are confident, that there are many friends  
of the Bible, who are not yet in open com-  
munion with any church; nay more, we believe  
that there are many, regarding this sub-  
ject in a light merely moral and political, have  
seen such demonstrative proofs of the power  
of the Bible, in turning and civilizing the bar-  
barous regions of the earth, in elevating and  
enlarging the intellectual character of their in-  
habitants; in refining their manners, and fit-  
ting them for the society of nations, that from  
motives of philanthropy, and patriotism alone,  
they may well be numbered among the friends  
of the Bible. As patriots and philanthropists,  
then, we appeal to them to unite with us in  
the debarbarizing the earth, and restoring fal-  
len man to his proper lustre and dignity. In  
this common enterprise, we offer them the







carrying it off, had left it for safety in the watch house. The fact of the attempted extortion being fully and conclusively established against him, the owner's license was required to be given up and suspended, until the gentleman was fully remunerated for the expenses incurred by his detention in this city, and a positive refusal under any circumstances to give a license to the driver. The owner promptly embraced the opportunity to settle with the complainant, and so far as he was concerned, the affair was settled. The driver, however, who was in reality the offender, will not soon be afforded another opportunity to practise his impositions upon strangers.

[N. Y. Courier.]

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 10, 1833.

The Convention of the second Congressional District, called to nominate a candidate for Congress, in place of Dr. Reese, agreeably to an arrangement between the members from Cecil, Kent and Queen Anne counties, will convene at Centerville, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 12th instant, (day after to-morrow.) The members from Talbot and Caroline are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Democratic Candidates for Talbot county, invite the opposition candidates, and such of the voters as can make it convenient to attend, to meet them

At St. Michaels, next Saturday, the 14th instant,

At the Trappe, Saturday, the 21st instant,

At Easton, Tuesday, the 24th instant,

And at the Chapel, on Saturday, the 28th instant.

"Marcus" has worked himself into as lovely a passion as any poor gentleman could wish to enjoy, at the reviving prospects of democracy in this county, and in this congressional district. So amiable a gentleman as "Marcus" ought not to be so furiously mad, at what he cannot mend—he ought to have a little more philosophy, to enable him to bear up under disappointments. It is a sore affliction to him, we know, for Democratic principles to be brought to bear, at the present time especially; but we assure him that, without the least intention of afflicting him, this will be the case. Democrats have determined to recur to original principles; and if "Marcus" cannot pacify himself in any other way, he must enervate himself, for aught we care. The triumph of democracy, will be, to Marcus, we are aware, "a bitter pill," but, as his friend Robert Goodloe Harper said on another occasion, "he must swallow it; he may squall, and kick, and make very faces, but dam it must go. The thing is right in itself."

When we have a little leisure that cannot be better employed, we may take occasion to reply to Marcus, ("either jointly or severally, either in our private or official capacities, according to our interest or fancy.") notwithstanding the style of his last communication would exonerate us from paying the least attention to it.—We, however, make no promises on the subject, and leave "Marcus" to the enjoyment of his malicious passions, and to the care of his friends, if he has any to advise him.

The editor of the Centerville Times has our hearty approbation to enrich his columns with extracts from ours, provided in doing so, he "mind the stops," and quote us fairly. A comma, will not supply the place of a semi colon.

## ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

CHOLERA AT FORT GIBSON.—It having been stated in a late number of the Arkansas Gazette, that the Cholera was prevailing at Fort Gibson, (400 miles above Little Rock, by the course of the river), the following extract of a letter will serve to allay the apprehensions of those who have friends there:—

Fort Gibson, Aug. 7, 1833.

The first case of Cholera occurred on the 6th July. From that time we have had but 13 deaths by that disease, and of these several destroyed themselves by imprudence after being convalescent. One of our surgeons who was at New York and on the Lake last summer, says it hardly appears to be the same disease, it is so much more manageable. We have escaped miraculously, particularly when you take into consideration the state of the men on their return from the prairie expedition, reduced almost to skeletons, and laboring under dysentery.

I can almost say that we are now entirely free from disease. We have not had a death for some time, nor, I believe, an actual case of Cholera. If we escape with no more, we must esteem ourselves wonderfully favored, especially when you consider what our population is composed of—soldiers and Indians, the very worst description of people for a pestilence to rage among.

The weather is intensely hot—the thermometer ranging from 100 to 103 in the shade at noon.

Arkansas.—The Arkansas Gazette of the 7th ult. gives some further returns of the votes for Delegate to Congress, the general complexion of which is favorable to the re-election of Mr. Sevier. The contest has been very close between him and Crittenden.

Latest from New Grenada.—By the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Briggs, at New York from Carthagena, the editors of that city have received an official account signed by the Governor of that place, stating that he had received information of the discovery by the President of a conspiracy at Bogota on the night of the 23d July. Measures were immediately taken by him to arrest those concerned in it. Colonel Jose Manuel Montoya, Military chief of the province, was ordered to apprehend an individual named Arjona, whose previous conduct had given cause to suspect him. While conducting Arjona to prison, Montoya was

assassinated by him in the street. His accomplices, sixty in number, thinking their plan discovered, that night fled from the capital on the road to Tunja. They were, however, all made prisoners by the Governor of that place, with the exception of five individuals, on the 26th. Among the number was the above named Arjona. Order was again restored.

Capt. Briggs states that a misunderstanding had arisen between one of the authorities of Carthagena and the French Consul, M. Barrot, who was in consequence confined in prison, but his liberation was momentarily expected. A French schooner of war was in the harbor, on the point of sailing for Martinique, with the ratification of a treaty of commerce which had been concluded between New Grenada and France.

## THE QUAKER CASE.

We admit the communication of "Junius," in consequence of its perfect neutrality. We disclaim any connection with either party.—The sentiments expressed by our correspondent are of a character, and made in a temper, that entitle them, be they right or wrong, to publication in the columns of a free press.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Sir.—Some of the doctrines which were established in the decision lately made, in what is called the Quaker case, in New Jersey, are of interest to the whole community, and affect more persons than parties to the suit. In this country, where the rights of conscience are respected, and emphatically asserted, and upon whose perfect preservation so much depends, a decision touching those rights, however remotely, is open to examination, and should be thoroughly understood by the people. I shall therefore make no apology for my present remarks; but, after stating that I belong to neither side of the division in the Society of Friends, I shall freely state the reasons why I cannot approve of the result to which the majority of the court arrived in this case.

On this occasion, both parties professed to believe in the Holy Scriptures, acknowledged the writings of Barclay, Penn, and others, to be correct expositions of their religious opinions. The party called Hicksite, disclaimed that name, and refused to be answerable for the doctrines of Elias Hicks. They are, in the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, a considerable majority. They have in their ranks, old, experienced, and talented men, and conscientious too, whom I should judge capable of understanding the doctrines of that religion in which they have been educated and brought up from their childhood. What was the question which these facts presented—upon which the Court passed its opinion? It was which of the parties alleged the truth, which adhered to the doctrines of ancient Friends.

The late Justice Duncan, in a case arising out of the controversy in the congregation of St. Mary's Church, used this language:—"The constitution of our country has wisely and justly secured to every man the natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience." And this court (the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania) disclaims all jurisdiction in questions of dogmatical theology and polemic divinity, for if they did exercise it they would be at a loss to find legal principles on which to decide."—And the Chancellor of New York, lately said, "I am unwilling, as a civil judge, to assume the responsibility of deciding upon the correctness of the religious tenets of others, either in matters of faith or otherwise."

These are the dicta of sound judges, and are entitled to respect, as weighty authorities. I do believe that courts of law are not empowered to try, and will prove altogether unfit tribunals to decide theological differences. It is necessary for the continuance and enjoyment of religious freedom, that no temporal power shall institute an inquisitorial examination of the conscience of any one, and say that he does not believe as he professes to believe. It may be objected that where a trust is created for a specific purpose, that it should not be allowed to be defeated; that it must be administered according to the intentions and directions of those who created it. Upon this subject I think that to be the true doctrine, which I understand was asserted by Mr. Southard in his argument. That where a conveyance of property, is made, in trust for those holding certain specific articles of faith, that there the court have the power to require, that in order to the enjoyment of such property, those claiming its benefits shall be of the specified opinions. But where a conveyance is made in trust for an unincorporated Society, such as the Friends, for instance, where there is no record, and the instrument creating the trust refers to no tenets, then all the members are entitled to the benefits of the trust, who profess to be of the persuasion of the society, and disavow none of its acknowledged usages or discipline. In a word, that no court has a right to go behind a man's profession, to sift his views and conscience.

The court of appeals were of a different impression. Both parties referred the court to certain books, as containing their religious opinions. The court had no right to say that either party misconceived their text, or that both did. For if it could decide that one party were not Quakers, it could decide that neither were, and so take the trust fund from out of the hands of both, and return it to the original contributors, or make some other disposition of it, according to the circumstances of such a new state of things. When partners in trade disagree about whom they shall trust, what they shall buy, or about other matters, courts do not attempt to ascertain which is right, whose proposition is the wisest. No. They are incompetent to decide such controversies. So it should be with religion.

If religious sects quarrel about doctrines, they should be looked upon only as property holders in partnership, and left to their alterations to adjust them as they may, provided they do not interfere with the peace and their property equitably divided among them. But by this course you may give what was designed to promote one mode of worship, to persons using another, and that altogether different. This I admit is possible, but not at all probable. It is, however, a necessary evil, growing out of the imperfection of all human institutions. From this unavoidable imperfection, there are many evils, which the law is obliged to suffer to continue, without any sort of interference or redress. It cannot compel piety to God, bounty to the poor, or gratitude to benefactors. It cannot prevent luxury, prodigality, or indulgence in dissipation.

These are objects on which the law cannot safely hold, and with which it could not interfere without giving the magistrate a large and dangerous discretion; and "the law of most countries, especially of free states, rather than commit the property or liberty of the subject or citizen to the discretion of a magistrate, leaves men in such cases to themselves." It is a great deficiency all will admit, not to enforce these duties and punish these offences. But it is with a remedy. The case is the same with theological differences; they are attended with like difficulty; and the decision of such points is not of more

importance to the state, than the enforcement of the virtues of benevolence and gratitude, or the punishment and prevention of immorality. Religion alone can furnish the proper corrective of these defects, supply by its authority and influence the absence of the injunctions and sanctions of human power. Any one who knows the influence of a religious bias, its universal existence, the necessary ignorance of judges of "polemic divinity," will be unwilling, to suffer his faith to be questioned by a court, and to have his property or liberty to depend on the same issue; when a judge does decide on such a question, his opinion cannot be greatly respected. He cannot be better learned in the subject than the suitors themselves. His opinion can have no tendency to allay the passions or to reconcile the anger of the litigants. The judge of course, in these days, cannot revive the party "de heretico comburendo," and send the party he finds guilty of heresy to the stake, to be burned for his error. But is must not be supposed that no punishment is to follow the decision. The Quaker who is adjudged heterodox, notwithstanding his protestations of his belief in the Holy Scriptures, and the doctrines of ancient Friends, is not consumed in flames, but he is exiled from his meeting house; his children are deprived of the use of the fund intended to secure their education; he cannot hope that his ashes can be laid in the same grave yard, where are his kindred, and those of his fathers who have gone down before him to the city of the dead. He is branded with the stigma of infidelity and his disavowal of the charge is made in vain, for the court has decided against him, and they know better than himself what he believes. All this cannot be consistent with the spirit of our institutions. I repeat that I have looked at this decision without any reference to the parties in the action. It would have been the same to me if the controversy had been among Presbyterians, Methodists, or Catholics, or any other sect. In my view the decision is a just cause of alarm to the Orthodox, as well as to every other society in the country. I cannot help thinking it is a precedent dangerous to our civil and religious freedom.

## JUNIUS.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

Most of the towns in Virginia seem to have felt the shock of Tuesday last. The last southern papers furnish the following additional notices on the subject:

From the Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 29.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt on Tuesday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock by several inhabitants of this town, some of whom were aroused from their slumbers by a sudden and rapid vibration of their beds, similar to that which would be produced by violent shaking a bedstead loosely corded or screwed. The shock, we learn, was also felt by the workmen on a brick building on Commerce street which for a moment inspired an idea of its instability.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Aug. 29.

Last Tuesday morning, about half past six o'clock the shock of an Earthquake was distinctly felt in this place. Its duration was nearly or quite half a minute, and almost every person with whom we have conversed observed its effects. The walls of buildings were violently agitated, and the windows rattled as though they were violently shaken. We believe it was not preceded or accompanied by any unusual sound—at least we heard nothing of the sort. We learn that several shocks were felt during the night preceding the morning of Tuesday, though at the time of their occurrence the nature of them was not ascertained, and a gentleman who resides in Bedford county, about nine miles from this place informs us that quite a violent shock was felt at his house, about sunset on Monday evening, the vibration of the earth being perceptible to the eye as well as palpable to the feeling.

It is not improbable that there has been a destructive Earthquake in some quarter of the globe, of which the shocks felt in this place and neighborhood are the remote effects. We shall probably soon ascertain whether this supposition be well founded or not.

RALEIGH, August 30.

Earthquake.—About sunrise, on Tuesday last, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this place.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.

A shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in this place on Tuesday morning last, between 6 and 7 o'clock. Its duration was variously estimated at from 10 to 20 seconds.

By the death of Judge ROBERT BENSON, of New York, JAMES MADISON is left the only surviving member of the first American Congress in 1781; as he is also the last survivor of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution.

From the Richmond Whig.

Who shall write the biography of Randolph? Like the crown of Macedon, let the task be given to the worthiest—to one who can write in a style that Swift would not have scorned, and Randolph, himself, would have delighted to read. Who can accurately describe the bright lightnings of his eye—the thrilling music of his voice—the keenness of his wit—his satirical flashes—the irresistible fascination of his eloquence—his information, extensive, yet accurate—his scholarship, profound, yet elegant—The thousand peculiarities of his character distinguishing him from all that have been, and all that will be.

To such a task, who is equal? There is but one—Washington Irving.

Comment.—We can see no plausible reason why Mr. Irving should be selected to write the biography of Mr. Randolph. In addition to the fact that it would be a tacit admission of Virginia's inferiority to supply a man equal to the task, Mr. Irving never was sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Randolph, to undertake the delineation of which is so necessary to the perfect representation of character. They were inhabitants of different States, were educated in different political principles, and had, until of late years, but little intercourse, if indeed they were ever personally acquainted. Mr. Randolph was the most singular man, (Rousseau, perhaps, alone excepted) that ever existed. Those who were most intimate with him, perpetually complained of the irregularity and mutability of his temper. The most opposite elements were mingled in his character in such a strange manner as to confound those who had known him in his childhood. Extreme in every thing, no man could judge from what he said, did or thought to-day, what he might say, do, or think to-morrow. In one thing alone was he perfectly and immovably consistent—his attachment to the great cause of State Rights. It is impossible that with his slight acquaintance, Mr. Irving could understand or draw such a character.

But it is an insult to old Virginia, to think of going beyond her limits for the biographer of Randolph. Could he who was more deeply imbued with the spirit of State partiality, than any man that ever existed, whose feelings

were so strongly Virginian, that he would never call "a chew of Tobacco" any thing but "a chew of Tobacco," after the old Virginia pronunciation, who considered it unpardonable affectation in a son of the "Old Dominion," to call "cornbread" any thing but "Indian pone," could such a man rise from his grave, and learn that the task of his Memoirs was entrusted to another than a Virginian, and, more especially, to one who had no one feeling in common with the southern politician, he would receive the information with the deepest indignation.

Some man of talents, who had known Mr. Randolph from his youth, who was acquainted with the strangeness of his temper, and perfectly knew the private motives by which he was actuated in those points of conduct which appear to the world unaccountable, who had often sat upon his hearth, and communicated with him as with a friend, who was intimate and not subservient—an admirer without being a slave, could such a man be found, public opinion would settle upon him at once, as the most proper person to undertake the task. We know of several such, but none appeared to us so worthy to be the biographer of the most extraordinary man of the age, as Mr. Watkins Leigh. His intimacy with Mr. Randolph is well known—his sturdy independence is one of the most striking points in his character, and no man, we presume, will question his abilities.

We understand ample materials may be found for such a work, in the private correspondence of Mr. Randolph. The publication of his letters, such at least, as are fit to meet the public eye, with remarks by the biographer to fill up the intervals, and keep up the chain of events, somewhat after the manner of Moore's Life of Lord Byron, seems to us the most easy, as well as the most natural way of executing the task. Some person ought to undertake it.

Marriage at Sea.—In the ship Economist, which left Cronarty, about ten days ago with emigrants for Quebec, a marriage took place under circumstances of an unusual description. After the vessel had been a day at sea, a disconsolate damsel made her appearance on deck from the hold, in which she had contrived to secrete herself amidst the luggage.

With her lover by her side, the young lady proceeded to inform the captain that she was privately married to her companion; but that, in order to frustrate the connexion, the relations of the bridegroom had determined on sending him off to America. On learning this intelligence, she resolved to embark with him for the wilderness of the west, and had entered on board the vessel. She now wished the captain to perform a sort of marriage ceremony to satisfy the passengers on board, and render her situation more agreeable and respectable. The captain entered into the spirit of the scene; a wag on board drew up a contract, a rich and rare document, and in presence of all on board assembled on the deck, the pair were duly and indissolubly united. After the ceremony, the happy couple were saluted by the ship's artillery, and by three long and loud cheers from the crew and passengers.—Inverness Courier.

A grand crash occurred yesterday in a large store in Wall-street, filled with crockery.—The owners and clerks rushed out of doors, apprehensive that the whole building was coming down. On examination it was found that the brick pillars in the cellar, which sustained the central girders had burst apart. The girders are large timbers running from front to rear, and bearing the cross joists on which the floors are laid.

These girders sunk in all the stories two or three feet, so that the floors now stand in the position of an inverted roof. No great damage was done to the goods, but it will be necessary to clear the store in order to replace the floors. The accident is attributable to the mortar, which was composed much according to the recipe in frequent use, viz: 75 parts good coarse sand, and 25 parts best gutter water.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

## NATURAL CURIOSITY.

In the township of Clinton, district of Niagara, is perhaps, one of the most curious caves in America. It is situated about two miles from the main road from Niagara to Hamilton, a little above the base of a mountain.

The scenery near the cave is singularly romantic, and aside from the cave, which would richly repay the admirer of nature's wonders for the pains of a visit.—From the circumstance of the cave containing ice always during summer, it is called Ice Springs.

Having twice visited the spring during the greatest heat of summer, which is the only time the ice accumulates, I will endeavor to describe the place, although my pen will command but an imperfect sketch.

The entrance of the cave is under an immense rock apparently solid; its depth or distance to the extremity is about 25 feet; the sides are of hugely solid rocks, extending to the mountain, some of which lie partly above the surface. The water which congeals into ice oozes out of the rock that hangs over the cave; it hangs in icicles above, and may be found on the bottom frozen in cakes. A sudden transition from an atmosphere where the thermometer will rise 90 to a region where it will fall several degrees below zero, on entering the cave in summer, renders great caution necessary to visitors, who should never enter in a state of perspiration nor remain too long. Near the cave are great numbers of rocks, apparently solid, and of the largest size that I ever have seen lying above the ground; they all have the appearance of having been thrown out by some great convulsion of nature. The wild aspect of these rocks, softened by a festoon of ivy and other beautiful vines, and the corresponding grandeur and rarity of all surrounding objects, renders the scene highly picturesque.

Frequent calls, through the public press, have been made upon the scientific, to account for the ice appearing only in the hottest weather, and dissolving as soon as the weather grows cool; but none, I believe, have yet risked a public explanation of the cause of so singular a phenomenon. I may therefore hazard my opinion at some future time, though I am far from making scientific pretensions. I only hope that I may be the means of exciting some of our physiologists to the elucidation of a subject, which to thousands who never saw the cave, may seem incredible, and perhaps to all who have, an insolvable mystery. There are many places in America, where ice and snow remain during the summer; but it is believed this spring is the only one that apparently acts directly contrary to the seasons of freezing and thawing, and which remains to be accounted for upon principles satisfactory to the inquiring mind.—Canada paper.

A VINE IDEA BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED.—We find the following among the regular boasts of a drunkard at Staunton, Va., on the 4th ult:—"PARRY SPRING: The foam and spray that dashed around the Ship of State, sometimes threatening to engulf her, yet composed of the very elements that support and buoy her up."

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.  
For the General Assembly.  
RICHARD SPENCER, of the 1st district.  
MORRIS O. COLSTON, of the 2d district.  
GEORGE STEVENS, of the 3d district.  
PHILIP HORNEY, of the 4th district.

For County Commissioners—1st district.  
Doct. THEODORE DENNY.  
RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

## JACKSON REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Queen Anne's county.  
For the General Assembly of Maryland.  
Lemuel Roberts.  
Samuel R. Oldson.  
Thomas Wright, 3d.  
Robert Larrimore, Esquires.

## FOR THE LEVY COURT.

William Colgan.  
Valentine Wareham.  
Samuel S. Robinson.  
James H. Wilson, and

## FOR THE SHERIFFALTY.

Thomas Sudler, Esq.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. William Diamond, to Miss Sarah Chapman, all of this county.

## DIED.

In this town on Tuesday morning last, after a long and painful illness, Sarah, wife of Alexander Graham.

Departed this life, in Caroline county, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Caroline, consort of Mr. Joseph C. Talbot, in the thirty-fourth year of her age. In early life she sought and obtained religion, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where she continued an acceptable member of the church militant below, until it pleased the Almighty disposer of all things, to take her to the church triumphant above. She was perfectly resigned and willing to die, for she believed from the time she was taken ill; that she should never get well. She was frequently happy and rejoiced in the God of her salvation. At one time she observed that she did not wish to live, but had rather depart, for she had that evidence abiding within her that she should go to glory, where there is no doubt she now lives perfectly freed from a world of sorrow and affliction, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary be at rest." She was an affectionate companion, a tender mother, and highly esteemed by her neighbors. She has left a husband, four children and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to lament their irreparable loss.

## BALTIMORE PRICES.

	Sept. 6.
Wheat, white, bush.	\$1 15 a 1 23
do. best red,	1 13 a 1 16
Corn, white,	62 a 63
Do. yellow	66 a 67
Rye	60 a 60
Oats	32 a 33

## NOTICE.

THE citizens of Easton, who have not paid their Town Tax for the present year, will please call and settle the same, otherwise I shall forthwith proceed to collect them according to law, as the time allowed me by the commissioners is now expired.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Collector.

sept 10

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 26, to be drawn on WEDNESDAY, September 11th, 1833.

SCHEME.		20 prizes of	
1 Prize of	20,000	20 prizes of	1,000
1	5,000	20	500
2	1,600	20	200
2	1,500	50	100
2	1,270	50	50
2	1,250	112	30

Tickets \$5, shares in proportion at the Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

sept 10

## To Rent.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.  
The House and Garden on Harrison street, at present occupied by Mr. Jas. Nichols. For terms apply the Editor, or PETER WEBB.

Sept. 10

## WANTED.

AS an overseer for the remainder of the present year, a man who has been accustomed to agriculture, and can come recommended. A man without a family would be preferred. Apply to the EDITOR.

sept 10

## REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE, feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market-space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

## LIKEWISE.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for cash.

N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centerville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick on the eleventh instant, as a runaway Slave Man, who calls himself HILLARY BROWN. He is about 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, freckled face, has a scar over his left eye, says he was free born in Calvert county in this State, had on when committed a blue coat, check pantaloons, black hat, and Jefferson shoes.

The owner of the said negro, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS,  
Sheriff of Frederick county.

Aug 30—Sept 10. Sw.

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

M. E. B.

## A Teacher Wanted.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can come well recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to teach the higher branches of Female education, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 23rd inst. sept 10

RANAVAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a white boy, an apprentice to the farming business, named Jeremiah Benden, in the 18th year of his age. All persons are warned not to harbor or employ him at the peril of the law. If he is arrested and returned to me, I will give a reward of 6 cents, but no thanks.

HENRY WILLIAMS.

Caroline County.

sept 10, 1833 Sw\*

## LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, lying and being in Talbot county, near Choptank River and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contains about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale, one other third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds, with good and approved security, will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given. Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds.

Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of FOUR HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF LAND, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.

Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE ACRES OF LAND, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.

Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupation of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.

The President Directors and Company aforesaid reserve to themselves the rents of the farms for the present year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, aug 27, 1833.

The Editors of the Centerville Times and Cambridge Chronicle, are requested to publish the above advertisement until the day of sale. (G)

## ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county, on the first MONDAY of October next, being the seventh day of the month, for the member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and two county Commissioners for district No. 1.



## POETRY.

From the Gazette and Watchman.

### LINES

Written in commemoration of the death of the Rev. Charles W. Jacobs, who died recently in Easton, Md. in the 21st year of his age.

'Tis done, the shade has left her house of clay,  
And down beyond this world of care and pain,  
Into the realms of everlasting day,  
There with the heritage of Christ to reign.

In the dark prison house his body must  
Until the awful judgment day remain;  
Then at the Archangel's summons, with the just,  
A glorious victor he shall rise again.

And then before the bar of God, the Son,  
He shall appear to pass the solemn test  
And hear the Judge pronounce these words, well  
done,  
Come enter into everlasting rest.

There is a glorious land of rest, afar  
Beyond this world, and gloomy is the road,  
Yet Hope a bright and animating star,  
Incites us onward to that blest abode.

Eternal God convert my inmost soul,  
And take away my callous heart of stone,  
My every perverse thought design to control,  
And make me by redeeming grace thy own.

And when my transient time on earth is o'er,  
Triumphantly may I ascend above,  
To dwell my Saviour, God, for evermore,  
With thee in regions of perennial love.

WILMINGTON BARD.

From the Athenaeum.

### LINES ON REVISITING THE COUNTRY—BY BYRANT.

I stand upon my native hills again,  
Broad, round and green, that in the Southern sky,  
With garments of waving grass and grain,  
Orchards and beechen forests basking lie;  
While deep the sunless glens are scooped between,  
Where hawls o'er shallow beds the streams unseen.

A living voice and glancing eyes are near,  
And ever-renewed steps of one, who now  
Gathers the blossoms of her fourth bright year;  
There plays a gladness o'er her fair young brow,  
As break the varied scene upon her sight,  
Upheaved, and spread in verdure and in light;

For I have taught her, with delighted eyes,  
To gaze upon the mountains to behold,  
With deep affection, the pure, ample sky,  
And clouds along the blue abysses rolled;  
To love the song of waters, and to hear  
The melody of winds with charmed ear.

Here have I 'scaped the city's stifling heat,  
Its horrid sounds, and its pollute air;  
And, where the season's milder fervors beat,  
And gales that sweep the forest borders; hear  
The song of bird and sound of running stream,  
Have come awhile to wander and to dream.

Alas, flame thy fierceest sun! thou canst not wake,  
In this pure air, the plague that never sleeps;  
The mace leaf and the maple bough but take  
From thy fierce heats a deeper, glossier green;  
The mountain wind, that faints not in the ray,  
Sweeps the blue steams of pestilence away.

The mountain wind—most spiritless thing of all  
The wide earth knows—when in the sultry time,  
He stoops him from his vast capricious hall,  
He seems the breath of a celestial clime—  
As if from heaven's wide-open gates did flow  
Health and refreshment on the world below.

### Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the death of William Jenkins, late partner.

### THOMAS H. JENKINS

Respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage as extended to them.

Those persons indebted to the late firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, are informed that their accounts are placed in the hands of John Stevens, adm'r. of William Jenkins for collection.

Easton, Sept. 2nd, 1883. Sw [G]

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOLDSMITH & HAZEL, being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to John T. Goldsmith.

HENRY HAZEL, having purchased the entire stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business, at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand.

### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

as heretofore, and by prompt attention to business, and a constant effort to accommodate, he hopes to retain his former customers, and to elicit the patronage of the public generally.

sep 3

### A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well, to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, agent for Jos. W. Reynolds

Easton, March 16

### BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.

Jan 2 G

### TO RENT,

FOR the year 1884, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—

The framed DWELLING house and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meconkin.

The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith, and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Aug. 13

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 100 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

sep 3

### UNION HOTEL.

Denton, Maryland.

THE subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Denton, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford. His bar is stored with the best of liquors. His stables are in good order—his outlying good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.

JOSHUA CLARKE.

Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1883.

N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms.

Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula.

J. C.

### PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, DENTON, Maryland.

Will repair the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horolox, Duplex, Repeating and Verical Watches. Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. Willis can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.

March 23

### A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have conied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

### SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, July 2

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, by W. A. Shaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls GEORGE WYNN, and says he belongs to Mrs. Tubman, of Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Md. Said negro is about 21 years old, five feet 9 inches high, large full eyes and sharp nose. Had on when committed, a grey cassinet roundabout, red striped vest, coarse linen pants, cotton shirt, old black fur hat, and coarse shoes.

The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City and County Jail.

aug 15—30 Sw

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1883.

q

### Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2024 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county.

THOS. H. KEMP.

June 25

### THE STEAM BOAT.

GOV. WOLCOTT.

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

apr 30

### The Steam Boat Maryland

WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centerville, (via the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day.

All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.

April 9

### NOTICE

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore. The Board being convinced that the use of Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having experienced its value and ascertained that different bodies of Marl vary in richness—Finding too that the quantity dispersed on the acre depends on its quality—and being anxious to afford every information upon this subject—Therefore, Resolved, That this Board solicit the Farmers on the Eastern Shore to convey small samples of their different specimens of Marl to be deposited at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, in the town of Easton, addressed to this Board, for the purpose of enabling the Board to have them analysed to ascertain their respective qualities—and if these samples are accompanied with any remark or information in relation to the effects produced by the use of Marl, it will be more acceptable.

Signed, R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chair'n.

Attest:—M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

aug 2—27

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the Jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 12th day of July, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself PLEASANT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant complexion, five feet high, twenty one years of age—says she was born free in the State of Virginia, and emigrated to this State was apprehended and put to the Jail of Montgomery county and sold out for the Jail fees to Jesse Leech, Esq. of Rockville in the said county;—had on when committed a striped calico frock, prunella shoes, &c.

The owner of said negro, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

aug 2—27

### NOTICE.

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

M. E. B.

### JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, Peppermint, Oil Cubeba, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharides, D-narcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine.

Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES.

GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, Dec 18

### \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself HORACE GIBSON.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or State of Maryland, I will pay one Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to the Maryland Gazette office for payment.

July 30 6w

### WANTED.

350 NEGROES

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSE, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

may 29

### Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Woollers. The land is kind, and susceptible of considerable improvement, by judicious cultivation; the improvements are in tolerable good order. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. William Stevens, merchant, Centerville, or to the subscriber.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Talbot county, may 28th

q

### WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore.

May 14

contem



### Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Nind's and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

### BEAVER HATS,

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, and a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit, a share of public encouragement.

The Public's ob't Serv'ts.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, THOMAS HARPER.

Easton, Aug. 13

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Cecil County, on the 29th day of July last, a negro man who calls himself JACOB HALL, supposed to be about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built and white black; had on when committed, tow linen trousers, cloth vest, fur hat half worn, and boots. Says he belongs to a Miss Ann Skinner, of Baltimore, and had to serve her for a term of years, his term of servitude had not expired, but she permitted him to go at liberty. The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

GEO. McCULLOUGH, Sheriff.

aug 20

### Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 12th day of July, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself PLEASANT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant complexion, five feet high, twenty one years of age—says she was born free in the State of Virginia, and emigrated to this State was apprehended and put to the Jail of Montgomery county and sold out for the Jail fees to Jesse Leech, Esq. of Rockville in the said county;—had on when committed a striped calico frock, prunella shoes, &c.

The owner of said negro, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

aug 2—27

### NOTICE.

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

M. E. B.

### JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, Peppermint, Oil Cubeba, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharides, D-narcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine.

Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES.

GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, Dec 18

### \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself HORACE GIBSON.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or State of Maryland, I will pay one Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to the Maryland Gazette office for payment.

July 30 6w

### WANTED.

350 NEGROES

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSE, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

may 29

### Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Woollers. The land is kind, and susceptible of considerable improvement, by judicious cultivation; the improvements are in tolerable good order. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. William Stevens, merchant, Centerville, or to the subscriber.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Talbot county, may 28th

q



## POETRY.

From the Gazette and Watchman.

### LINES

Written in commemoration of the death of the Rev. Charles W. Jacobs, who died recently in Easton, Md. in the 21st year of his age.

Thine, the shade has left her house of clay,  
And down beyond this world of care and pain,  
Into the realm of everlasting day  
There with the heritage of Christ to reign.

In the dark prison house his body must  
Until the awful judgment day remain;  
Then at the vengeful summons, with the just,  
A glorious victor he shall rise again.

And then before the bar of God, the Son,  
He shall appear to pass the solemn test  
And hear the Judge pronounce these words, well done,  
Come enter into everlasting rest.

There is a glorious land of rest, afar  
Beyond this world, and gloomy is the road,  
Yet hope a bright and animating star,  
Incites us onward to that blest abode.

Eternal God convert my inmost soul,  
And take away my callous heart of stone,  
My every perverse thought design to control,  
And make me by redeeming grace thy own.

And when my transient time on earth is o'er,  
Triumphantly may I ascend above,  
To dwell my Saviour, God, for evermore,  
With thee in regions of perennial love.

WILMINGTON BARD.

From the Athenaeum.

### LINES ON REVISITING THE COUNTRY—BY BRYANT.

I stand upon my native hills again,  
Broad, round and green, that in the Southern sky,  
With garments of waving grass and grain,  
Orchards and beechen forests looking lie;

While deep the sunless glens are scooped between,  
Where brawl o'er shallow beds the streams unseen.

A lipping voice and glancing eyes are near,  
And ever-renewed steps of one, who now  
Gathers the blossoms of her fourth bright year,  
There plays a gladness o'er her fair young brow,

As break the variegated scene upon her sight,  
Upheaved, and spread in verdure and in light;

For I have taught her, with delighted eye,  
To gaze upon the mountains to behold,  
With deep affection, the pure, simple sky,  
And clouds along the blue abysses rolled;

To hear the song of waters, and to hear  
The melody of winds with charmed ear.

Here have I scaped the city's stifling heat,  
Its horrid sounds, and its polluting air;  
And, where the season's milder favors beat,  
And gales that sweep the forest's breast, I hear

The song of bird and sound of running stream,  
Have come awhile to wander and to dream.

My flame thy forest, sun, then cannot wake,  
In this pure air, the plague that walks unseen;  
The maze of leaf and the maple bough but take  
From thy fierce heats a deeper, glossier green;

The mountain wind—most spiritual thing of all  
The wide earth knows—when in the sultry time  
He stoops him from his vast capricious fall,  
He seems the breath of a celestial clime;

As if from heaven's wide-open gates did flow  
Health and refreshment on the world below.

### Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the decease of William Jenkins, late partner.

**THOMAS H. JENKINS**  
Respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage as extended to them.

Those persons indebted to the late firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, are informed that their accounts are placed in the hands of John Stevens, adm'r of William Jenkins for collection.  
Easton, Sept. 2nd, 1833. 3w(2)

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOLDSMITH & HAZEL, being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to John T. Goldsmith.

**MANLOVE HAZEL** having purchased the entire stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business, at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand,

### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

as heretofore, and by prompt attention to business, and a constant effort to accommodate, and to elicit the patronage of the public generally.  
sep 3

### A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable **TRACT OF LAND**, called **SHARP'S ISLAND**, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to purchase this offer.  
**THEODORE DENNY**, agent,  
for Jos. W. Reynolds  
Easton, March 16

### BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

**CALB BROWN**  
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.  
Jan 12 G

## TO RENT,

FOR the year 1834, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—  
The framed DWELLING house, and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meekins.

The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith, and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for terms apply to  
**WM. H. GROOMER.**  
Easton, Aug. 13 eowd

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, and to the suit of John Arrington, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold Public Sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by  
**W. TOWNSEND**, late Shff.  
sep 3 4w

## UNION HOTEL.

at

Denton, Maryland.

THE subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Denton, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford. His bar is stocked with the best of Liquors. His stables are in good order—his ostlers good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.

**JOSHUA CLARKE.**  
Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833.

N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms.

Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula.  
J. C.

**PETER W. WILLIS,**  
**CLOCK AND WATCH**  
**MAKER.**  
AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,  
DENTON, Maryland:—

Will repair the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lintins, Horizontal, Dial, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches.

Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of fine piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.  
march 23 11

**A CARD.**  
A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.  
oct 9

**SAMUEL OZMON,**  
**CABINET MAKER.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

He is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.  
Easton, July 2

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, by J. A. Sheriff, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself WYER, and says he belongs to Mrs. Tulman, of Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Md. Said negro is about 21 years old, five feet 8 1/2 inches high, large full eyes and sharp nose. Had on when committed, a grey cassinet roundabout, red striped vest, coarse linen pants, cotton shirt, old black fur hat, and coarse shoes.

The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

**D. W. HUDSON**, Warden,  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
aug 15—20 3w

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.  
Easton, July 23, 1833.

## Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 202 1/2 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county.

**THOS. H. KEMP.**  
June 25 11

## THE STEAM BOAT

at

Gov. WOLCOTT,

Capt. WM. W. YIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

**WM. OWEN**, Agent.  
apr 30

## The Steam Boat Maryland

at

CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

Will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centerville, (via the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day.

All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.  
April 9

**NOTICE.**  
By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore. The Board being convinced that the use of Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having experienced its value and ascertained that different bodies of Marl vary in richness—Finding too that the quantity dispersed on the acre depends on its quality—and being anxious to afford every information upon this subject—

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board solicit the farmers on the Eastern Shore to convey small samples of their different specimens of Marl to be deposited at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, in the town of Easton, addressed to this Board, for the purpose of enabling the Board to have them analysed to ascertain their respective qualities—and if these samples are accompanied with any remark or information in relation to the effects produced by the use of Marl, it will be more acceptable.

Signed,  
**R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH**, Chair'n.  
Attest,—**M. GOLDSBOROUGH**, Sec'y.

**WAS COMMITTED** to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 14th day of August, 1833, by George S. Elchberger, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MAJOR LODINE; says he was born free and was raised by his father, who died about 16 miles beyond Smyrna in the State of Delaware, but was committed as the slave of Capt. Henry Sullivan of Vienna, Maryland. Said colored man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high; no perceptible marks; had on when committed, a black bombazett roundabout, cotton shirt, grey cassinet pants, black fur hat and pair of leather boots.

The owner of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

**D. W. HUDSON**, Warden,  
Baltimore city and county jail.  
sept 3 3w

**Sheriff's Last Notice.**  
THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officers' fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour, and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.

**JO. GRAHAM**, Dep'ty. Shff.  
July 9

**Collector's Second Notice.**  
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1832, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.

**PHILIP MACKAY**, Collector.  
April 16

## WOOL.

at

**LYMAN REED & CO.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,  
**BALTIMORE.**

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

**L. R. & Co.**, have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore.  
May 14 eowm



## Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

**THOMPSON & HARPER** having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Nide, and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendide

## BEAVER HATS,

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, and a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit, a share of public encouragement.

The Public's obt. Serv'ts.  
**GEORGE W. THOMPSON,**  
**THOMAS HARPER.**  
Easton, Aug. 13

## NOTICE.

**WAS COMMITTED** to the jail of Cecil County, on the 20th day of July last, a negro man who calls himself JACOB HALL, supposed to be about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built and very black; had on when committed, tow linen trousers, cloth vest, fur hat worn, and boots. Says he belongs to a Miss Ann Skinner, of Baltimore, and had to serve her for a term of years, his term of servitude had not expired, but she permitted him to go at liberty. The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

**GEO. McCULLOUGH**, Sheriff.  
aug 20

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 12th day of July, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself PLEASANT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant countenance, five feet high, twenty one years of age—says she was born free in the State of Virginia, and emigrated to this State, was apprehended and put to the jail of Montgomery county, and sold out for the jail fees to Jesse Leach, Esq. of Rockville in the said county;—had on when committed a striped calico frock, prunella shoes, &c.

The owner of said negro, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
**M. E. BARTGIS**, Sheriff  
of Frederick county.  
aug 2—27 8t

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Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,  
Morphine, Emetine,  
Strychnine, Cornine,  
P. perine, Oil Cubeb,  
Sulphated Copiva,  
Oil of Cantharidin,  
D-narcotized Laudanum,  
Ditto Opium,  
Lodyne,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
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Baltimore.  
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**JOHN W. JENKINS.**  
Talbot county, may 29th 4

## TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,  
I offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.  
**JOSEPH GRAHAM.**  
Easton, July 9th, 1833.

To rent for the ensuing year,  
A HOUSE and LOT and BLACK SMITH'S SHOP at Thimbletown, belonging to the estate of James Ridgway, deceased. Apply to  
**WM. ARRINDALE**, Adm'r.  
aug 27 -

**WILSON & TAYLOR**  
MOST respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd. and immediately opposite the Court House

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS**  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.  
Easton, April 30

**New and Splendid Assortment of**

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.  
**PETER TARR.**  
April 9

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

**THE** Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson, & Co. the business with for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of **ANDERSON & HOPKINS**, where all orders for

**Coachees, Barouches, Gigs or Carriages,**  
of every description, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers hands without respect to persons.

They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work, to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.

**JAMES P. ANDERSON,**  
**SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.**  
N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.  
Easton, Aug. 27th, 1833. 6w [G]

**Talbot county, to wit:**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Archibald Taylor, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Archibald Taylor, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Archibald Taylor, be and appear before the judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Archibald Taylor, to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Archibald Taylor should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1833.  
**LAMBT. W. SPENCER.**  
aug 20 4w

**Talbot county, to wit:**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James Nichols, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said James Nichols having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Nichols be and appear before the judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Nichols to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Nichols should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1833.  
**LAMBT. W. SPENCER.**  
aug 20 4w

**Easton Female Seminary.**  
**MISS NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL.**  
RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:

Orthography, reading and plain sewing, \$3 per quarter.  
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Music, including the above branches, 4 ditto  
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches, 5 ditto  
And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices:  
Embroidery, and Embossing work, &c















## POETRY.

JAMES HERVEY.

A Jubilee in honor of the memory of the Rev. James Hervey, author of the "Meditations," was lately celebrated at Weston Hall, near Northampton, England, of which parish Mr. H. was Rector. The following Ode was written for the occasion by James Montgomery, Esq.

### ODE.

Where is the house for all the living found?  
Go ask the deaf, the dumb, the blind;  
They answer, without voice or sound,  
Each resting in his bed—  
"Look down and see,  
Beneath thy feet,  
A place for thee,  
There all the living meet!"

Whence comes the beautiful progeny of Spring?  
They hear a still small voice, "Awake!"  
And while the lark is on the wing,  
From dust and darkness break;  
Flowers of all hues,  
Laugh in the gale,  
Sparkle with dew,  
And dance o'er hill and dale.

Who leads through trackless space the stars of night?  
The Power that made them guides them still;  
They know him not, yet day and night  
They do his perfect will;  
Unchanged by age,  
They hold on high  
Of glory round the sky.

Stars, Flowers and Trees, were themes for solemn thought  
With him whose memory we recall;  
Yet more than eye can see, he thought,  
His spirit looked through all,  
Keenly discern'd  
The truths they teach  
Their lessons learn'd,  
And gave their silence speech.

Go meditate with him among the Tombs,  
And there the end of all things view;  
Vibrant with his spirit's early bloom,  
See all things there made new!  
Thence reap a boon  
In exultation  
Hear, from heaven's roof,  
Stars preach "Eternity."

We call him blest whom the Lord hath blest,  
And made a blessing—long to shed  
Light on the living, from his rest,  
And hope around the dead;  
Oh! for his lot  
He dwells in light,  
Where flowers fade not,  
And stars can find no night.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson & Co., the business will for the future be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, where all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs or Carriages,

of every description, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers' hands without respect to persons.

They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work; to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON,  
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

JAMES P. ANDERSON,  
JOHN W. BELL,  
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

Easton, Aug. 27th, 1833. 6w (G)

PETER W. WILLIS,  
CLOCK AND WATCH  
MAKER,  
AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,  
DENTON, Maryland.

Will repair the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Locketts, Horloges, and all kinds of Jewellery, and Verical Watches, Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. Willis is furnished to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.

March 23 11

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO.  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 6, SOUTH CHURCH STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore. May 14 6w (G)

## Houses and Lands for Sale.

Either on private application to the subscriber, or if not before disposed of at private sale, will be offered for public sale on a credit of one and two years, (purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the purchase money) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the several premises, the following houses and lots in the town of Easton:

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Doct. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2d. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison Street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings, commonly called Earle's Row, on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

5th. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county, at Griffith's Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the farm and lands, late the property of Henry Dickinson, Esq., deceased, situate near Fowling Creek, in Caroline county, abounding with valuable timber. 6th. For this farm, one third of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of Sale, and the residue in twelve months. Any person desirous of purchasing these lands will of course view them, and will be directed to them by Gen. William Potter. An agent will attend in my behalf at the respective places of sale and take bonds of the purchasers.

MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, August 15th, 1833.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Airingdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—part of a tract of land called Port, and part of a tract of land called Holey, containing 100 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, late Sheriff.

SAMUEL OZMON,  
CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mallin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his house, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1833. 11

WAS COMMITTED, to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 14th day of August, 1833, by George S. Eichelberger, Esq., a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MAJOR LODINE, says he was born free and was raised by his father, who died about 16 miles beyond Smyrna in the State of Delaware, but was committed as the slave of Capt. Henry Sullivan of Vienna, Maryland. Said colored man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high; no perceptible marks; had on when committed, a black bombazet roundabout, cotton shirt, grey canvas pantaloons, black fur hat and pair of lace boots.

The owner of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county jail.

Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officers' fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.

JO. GRAHAM, Deputy Sheriff.

WANTED.  
AS an over-seer for the remainder of the present year, a man who has been accustomed to agriculture, and can come recommended. A man without a family would be preferred. Apply to the

## NOTICE.

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore. The Board being convinced that the use of Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having experienced its value and ascertained that different bodies of Marl vary in richness—Finding too that the quantity dispersed on the acre depends on its quality—and being anxious to afford every information upon this subject—

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board solicit the Farmers on the Eastern Shore, to convey small samples of their different specimens of Marl to be deposited at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, in the town of Easton, addressed to this Board, for the purpose of enabling the Board to have them analysed to ascertain their respective qualities—and if these samples are accompanied with any remark or information in relation to the effects produced by the use of Marl, it will be more acceptable.

Signed,  
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chair'n.  
Attest, M. GORDON, Sec'y.

To rent for the ensuing year,  
A HOUSE and LOT and BLACK SMITH'S SHOP at Thimbletown, belonging to the estate of James Ridgeway, deceased. Apply to  
WM. ARRINDALE, Adm'r.  
aug 27

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

MOST respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd, and immediately opposite the Court House

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
DRY GOODS  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, April 30

## New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm Leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.  
April 9

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, agent,  
for Jos. W. Reynolds  
Easton, March 16

## BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Ferris Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the year, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

GABRIEL BROWN.  
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.

Jan 22 11

## THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT.

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corcoran, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corcoran at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

## The Steam Boat Maryland

CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centreville, (via the Company's wharf on Corcoran Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day.

All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.

April 9

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2024 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, lying and being in Talbot county, near Choptank River and Parson's landing, divided into thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one other third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given. Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and exception of the bonds.

Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of FOUR HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF LAND, two hundred and fifty six acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.

Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE ACRES OF LAND, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.

Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupation of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.

The President Directors and Company aforesaid reserve to themselves the rents of the farms for the present year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr.  
Easton, Aug. 27, 1833.

The Editors of the Centerville Times and Cambridge Chronicle, are requested to publish the above advertisement until the day of sale.

## Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the decease of William Jenkins, late partner.

Respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage as extended to them.

Those persons indebted to the late firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, are informed that their accounts are placed in the hands of John Stevens, Adm'r. of William Jenkins for collection.

Easton, Sept. 2nd, 1833. 3w (G)

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOLDSMITH & HAZEL, being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to John H. Goldsmith.

JOHN H. GOLDSMITH, having purchased the stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand.

## GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

as heretofore, and by prompt attention to business, and a constant effort to accommodate, he hopes to retain his former customers, and to merit the patronage of the public generally.

sep 3

## Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above name, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Nind and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazel, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

BEAVER HATS, and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR, RORAN, and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, and a determination to sell cheaper than ever before offered, they indulge a hope to receive the patronage of the public.

The Public's Obedt. Servts.  
GEORGE W. THOMPSON,  
THOMAS HARPER.  
Easton, Aug. 13

NOTICE.  
All citizens of Easton, who have not paid their Town Tax for the present year, will please call and settle the same, otherwise I shall forthwith proceed to collect them according to law, as the time allowed me by the commissioners is now expired.

## TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffship. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.  
Easton, July 9th, 1833.

## MARYLANDS

Caroline County Orphans' Court.  
20th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of James B. Willson, adm'r. of James Baynard, late of Caroline county deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this twentieth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

WM. A. FORD, Reg'y.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

## In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Baynard, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the third day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twentieth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAMES B. WILLSON, Adm'r.  
of James Baynard, dec'd.  
aug 27 3w

## Easton Female Seminary.

MISS NICOLS & MRS. SCULL

RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged scale, that they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:

Orthography, reading and  
piano sewing, \$3 per quarter.  
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Music, 4 ditto  
French Grammar, & French Language, 4 ditto  
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, 4 ditto  
Cosmology, History, Composition, including the above branches, 5 ditto  
And if sufficient encouragement be given the following will also be taught at the following prices, to wit:

Embroidery, and Embossing, 60 extra do.  
Music, including the use of Piano, 12 do  
Drawing and Painting, 6 do  
Theorem painting on velvet, 5 do  
Also the Latin and French Languages.  
Twelve weeks in a quarter.

A liberal salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that all applications should be made, which if addressed not only to James Parrott, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that the Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols' can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.

July 9

Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

## A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

Among which are:  
Dr. Seudder's Ery Water,  
Morphine, Emetine,  
Strychnine, Corrine,  
Piperine, Oil Cubebs,  
Solidified Copra,  
Oil of Castor,  
Dissolved Laudanum,  
Ditto Opium,  
Iodine,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES.

Also, a quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, Dec 13

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 12th day of July 1833, a negro woman who calls herself P. P. A. SAINT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant complexion, five feet high, twenty one years of age—says she was born free in the State of Virginia, and emigrated to this State, was apprehended and put to the jail of Montgomery county, and sold out to the jail fees to James Leach, Esq. of Rockville in the said county.

—had on when committed a striped calico frock, prunella shoes, &c.

The owner of said negro, is requested to come and have her released, and will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTON, Sheriff.  
of Frederick county.  
aug 2-27 3w

## \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself HUGHACE GIBSON.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or State of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.  
The Editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to the Maryland Gazette office for payment.

July 30 6w

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed by the commissioners for Talbot county, keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scalebeams used in vending articles, from the 2d to the 14th of September inclusive, at his shop in Easton; on the 16th at Wye Mills; 18th at Lockerman's Mill; 19th at the Trappe; and the 20th at St. Michaels.

A. J. LOVEDAY.

## TO RENT.

FOR the year 1834, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—

The framed DWELLING house and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennals' Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meconkin.

The shop or store room on the same street



VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS OF 1798.  
THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS  
TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL,  
AND DENYING THE RIGHTS OF THE  
STATES.  
DRAWN BY MR. MADISON.  
IN THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Dec. 21, 1798.  
Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression either foreign or domestic; and that they will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.

That this Assembly most solemnly declares, a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges its powers; and, that for this end, it is its duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them, can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government, to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases (which, having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former articles of confederation were the less liable to be misconstrued) so as to destroy the meaning and effect, of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains, and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States by degrees, into one Sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be, to transform the present republican system of the United States, into an absolute, or at best, a mixed monarchy.

That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable, and alarming infractions of the Constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts," passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which, exercises a power nowhere delegated to the Federal Government, and which by uniting Legislative and Judicial powers to those of Executive, subverts the general principles of free government; and, as the particular provisions of the Federal Constitution, and the powers of the Federal Government, which are not delegated by the Constitution, but are expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power, which more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed, the only effectual guardian of every other right.

That this State having by its convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States," and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other States, recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was, in due time, annexed to the Constitution; it would mark a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference were now shown, to the most palpable violation of one of the rights, thus declared and secured; and to the establishment of a precedent which may be fatal to the others.

That the good people of this Commonwealth, having ever felt, and continuing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other States; the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness; the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other States, in confidence, that they will concur with this Commonwealth, in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid, are unconstitutional; and, that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each for co-operating with this State, in maintaining unimpaired, the authorities, rights, and liberties, reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

That the Governor be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executive authority of each of the other States, with a request, that the same may be communicated to the Legislature thereof; and that a copy be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives representing this State in the Congress of the United States.

JOHN STEWART.  
1798, Dec. 24th. Agreed to by the Senate.  
H. BROOKE.

A true copy from the original deposited in the office of the General Assembly.

JOHN STEWART.  
Keeper of Halls.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF 1798 AND 1799.  
[THE ORIGINAL DRAFTING PREPARED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.]

The following Resolutions passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, Nov. 10th, 1798. On the passage of the first Resolution, one dissentient; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, two dissentients; 9th, three dissentients.  
I. Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that, by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self government; and, that when

soever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and as an integral party; that this Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but, that as in all cases of compact, among parties having no common Judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

II. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracy and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever, and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," therefore, also, the same act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled, "An act in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," as also the act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States," (and all other acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those enumerated in the Constitution) are altogether void, and of no force, and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right appertains solely and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory.

III. Resolved, That it is true, as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" and, that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States or to the people; that this was manifested by the determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use should be tolerated, rather than the use should be prohibited; and thus also they guarded against all abridgement by the United States, of the freedom of religious principles and exercises, and retain to themselves the right of protecting the same, as this, stated by a law passed on the general demand of its citizens, had already protected them from all human restraint or interference; and, that, in addition to this general principle and express declaration, another and more special provision has been made in the Constitution, which expressly declares, "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press;" thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, inasmuch, that whatever violates either, transgresses the boundary which has been traced by the Constitution, and defies the equal and exacting standard of the Constitution, equally with heresy and false religion, are withheld from the cognizance of Federal tribunals. That therefore the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 14th of July, 1798, entitled, "An act in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

IV. Resolved, That alien friends are under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are; that no power over them has been delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the individual States, distinct from their power over citizens; and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," the act of the Congress of the United States, passed the 23d day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act concerning aliens," which assumes power over alien friends not delegated by the Constitution, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

V. Resolved, That in addition to the general principle as well as the express declaration, that powers not delegated are reserved, another and more special provision inferred in the Constitution, from abundant caution has declared, "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808." That this Commonwealth does admit the migration of alien friends described as the subject of the said act concerning aliens; that a provision against prohibiting their migration, is a provision against all acts equivalent thereto, or it would be nugatory; that to remove them when migrated is equivalent to a prohibition of their migration, and is, therefore, contrary to the said provision of the Constitution, and void.

VI. Resolved, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of this Commonwealth, on his failure to obey the simple order of the President, to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by the said act, entitled, "An act concerning aliens," is contrary to the Constitution; one amendment in which has provided, that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law," and, that another having provided, "that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed as to the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have assistance of counsel for his defence," the same act undertaking to authorize the President to remove a person out of the United States, who is under the protection of the law, on his own suspicion, without jury trial, without public trial, without confrontation of the witnesses against him, without having witnesses in his favor, without defence, without counsel is contrary to these provisions also of the Constitution, is therefore not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

That transferring the power of judging any person who is under the protection of the laws, from the courts to the President of the United States as is undertaken by the same act concerning aliens, is against the article of the Constitution which provides, that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the courts, the judges of which shall hold their office during good behavior; and that the said act is void for that reason also; and it is further to be noted that this transfer of judiciary power is to that magistrate of the general government who already possesses all the executive, and a qualified negative in all the legislative powers.

VII. Resolved, That the construction applied by the General Government (as is evident by sundry of their proceedings) to those parts of the Constitution of the United States, which delegate to Congress, power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or any department thereof, goes to the destruction of all the limits prescribed to that power by that Constitution. That words which in that instrument to be subsidiary only to the execution of the limited powers, ought not to be so taken, as to destroy the whole residue of the instrument. That the proceedings of the General Government under color of those articles, will be a fit and necessary subject for revision and correction at a time of greater tranquility, while those specified in the preceding resolutions call for immediate redress.

VIII. Resolved, That the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, who are enjoined to present the same to their respective Houses, and to use their best endeavors to procure at the next session of Congress, a repeal of the aforesaid unconstitutional and obnoxious acts.

IX. Resolved lastly, That the governor of this Commonwealth be, and is hereby authorized and requested to communicate the preceding resolutions to the legislatures of the several States, to assure them that this Commonwealth considers union for special national purposes, and particularly for those specified in their late federal compact; to be friendly to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all the States—that faithful to that compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties; that it does also believe, that to take from the States all the power of self government, and transfer them to a general and consolidated government, without regard to the special delegations and reservations solemnly agreed to in that compact, is not for the peace, happiness, or prosperity of these States; and that therefore, this Commonwealth is determined, as it doubts not its co-states are, to submit to undelimited and consequently unlimited powers in no man, or body of men on earth; that if the acts before specified should stand, these conclusions would flow from them; that the General Government may place any act they please upon the subject.

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disguised declaration, that the compact is not meant to be the measure of the powers of the General Government, but that it will proceed in the exercise over these States of all powers whatsoever. That they will view this as seizing the rights of the States and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with a power assumed to bind the States (not merely in cases made federal) but in all cases whatsoever, by laws made, not with their consent, but by others against their consent; that this would be to surrender the form of government we have chosen, and live under one deriving its powers from its own will, and not from our authority; and that the co-states recurring to their natural rights in cases not made federal, will concur in declaring these void and of no force, and will each unite with this Commonwealth in requesting their repeal at the next session of Congress.

EDMUND BULLOCK, S. H. R.  
JOHN CAMPBELL, S. S. P. T.  
Passed the House of Representatives, November 10, 1798.

THOS. TODD, C. H. R.  
In SENATE, Nov. 13, 1798—Unanimously concurred in.

B. THURSTON, C. S.  
JAMES GARRARD, Governor of Kentucky.  
HARRY TOLLMAN, Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Thursday, Nov. 14th, 1798.

The House, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Commonwealth, Mr. Desha in the Chair, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Desha reported, that the Committee had taken under consideration sundry resolutions passed by several State Legislatures, on the subject of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and had come to a resolution thereupon, which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where it was read and unanimously agreed to by the House, as follows:

The representatives of the good people of this Commonwealth, in General Assembly convened, having maturely considered the answers of sundry States in the Union, to their resolutions passed the last session, respecting certain unconstitutional laws of Congress, commonly called the Alien and Sedition Laws, would be faithful, indeed, to themselves and to those they represent, were they silently to acquiesce in the principles and doctrines adopted by the United States, to maintain which, it pledges all its powers; and that, for this end, it is its duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles, which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

The observation just made is equally applicable to this solemn declaration, of warm attachment to the Union, and this solemn pledge to maintain it; nor can any question arise among enlightened friends of the Union, as to the duty of watching over and opposing every infraction of those principles which constitute its basis, and a faithful observance of which, can alone secure its existence, and the public happiness thereon depending.

The third resolution is in the words following:—  
"That this assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact—as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

On this resolution, the committee have bestowed all the attention which its importance merits: They have scanned it not merely with a strict, but with a severe eye; and they feel confidence in pronouncing that, in its just and fair construction, it is unexceptionably true in its several positions, as well as constitutional and conclusive in its inferences.

The resolution declares, first, that "it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties;" in other words, that the federal powers are derived from the Constitution; and that the constitution is a compact to which the States are parties.

Clear as the position must seem, that the Federal powers are derived from the Constitution, and from that alone, the committee are not unapprised of a late doctrine, which opens another source of federal powers, not less extensive and important, than it is new and unexpected. The examination of this doctrine will be most conveniently connected with a review of a succeeding resolution. The committee satisfy themselves here with briefly remarking, that in the contemporary discussions and comments which the Constitution underwent, it was constantly justified and recommended, on the ground that the powers not given to the government, were withheld from it; and that if any doubt could have existed on this subject, under the original text of the Constitution, it is removed, as far as words could remove it, by the 10th amendment, which declares, "that the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The other position involved in this branch of the resolution, namely, "that the States are parties to the Constitution or compact, is, in the judgment of the committee, equally free from objection. It is indeed true, that the term "States," is sometimes used in a vague sense, and sometimes in different senses according to the subject to which it is applied. Thus, it sometimes means the separate sections of territory occupied by the political societies within each; sometimes the particular governments, established by those societies; sometimes those societies are organized into those particular governments; and lastly, it means the people composing those political societies, in their highest sovereign capacity. Although it might be wished that the perfection of language admitted less diversity in the significance of the same words, yet little inconvenience is produced by it, where the true sense can be collected with certainty from the different applications. In the present instance, what the resolution means is, that the States, in the resolution may have been entertained, all will at least concur in that last mentioned; because in that sense, the constitution was

In SENATE, Nov. 23, 1798—Read and concurred in.  
Attest,  
B. THURSTON, C. S.

EXTRACT FROM  
MR. MADISON'S REPORT ON THE  
VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

Virginia House of Delegates,  
Session of 1799—1800.  
Report of the Committee to whom were referred the communications of various States, relative to the Resolutions of the last General Assembly of this State, concerning the Alien and Sedition Laws.

Whatever room might be found in the proceedings of some of the States, who have disapproved of the resolutions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed on the 21st day of December, 1798, for painful remarks on the spirit and manner of those proceedings, it appears to the committee most consistent with the duty as well as dignity of the General Assembly, to hasten an oblivion of every circumstance, which might be construed into a diminution of mutual respect, confidence and affection, among the members of the Union.

The committee have deemed it a more useful task to revise, with a critical eye, the resolutions which have met with this disapprobation; to examine fully the several objections and arguments which have appeared against them; and to inquire whether there can be any errors of fact, or principle, or of reasoning, which the candor of the General Assembly ought to acknowledge and correct.

The first of the resolutions is in the words following:—

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this State, against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and that they will support the Government of the U. States in all measures warranted by the former."

No unfavorable comment can have been made on the sentiments here expressed. To maintain and defend the constitution of the United States, and to support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by their constitution, are duties which the General Assembly ought always to feel, and to which, on such an occasion, it was evidently proper to express their sincere and firm adherence.

In their next resolution—"The General Assembly doth solemnly declare a warm attachment to the union of the States, to maintain which it pledges all its powers; and that, for this end, it is its duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles, which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness."

The observation just made is equally applicable to this solemn declaration, of warm attachment to the Union, and this solemn pledge to maintain it; nor can any question arise among enlightened friends of the Union, as to the duty of watching over and opposing every infraction of those principles which constitute its basis, and a faithful observance of which, can alone secure its existence, and the public happiness thereon depending.

The third resolution is in the words following:—  
"That this assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact—as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

On this resolution, the committee have bestowed all the attention which its importance merits: They have scanned it not merely with a strict, but with a severe eye; and they feel confidence in pronouncing that, in its just and fair construction, it is unexceptionably true in its several positions, as well as constitutional and conclusive in its inferences.

The resolution declares, first, that "it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties;" in other words, that the federal powers are derived from the Constitution; and that the constitution is a compact to which the States are parties.

Clear as the position must seem, that the Federal powers are derived from the Constitution, and from that alone, the committee are not unapprised of a late doctrine, which opens another source of federal powers, not less extensive and important, than it is new and unexpected. The examination of this doctrine will be most conveniently connected with a review of a succeeding resolution. The committee satisfy themselves here with briefly remarking, that in the contemporary discussions and comments which the Constitution underwent, it was constantly justified and recommended, on the ground that the powers not given to the government, were withheld from it; and that if any doubt could have existed on this subject, under the original text of the Constitution, it is removed, as far as words could remove it, by the 10th amendment, which declares, "that the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The other position involved in this branch of the resolution, namely, "that the States are parties to the Constitution or compact, is, in the judgment of the committee, equally free from objection. It is indeed true, that the term "States," is sometimes used in a vague sense, and sometimes in different senses according to the subject to which it is applied. Thus, it sometimes means the separate sections of territory occupied by the political societies within each; sometimes the particular governments, established by those societies; sometimes those societies are organized into those particular governments; and lastly, it means the people composing those political societies, in their highest sovereign capacity. Although it might be wished that the perfection of language admitted less diversity in the significance of the same words, yet little inconvenience is produced by it, where the true sense can be collected with certainty from the different applications. In the present instance, what the resolution means is, that the States, in the resolution may have been entertained, all will at least concur in that last mentioned; because in that sense, the constitution was

submitted to the "States," in that sense the "States" ratified it; and in that sense of the term "States" they are consequently parties to the compact from which the powers of the Federal Government result.

The next position is, that the General Assembly views the powers of the Federal Government, "as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact;" and "as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants therein enumerated." It does not seem possible, that any just objection can be made against either of these clauses. The first amounts merely to a declaration, that the compact ought to have the interpretation plainly intended by the parties to it; the other to a declaration, that it ought to have the execution and effect intended by them. If the powers granted be valid, it is solely because they are granted; and if the granted powers are valid, because granted, all other powers not granted, must not be valid.

The resolution having taken this view of the Federal compact, proceeds to infer, "That, in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them."

It appears, to your committee to be a plain principle, founded in common sense, illustrated by common practice, and essential to the nature of compacts—that, where resort can be had to no tribunal superior to the authority of the parties, the parties themselves must be the rightful judges in the last resort, whether the bargain made has been pursued or violated. The constitution of the United States, was formed by the sanction of the States, given by each in its sovereign capacity. It adds to the stability and dignity, as well as to the authority of the constitution, that it rests on this legitimate and solid foundation. The States, then, being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity, that there can be no tribunal above their authority, to decide in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and, consequently, that, as the parties to it, they must themselves decide in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition.

It does not follow, however, that because the States, as sovereign parties to their constitutional compact, must ultimately decide whether it has been violated, that such a decision ought to be interposed, either in a hasty manner, or on doubtful, and inferior occasions. Even in the case of ordinary conventions between different nations, where, by the strict rule of interpretation a breach of a part may be deemed a breach of the whole; every part being deemed a condition of every other part, and of the whole, it is always laid down that the breach must be both willful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in the case of an intimate and constitutional union, like that of the United States, it is evident that the interposition of the parties, in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasions only, deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system.

The resolution has, accordingly, guarded against any misapprehension of its object, by expressly requiring for such an interposition, "the case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous breach of the constitution, by the exercise of powers not granted by it." It must be a case not of a light and transient nature, but of a nature dangerous to the great purposes for which the constitution was established. It must be a case, moreover, not obscure or doubtful in its construction, but plain and palpable. Lastly, it must be a case not resulting from a partial consideration, or hasty determination; but a case stamped with a final consideration and deliberate adherence. It is not necessary, because the resolution does not require, that the question should be discussed, how far the exercise of any particular power, ungranted by the constitution, would justify the interposition of the parties to it. As cases might easily be stated, which none would contend ought to fall within that description—cases on the other hand, might with equal ease, be stated, so flagrant and so fatal, as to unite every opinion in placing them within the description.

But the resolution, has done more than guard against misconception; by expressly referring to cases of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous nature. It specifies the object of the interposition which it contemplates, to be solely that of arresting the progress of the evil of usurpation and of maintaining the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to the States, as parties to the Constitution.

From this view of the resolution, it would seem inconceivable that it can incur any just disapprobation from those, who, laying aside all momentary impressions, and recollecting the genuine source and object of the Federal Constitution, shall candidly and accurately interpret the meaning of the General Assembly. If the deliberate exercise of dangerous powers, palpably withheld by the constitution, could not justify the parties to it, in interposing so far as to arrest the progress of the evil, and thereby to preserve the Constitution itself, as well as to provide for the safety of the parties to it, there would be an end to all relief from usurped power, and a direct subversion of the rights specified or recognised under all the State Constitutions, as well as a plain denial of the fundamental principle on which our independence itself was declared.

But it is objected, that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the Constitution in the last resort; and it may be asked for what reason, the declaration by the General Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day, and in so solemn a manner.

On this objection it might be observed, first: that there may be instances of usurped power, which the forms of the Constitution would never draw within the control of the Judicial department; secondly, that if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the Constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the Constitution before the Judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with the decisions of that department.—But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases, in which all the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers, not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but that the



Judicial department, also, may exercise or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the Constitution; and, consequently, that the ultimate right of the parties to the Constitution, to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another; by the Judiciary, as well as by the Executive, or the Legislature.

However true, therefore, it may be that the Judicial department is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the Constitution, to decide in the last resort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the Government; not in relation to the rights of the parties to the Constitutional compact, from which the Judicial as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis, the delegation of Judicial power would annul the authority delegating it, and the consequence of this department with the others in usurped powers, might subvert forever, and beyond the possible reach of any rightful remedy, the very Constitution, which all were instituted to preserve.

The truth declared in the resolution being established, the expediency of making the declaration at the present day, may safely be left to the temperate consideration and candid judgment of the American public. It will be remembered, that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, is solemnly enjoined by most of the State Constitutions, and particularly by our own, as a necessary safeguard against the danger of degeneracy, to which Republics are liable, as well as other Governments, though in a less degree than others. And a fair comparison of the political doctrines not infrequently at the present day, with those which characterized the epoch of our Revolution, and which from the basis of our Republican Constitutions, will best determine whether the declaratory recurrence here made to those principles, ought to be viewed as unseasonable and improper, or as a vigilant discharge of an important duty. The authority of Constitutions over Governments, and of the sovereignty of the people over Constitutions, are truths which are at all times necessary to be kept in mind; and at no time, perhaps, more necessary than at present.

[The remainder of Mr. Madison's Report we are compelled to omit for want of room; but, although the part omitted is of great importance, as enumerating many indications of the tendency of the Federal Government to an enlargement of its own powers, even at that early day, the part published will be found sufficient to show clearly the views of that enlightened statesman in regard to the just powers of the general and state governments.]

#### MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, to Major Cartwright, dated

MONTICELLO, June 5, 1824.

With respect to our state and federal governments, I do not think their relations correctly understood by foreigners. They generally suppose the former subordinate to the latter. But this is not the case. They are co-ordinate departments of one simple and integral whole. To the state governments, are reserved all legislation and administration, in affairs which concern their own citizens only, and to the federal government is given whatever concerns for citizens of other states, and those functions alone being made federal. The one is domestic the other the foreign branch of the same government; neither having control over the other, but within its own department. There are one or two exceptions only to this partition of power. But you may ask, if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the common umpire to decide ultimately between them? In cases of little importance or urgency, the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the question; but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convention of the States must be called, to ascribe the doubtful power to that department which they may think best.

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Jefferson, to William B. Giles, dated 26th December, 1824.

"Dear Sir—I see as you do, with the deepest affliction, the rapid strides with which the Federal branch of our Government is advancing towards the usurpation of all rights reserved to the States, and the consolidation in itself of all powers foreign and domestic, and that too, by the constructions which it legitimate, leave no limits to their power. I take together the decisions of the Federal Court, the doctrines of the President, and the misconstructions of the Constitutional compact acted on by the Legislature of the Federal branch; and it is but too evident that the three ruling branches of that department, are in combination to strip their colleagues, the State authorities, of the powers reserved by them, and to exercise themselves, all functions foreign and domestic. Under the power to regulate commerce, to assume, indefinitely, that also over Agriculture and Manufactures; and call it regulation too, to take the earnings of one of these branches of industry, and that too, the most depressed, and put them into the pockets of the other, the most flourishing of all. Under the authority to establish Post Roads, they claim that of cutting down mountains for the construction of Roads, or digging Canals; and aided by a little sophistry on the words 'general welfare,' a right to do, not only the acts (to effect that) which are specifically enumerated or permitted; but whatsoever they shall think or pretend will be for the general welfare. And what is our resource for the preservation of the Constitution? Reason and argument!—You might as well reason and argue with the marble columns encircling them.—The Representatives chosen by ourselves.—They are joined in the combination, some from incorrect views of Government, some from corrupt ones, sufficient voting together, to outvote the solid parts, and with majorities of only 1, 2, or 3, bold enough to go forward in defiance."

[This must be an error of print. It should most likely be either 1824 or 1825.]

From the Floridian.

Sir:—I enclose for publication in your paper a copy of a letter written in the year 1789, from Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, to Richard H. Lee, of Virginia. It speaks with an almost prophetic tongue, of events have subsequently transpired, and goes far to demonstrate, that the "federal powers of Congress, in contradiction to the sovereign authority of the States," the palladium, as Mr. Adams terms it, "of the private and personal rights of the citizens," and the sovereignty of the several States, "as necessary to the support of the confederated commonwealth," were opinions not then sneered at as southern notions, but were held in common, by most of the patriots of an age when patriotism meant love of country, and not thirst for office. What

could have produced a change, and thus limited to a single section the maintenance of political principles, and doctrines, which were recognized as sound, in all parts of the federation, it may not be important, at present, to inquire. The period, however, seems propitious for historical research and candid investigation of all those subjects, which may shed light on the true character of our federal frame of government. Can we draw from some sources more profitable than those afforded by the admonitions, the example, the devotion, and disinterested patriotism of men, who, having periled "their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honors," for the liberties of their country, have, from the earliest existence of our Union, been solicitous for its perpetuation under a frame of government intended to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity?

TROUP.

Boston, Aug. 23, 1829.

My Dear Sir: You flatter me very much when you tell me, that any sentiment of mine can please you. I have always been apprehensive, that through the weakness of the human mind, often discovered in the wisest and best of men, or the perverseness of the interested, and designing, in as well as out of Government, misconstructions would be given to the Federal Constitution, which would disappoint the views and expectations of the honest among those who had acceded to it, and against the happiness of the people. I was particularly afraid, that unless great care should be taken to prevent it, the Constitution, in the administration of it, would gradually, but swiftly and imperceptibly, run into a consolidated government, pervading and legislating through all the States, not for federal purposes only, as it professes, but in all cases whatsoever; such a government would soon annihilate the sovereignty of the federal States, so necessary to the support of the confederated commonwealth, and sink both in despotism. I know these have been called vulgar opinions and prejudices; but so, I think it is Lord Shaftesbury who tells us that it is folly to despise the opinions of the vulgar; this aphorism, it indeed it is, is eagerly caught by a noblesman, many years ago, whose writings on some accounts I never much admired. Should a strong federalist, as some call themselves, be what has now dropt from my pen, he would say that I am an anti-federal amendment monger, &c. Those are truly vulgar terms, invented and used by some, whose feelings would be sorely wounded to be ranked among such kind of men, and invented and used for the mean purposes of deceiving and trapping others, whom they call the vulgar; but may the "enlightened" age, one should think there was no such vulgar to be amused and ensnared. I mean my friend to let you know how deeply I am impressed with the sense of the importance of amendments; that the good people may clearly see the distinction, for there is a distinction between the federal powers vested in Congress, and the sovereign authority belonging to the several States; which is the palladium of the private and personal rights of the citizens. I freely protest to you, that I earnestly wish some amendments may be judiciously and deliberately made without partial or local considerations; that there may be no uncomfortable jarings among the several powers, that the whole people may in every State contemplate their own safety on solid grounds, and the union of the States be perpetual. Your letter requires a further consideration; I will at present only express my astonishment, at the strange and absurd opinion of our former Republican Congressmen, that the Federal Government, in its administration, is a temporary usurpation, of the authority in this.

Your friend, SAMUEL ADAMS.

RICHARD H. LEE, Esq.

DEMOCRACY.

The following from the Muskegon Messenger, we hail as a sign, that the true democratic principles of '98, are not dead in Ohio. They only slumber, to rise with renovated vigour. We publish below the address of Dr. Wishart, now a candidate for the Senate of Ohio, in Belmont County. He has been a firm democrat and friend of Jackson, and gives his views on politics boldly and honestly, as every candidate should do. He is of the school of old John Adams with his alien and sedition laws, and his standing army to support him against the people.

Sir:—To your readers an apology is due, for coming before them apparently uncalled, although an ample reason for doing so, may be found in the fact that I am a candidate to represent the county in the State Legislature; still it is proper, and a duty I owe to my friends, to lay before the people, the motive by which I am influenced. It has been represented to me by many persons in whose statement I can confide, that certain individuals are industriously circulating tales prejudicial to my interest, representing my political opinions as inconsistent, giving a cast to their import, that truth will not justify. This has induced me to lay before the people an epitome of my political creed: I shall do this in as explicit terms as my vocabulary contains, and the limited space, to which I am necessarily confined, will permit.

A latitudinarian construction of the constitution of the United States being dangerous, and tending to a usurpation of the reserved rights of the States, and to erect a consolidated form of government, the preservation of a rigid construction of that instrument, and hold that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The federal union of the States being necessary to the interests of all, it would be to me a source of deep distress, should its perpetuity be menaced from any quarter whatever. Our confederative union, having its origin in the volition of the people of the States respectively, prompted by self preservation and self interest, can be preserved only by

"The silver cord, the golden tie, When heart to heart, and mind to mind, In body and in soul can bind;"

but never by the adamantine chain of martial law, and civil war. This government being dependent for its origin and continuation, on the spontaneous support of the people of the States, the application of force to compel them to submit to it, would prove conclusively, that it was no longer a government of choice, but a government of compulsion. And consequently, if they were the subjects they were subjected to, they would be subject to the same. This, of itself, would change its character, although the form in other respects, might remain unaltered, the people being no longer the rulers but the ruled.

And the very idea of the application of force, annihilates at once the supposition of a republic. The United States has no more constitutional authority, or moral right, to usurp the reserved rights of the States, than the States have to resume the rights expressly delegated. In either case, it is a violation

of moral obligation.

Suppose, for instance, the general government should code to Great Britain, for an equivalent in money, or wild land, that part of the territory of the State of Maine claimed by both, without her consent, she would not be constitutionally or morally bound, to abide by such cession of her citizens and territory to a foreign power, because the constitution declares the boundaries of the States shall not be altered "without the consent of the Legislature of the States, as well as of the Congress." On the other hand, the States are prohibited from entering into foreign alliances, granting letters of marque and reprisal, declaring war, &c. but attaches no penalty to a violation of these rights on either side. Now, if the United States has a constitutional right to punish a State for a breach of her constitutional stipulations, has not a single State the same right against the United States. But a single State has not the physical force, and this constitutes the entire difference between them.

The idea I wish distinctly to convey is, that the obligation on the part of the States and the United States are reciprocal, and the rights on the one side are as sacredly inviolable as on the other. That to inculcate the opinion, that an infraction of constitutional stipulation by either party towards the other, is to be settled by the sword is a suicidal policy, and presupposes that the members of the same great republican family stand in the same relation towards each other as foreign nations.

With regard to the present federal executive, I have a word to say. To all the principles set forth in his two inaugural addresses, and the annual and special messages of Gen. Jackson, I cheerfully respond, and likewise, to the proclamation of the President, provided it is so construed as not to be inconsistent with republican principles, "nor with the President's former messages and opinions."

In 1830 an abortive attempt was made to show that my principles were aristocratic. Now a secret effort is made to impress the public mind that my principles are aristocratic, or republican overmuch—that I am too much on the side of the people and maintain their rights in opposition to their representatives and delegates. This effort, like the former, will be a failure. If, however, I err at all, it is in being too warmly devoted to republican principles; but I am greatly mistaken if the people in this land of freedom, will view this as a radical error. These are my sentiments on these leading points, and I trust the time is yet far distant, when the people of this country will prefer as their representative, a man holding aristocratic principles to a devoted federalist.

JAMES WISHART.

August 28, 1833.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

REV. J. N. MAFFITT.

Being but a stranger in your beautiful city, and gazing around with admiration at its monuments, classical structures, and striving to catch glimpses of the spirit and manners of your far famed inhabitants, I heard the tongue of rumor busy with the name of the Rev. Mr. Maffitt. By the way, I have become acquainted with this gentleman's history both before and since he left the land of his nativity and education. It is an extraordinary one and has attracted much of the public curiosity. Analyzing the talents of this distinguished speaker with the peculiar advantage of perfect distinctness as I cannot claim the honor of being a disciple, having been early sheltered under the fostering and maternal care of different denominations of Christians from infancy, I have been successful in my efforts.

I learned that he had been successfully laboring six or seven weeks in your city, and that on last Thursday evening he would preach his valedictory sermon, previous to a short journey to the State of Maryland. I found an audience crowded almost to suffocation. By the unerring symptoms of dress and fashionable air, I should presume that no small proportion of the audience had not been previous worshippers in the denomination to which Rev. Mr. Maffitt belongs. They had been drawn out from other communions as well as his own to pay a tribute to his genius and soul touching eloquence. They were seated in hushed silence awaiting the entrance of the speaker, a silence only broken at intervals by fragrant hymns commenced by some one sitting near the pulpit, and clearly wherewithal in broken, hesitating harmony for a moment, and then dying away as all the heart was not in it, but was impatiently waiting for a more spirit stirring exercise.

At length the light step of the orator was heard in the aisles; and his well known figure was seen ascending the stairs of the desk. Every eye was arrested to his movements, and many rose from their seats to gain a fairer view. He is small, but of good proportions; easy in his movements, with that nameless grace in his action which can only spring from well proportioned limbs and perfect symmetry. His countenance is an intellectual picture, lighted by eyes of that peculiar formation which Spurzheim has defined in his system of phrenology as the organic indication of language or eloquence. His manner has changed of late years in some respects for the better, his vivacity of temperament indeed still remains, and the ardent delight with which he enters upon the duties of his station still throws a brightness over his features—yet in these lightnings of joy there is now much solemnity.

His sermon was a hymn the best of any man in the United States. His voice is low in this exercise, yet distinct, audible to the remotest parts of the house, finely modulated like the tones of low-breathing music, echoing the finest touches of the poetry and developing its beauty and searching out its pathos. His prayers are chaste performances, pronounced with a subdued, hushed voice and manner, and a remarkable appropriateness of expression and phraseology. His enunciation is beyond the reach of criticism. Every vowel is sounded, and the classical and most fashionable pronunciation given to every word. His tone on this occasion, as it always is, was introduced in an impressive manner, "The word of God," as found in Proverbs 29: 1. He, that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy.

His introduction presented the idea that although his labors for some weeks past had been crowned with much encouragement and demanded his fervent ascriptions of praise to God, yet he had rather have the tones of warning associated with his reminiscences of the minds of many who might never hear his voice again. Whether in life, death, or at the judgment, he would rather have this warning seem come up to the view with images of warning clustering around it than encircled by the rainbow illusions of hope.

It would be hardly suitable in a newspaper to give a synopsis of his sermon. He considered the proofs of the word of God, of conscience, and of providential occurrences. He explained the process of hardening the mind, and the nature and remedialness of the de-

struction. His whole sermon was a succession of vivid, impressive, soul-harrowing pictures. It was the shifting of a series of terrible moral paintings, through which the weary, unsatisfied, mourning soul of impotence was wandering to an undefinable and nameless ruin.

He ran through the different styles of oratory. Those who have listened to the great masters of the passions could detect or fancy that they detected in his touching exhortations the bitter and hopeless accents of Keats, the pompous, eloquent manner of Forrest—again they rolled along in a level rapidly finely illustrating the flight of time which he compared to the flow of a stream that had been gazed upon by our fathers, and hurried on under their gaze—had been gazed upon by their children, and still rolled on—on—on, and onward to the returnless ocean of eternity.

Were we to select any part of his sermon for its superior power, it would be his account of the proofs of conscience.

Of such a speaker and such a man we care not what bigotry and prejudice say—we look at facts—we look at the absorbed and enraptured audiences—we look at the tears of penitence—the proud knee bowed—the heart of hatred changed to love—the dim countenance lightened up with celestial hope that is equally a denizen of this and the world of immortality. The number of converts gathered in during his sojourn of a few weeks here, I understand, amounts to between two and three hundred—a number sufficient to constitute a church of themselves in addition to the churches already in Baltimore belonging to the highly respectable denomination in which Mr. Maffitt labors.

It is grateful to the classical scholar to detect the sources from which Mr. Maffitt enriches and ornaments his eloquence; it is from the higher and purer effusions of poetry. On this occasion, speaking of the unbreakable love of God he said, "When I think of the love of God, 'tho' thoughts that crowd into my mind are strange.'" This is a line from Brainerd's sublime invocation to Niagara. Shakespeare, Byron, Cowper, and Bryant had come into his readings, which was often manifested by a single word, or turn of thought than from a line or phrase.

With regard to the prosperity of that portion of the church which is blessed with his energetic and faithful labors, we will, in a Christian spirit, apply to him the Mohammedan benediction—May he live a thousand years.

VIATOR.

To a looker on in politics, it is amusing sometimes and sometimes melancholy, to see the inconsistency and injustice to which feelings engendered by party associations are carried out in matters with which they have no natural connexion. With the personal merits of individuals as politicians, we, in this paper, have nothing to do, but we must be permitted to express our dissent from the eagerness, with which the opinions and notions of foreigners—especially the tourists and chroniclers—who write travels and criticisms, are quoted with glee, there they may be made by him who uses them to lean against persons on the other side of party. The very writers, Hall, Trollope, or Hamilton, De Roos, Fuller, Cooke, whose general character for party spirit to understand our country and countrymen is perpetually denied by all parties, and whose means of acquiring accurate information on either are ridiculed, in welcomed as a good ally, if in his random blows at us, indiscriminately, he happens to hit an individual adversary. He is denounced as fiercely as a black snake, and he is treated with the broadside of abuse, by the same men who will jump with exultation if one of his chance shots strikes down others who stand on the side of some imaginary line which they prefer for themselves. This is discreditable to the good taste as well as the patriotic feeling of those who suffer themselves to be thus enlisted in the cause of error. It is to take sides with foreign falsehood, in order to wound the feelings of domestic opponents, and to sacrifice national credit to the vulgar ambition of pro- voking or degrading a rival. It affords, too, a ground of defence to the foreign libeller for the bitterness of political feelings which enters into his description of our own country and its institutions. He may urge with some show of reason that one portion of our citizens endorses as true the views he expresses of another, although by the persons animadverted upon they are repelled with no less indignation than the entire work, in its general conclusions, is repelled by the community at large. The question then seems specious, if not proper, that, if shades of difference in the opinion among us are sufficient here to sustain him to each, in the opinion he expresses of the other, why should he not draw the inference from his description of our own country that we, with us all, has just grounds for the estimate he gives of us in every respect? Party feelings, by thus indulging their eagerness to humiliate an opponent at home, furnish a plausible apology for the common enemy abroad, and encourage him by the appearance of a sympathy of feeling and similarity of judgment which does not in fact exist. They who act so, are, we doubt not, no less lovers of American honor and enemies of the libellers of their country, than we who protest against this mistaken policy, springing out of excited feelings and the thoughtless haste of political zeal.

It is not our purpose to point out specifically any of these breaches of what we consider a duty, though some strong examples, on both sides, are before us. The book of Maj. Hamilton furnishes numerous instances which, essentially unjust and liberal, might be bandied about for his gratification and our scandal.

To ascertain the Height of a Steple, Tower, &c.—Take two sticks of any, but equal length, and holding one perpendicular, place one end of the other against its centre, so as to form a right angle with it; having done this place your eye, at the other end, and advance towards the point, until the height of the object, which you wish to ascertain, until the upper and lower ends of the perpendicular stick shall appear to touch its top and bottom at the same time, then from the spot where you stand, measure the distance to the foot of the object, and this will be its exact height.

The editor of the Charleston Courier has been shown the bottom part of a broken glass bottle, very pointed and jagged, which was taken out of the stomach of an alligator, recently caught near that place. The points and edges of the glass were worn quite smooth, while the polish of the outer surface had entirely disappeared.

New Orleans, Sept. 2.

It is with pain we notice that the epidemic increases; cases which occur are of a most malignant and desperate character, and but often the otherwise, the skill of the healing art. Strangers in our city, should take refuge on the other side of the Lake, and absentees should by all means hasten their return this season.

VIATOR.

VIATOR.

#### MAINE ELECTION.

SMYTH elected to Congress from Cumberland District.—DUNLAP chosen Governor by a great majority, and the Democratic party triumphant throughout the State.

The following are the returns of the votes for Representatives to Congress from Cumberland, as far as heard from:

	Smith.	Outer.	Sturdevant.
Portland,	874	894	99
C. Elizabeth,	147	23	0
Scarboro',	289	24	2
Westbrook,	364	102	4
Gorham,	266	259	1
Standish,	224	79	2
Falmouth,	119	118	23
N. Yarmouth,	58	287	17
Freeport,	149	119	00
Brunswick,	204	131	00
Harpswell,	65	69	0
Windham,	154	84	8
2914	2207	158	

The vote for Governor in the above towns is about in the same proportion as that for Representatives. "A Noble Triumph of Democracy all round," says our correspondent.

"Lincoln looks well—Kavanaugh is elected, and the State Representatives stand better than last year. In Portland three Democratic members of the Legislature have been chosen, and there is one vacancy."—Boston Morning Post.

MAINE ELECTION.—The votes in Kittery were as follows:—For Governor, Robert P. Dunlap, 162. Daniel Goodenow 17. Samuel E. Smith, 12. For Senators, Charles N. Cogswell 175. Jabez Bradbury 182. Simon Pease 176. The Federal candidates had 17 each. For Member to Congress, Rufus M. Intire, 175. Moses Emery 17. Joshua T. Chase was elected Representative to the General Court.—N. H. Gazette.

Indiana.—The election for member of Congress in the Vincennes district, seems to have been a very close one. The last Gazette states, that Judge Davis is elected by a majority of one vote over Mr. Ewing. For Davis, 1923 votes; for Ewing 1921. There were four other candidates. Other accounts state that the result is still uncertain.

Missouri.—The election for Congress is very ardently contested. The last statement of votes gives Bull, 3507, Shannon, 3311; Strother, 3307. There are few counties to be heard from.

Vermont Election.—In 75 towns, the votes for Governor as follows:—Palmer 9200, Meech 7354, and 1143 scattering. In the same towns at the last year's election, the votes were for Crafts 7285, Palmer 7418, Meech 3189.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Warren R. Davis has been re-elected to Congress, from the district of Pendleton and Greenville, by a majority of 69 votes over Col. Griskam, the Union candidate.

Mr. McDuffie has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The vote stood: For Mr. McDuffie 1627; J. S. Pressley 339.

Col. W. R. Clowney, the State Rights candidate, has been elected by a majority of 226 votes over Col. Thomas Williams, the Union candidate. The vote was for Clowney 4584; Williams 4358.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 12.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The anniversary of the battle of North Point and bombardment of Fort Mifflin, with great spirit, and in a splendid manner, as we infer from the programme of the celebration and proceedings of the associations as published.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the battles of Lake Champlain and Plattsburg, and the day before, that of Lake Erie—so that we have our glorious Three Days to boast of as well as the French.

The battle of Lake Erie was fought Sept. 10, 1813, between the British squadron commanded by Captain Barclay, and that of the U. States by Captain Perry, which, after an action of three hours and a half, terminated in the capture of the whole of the British force: the British had 41 killed, and 24 wounded; the Americans 27 killed, and 96 wounded.

Ship	Guns.	Brig	Lawrence	Guns.
Ship Detroit	19	Brig	Lawrence	20
" Q. Charlotte	17	"	Niagara	20
Shr. Lady Provoat	13	"	Caledonia	8
" Chippewa	1	Salt.	Arion	4
Brig Hunter	10	"	Scorpion	2
Sloop Little Belt	3	"	Samus	2
		"	Tigress	1
		"	Porcupine	1
		"	Sloop Tripp	1
Total guns	63			54

On the 11th Sept. 1814, the Champlain British squadron under the command of Commodore Downie, attacked the Americans, under the command of Commodore McDonough, in the harbor of Plattsburg, and after a sanguinary conflict of two hours, were completely defeated. The Americans had 33 killed and 59 wounded; the British 84 killed and 110 wounded; among the former Captain Downie.

American Force.		British Force.	
	Guns.		Guns.
Saratoga	26	La Confiance	26
Eagle	20	Lionnet	16
Ticonderoga	17	Chub	11
Preble	7	Finch	11
13 row galleys	16	13 row galleys	18
	—		—

Sir George Prevost, with 14,000 men, was, at the same time, repulsed in an assault upon the forts at Plattsburg, by Gen. Macomb, with 1500 regulars, and about 3000 militia. The British retreated under cover of the night, leaving their sick and wounded to the mercy of their opponents, and destroying stores and provisions to a large amount.

On the 13th Sept. 1814, the British made their "demonstration"—they attacked Fort Mifflin, with five bomb ships and a number of frigates, and landed from a powerful fleet of men of war 5,000 troops at North Point, led by Gen. Ross, to attack the city. The British were repulsed by the Americans, chiefly militia, with a loss of 46 killed, including General Ross, and 295 wounded—the Americans had 40 killed and 200 wounded.

RAPID TRAVELLING.—Messrs. Stockton and Stokes' fast United States Mail left Wheeling, Virginia, on Monday the 9th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M. and arrived in this city on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock; thus performing the whole in forty-four hours. This is the most rapid trip which has been made by these enterprising proprietors, for a long time past, and in the present condition of the roads unprecedented.

FREDERICK, Sept. 14.

VIATOR.

#### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 24, 1834.

Having been called on by a writer in the Eastonville Times, who signs himself "Pencil," for an expose of our political condition, in a manner which evinces much candour, as well as respect for the opinions of others, and believing too that the present crisis is one of much interest; one which calls on every man to think and act for himself on the great principles of our federal Constitution; one which involves, in all probability, the permanency of the Union, the peace and prosperity of the nation, we should feel ourselves unworthy of the confidence and respect both of the individual thus calling on us, and of the public, were we to decline or refuse to give it.

Since we first assumed the Editorial character, we have professed and claimed to be the advocate and supporter of the principles of Democracy, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and supported by the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in '99. We have looked upon these documents as comprising the Democratic faith, and giving the only construction to the Federal compact, which is compatible with the rights of the States, the permanency of the Union and the liberties of the people.

We propose to give, as briefly as possible, our understanding of these documents; and for the better examination of the subject by each of our readers as may not have the resolutions at hand, we have given them at length on another page of this morning's paper. They may be fresh in the recollection of many, but in the present dearth of news we think the space not unaptly appropriated.

The resolutions above alluded to, it will be recollected, grew out of the Acts of Congress, passed during the administration of Mr. Adams, the elder, commonly known as the *alien and sedition laws*; and alleged that these laws were violations of the Federal constitution, or usurpations, by the General Government, of the reserved rights of the States.—The supporters of these resolutions, (at the head of whom stood Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison), contended that the Government of the United States, was one of strictly limited powers; that it was the creature of the states, as independent sovereignties, and not of the people; that it possessed no other powers than were specifically enumerated, and granted in the Federal constitution, and such other powers as were necessary to carry into operation the granted powers. That all other powers than those specifically granted to the Federal Government, and those prohibited to the States, were reserved to the states respectively or to the people. That, in the passage of

the *alien and sedition laws*, they were therefore encroachments on the reserved rights of the states, unconstitutional and void. The friends of the administration of Mr. Adams (commonly known as the Federal party) contended on the other hand, that the Constitution of the United States was the work of the People and not of the States; that Congress should give to it a liberal construction; that certain powers, not expressly granted, should be inferred from the objects enumerated in the first clause of the instrument, viz: "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare," &c. and that on fair principles of construction the alien and sedition laws were both constitutional and necessary.

Here then we have the distinguishing features of the two parties, as they originated under the administration of the elder Adams.—The Democratic party asserting that the Federal constitution was a compact between the states acting in their sovereign capacities, and limited to the plain and obvious meaning of the instrument; the Federal party contending, that it was a compact of the people of the United States, and that its powers were open to a liberal construction.

In addition to the above points a further difference of opinion between the two parties grew out of the contention between them in relation to the formation of the Federal compact. The Democratic party asserting that, in political controversies between the states and General Government, in reference to the relative powers of either, the States, being the parties to that compact, were the judges in the last resort of all infractions of the Constitution, or encroachments on the rights of the States. The Federal party contended that, the Government being the government of the people of the United States, the states possessed no such right of final judgment. That the Supreme Court was the only arbiter known under the Constitution, and beyond that it rested with the people of the United States, and not in the sovereign power of the states respectively.

The resolutions of the Virginia and Kentucky legislatures, however, together with the report of Mr. Madison, having of late received from Mr. Calhoun and other distinguished men of the South, a different construction from that which had been given to them by a very large portion of the Democratic party, we shall endeavor, in as clear a manner as we shall be able, to give our understanding of them. We have ever considered these resolutions as merely asserting the sovereignty of the states, and the natural inherent and unalienable rights of all sovereign rights paramount to all laws, all constitutions, the right of judging of, and resisting oppression, whether arising from the infraction of a league, a constitution,

or compact, or in the language of the report of Mr. Madison, no other constraint proving our position, call for the language of a port. The resolution will be found in the assertion that the constitution the general government to the plain sense and no authorized by compact"—this is the plain, and the "states have to interpose for cell, and for a time limits, the appertaining to The position no man, who states, can character, there remains to be opinion of it, wence to the coticular crisis. In a simple decency of the Alien to the co states, and in the duties of the st. The act of members from the exercise of other proceed legislators, can nullification of under monarch in debate and exempted from the laws again summed, therof apprehended; however, as a l.w. so called. Again, in the ture of Kentu '98, we find the same decl and of the ment, the sationality of the peal to the requesting the passed at the, of Kentucky g that, "the se situation, be the un infractio; and, overrights, of color that is. Immediately this emphatic movement, as will bow to the at the same time ever hereafter. At muner,



al compact, or in any other manner. The language of the resolutions, in conjunction with Mr. Madison's report, we think will admit of no other construction. For the purpose of proving our position, however, we will for a moment, call the attention of our readers to the language of the resolutions and of the report.

The resolutions of Virginia, on examination, will be found to contain nothing more, than the assertion that the states are the parties to the constitutional compact, that the powers of the general government under it, are "limited to the plain sense and intention of the instrument, and no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in the compact"—that, in case of "a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers," the states have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties pertaining to them."

The positions and principles here laid down, no man, who admits the sovereignty of the states, can controvert for a moment. The character, therefore, of that interposition alone remains to be considered; and in forming our opinion of it, we shall be assisted by a reference to the conduct of that state, at this particular crisis. It terminated, as is well known, in a simple declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Alien and Sedition laws, an appeal to the co-states to assist in procuring their repeal, and in the assertion of the rights and duties of the states, as above set forth.

The act of the Legislature to protect its members from arrest and imprisonment for the exercise of the freedom of speech and other proceedings had in their capacities as legislators, can scarcely be considered as a nullification of the act of Congress. Even under monarchical governments, words spoken in debate and legislative proceedings, are exempted from the operation or penalties of the laws against sedition; it can hardly be presumed, therefore, that such proceedings were apprehended; the law was probably intended, however, as a kind of rebutter to the sedition law, so called.

Again, in the resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky, passed at the session of '93, we find the same positions laid down, the same declaratory assertion of their rights, and of the powers of the Federal Government, the same assertion of the unconstitutionality of these laws, and the same appeal to the co-states, to unite with them in requesting their repeal. In the resolution passed at the session of '99, the Legislature of Kentucky goes one step farther, and asserts, that "the several states who formed the constitution, being independent and sovereign, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction; and, that a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy."

What inference are we to draw from the language of this resolution, asserting that these laws are unconstitutional, that nullification is the rightful remedy, and accompanying the assertion as it does, with the declaration that they will bow to the laws of the Union, and oppose them only in a constitutional way?—The conclusion is irresistible, that the Legislature of Kentucky either meant, by the remedy of Nullification, nothing more than a simple declaration that the law was unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, which they deemed a constitutional way of opposing the law, or they meant that it was a remedy by recurrence to the natural, sovereign rights of the state, not recognized under the constitution nor compatible with it.

Let us now refer to the report of Mr. Madison, where he speaks of the right of a state to judge in the last resort and of her right and duty to interpose for arresting the progress of an unconstitutional law, and we shall find the same principles laid down.

In treating on this subject, he speaks of the States as independent political communities, acting on the principles of the laws of nations, having no other rights than, and subject to all the responsibilities of, sovereign, independent nations. True it is that a sovereign State has the right to judge of the infraction of a treaty or league, entered into with other sovereign States, but where is the principle of the law of nations which exempts her from the penalties or consequences of erroneous judgment? Can the claim by the law of nations, peaceably to be permitted to judge for herself of infractions of a compact or league, and act upon that judgment when it is adverse to the interests and the judgment of the other parties to the agreement, without incurring the responsibilities attendant on such a step?—If a state have any other rights secured to her, than those she possesses by nature, they are derived from the constitution.—The right therefore of a state to nullify an act of Congress, and suspend its operation, or peaceably to secede from the constitutional compact, must be derived from the compact itself, or it must be assumed on the principles of the law of nations, with all the attendant responsibilities. Can any thing be more clear than the language in the following sentences, to show that the constitutional compact must have been so far violated by the General Government, as to justify a recurrence to the natural rights and original sovereignty of a state, before she should interpose, the remedy of nullification or secession? "Even in the case of ordinary conventions between different na-

tions, where, by the strict rule of interpretation, a breach of a part may be deemed a breach of the whole, every part being deemed a condition of every other part, and of the whole, it is always laid down that the breach must be both wilful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in the case of an intimate and constitutional union, like that of the United States, it is evident that the interposition of the parties, in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasions only, deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system."

The same principle is still more clearly laid down in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, delivered by Judge McKean in *Cobbett's case*, as follows:

"If a State should differ with the United States about the construction of them (their powers) there is no common umpire but the people, who should make amendments in the constitutional way, or suffer from the defect (in the Constitution). In such a case, the Constitution of the United States is Federal. It is a league or treaty made by the individual States, as one party, and all the States, as another party. When two nations differ about the meaning of any clause, sentence, or word in a Treaty, neither has an exclusive right to decide. But if it cannot be thus accomplished, each has a right to claim its own interpretation, until a reference be had to the mediation of other Nations, an arbitration, or the fate of war. There is no provision in the Constitution, that in such a case the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States shall control and be conclusive—neither can the Congress by a law confer that power. There appears to be a defect in this matter. It is a *cursus omnis*, which ought in some way to be remedied. Perhaps the *Vice President and Senate of the United States*—or *Commissioners appointed, say one by each State*, would be a more proper Tribunal than the Supreme Court. Be that as it may—rather think the remedy must be found in an amendment of the Constitution."

If anything be wanting to the true understanding of the principles of the great actors in the political revolution of 1800, it will probably be found in the letters of Mr. Jefferson to major Cartwright and Wm. B. Giles on the relative powers of the State and General Government.

If he considered nullification the mild, peaceful and safe remedy, which its advocates assert it to be, why should he be silent in relation to it, or say there was no remedy, but "reason and argument," or "a convention of the States must be called?"

On this point then we are brought to the irresistible conclusion, that a State has no other right to nullify an act of Congress, or to secede from the Union, than that which is derived from the immutable law of nature or of nations; that this right can only be based on an infraction of the league or constitutional compact by the Federal Government, of which violation each co-State has an equal right to judge, and if adverse to the nullifying or seceding State, to require her obedience. It may be considered a defect in our political system, that the Supreme Court, a branch of the Federal Government itself, is the only tribunal known under the constitution, to which questions in any manner affecting the rights of States can be referred; but it can only be remedied by an amendment of the constitution.

The only safe course then, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "to keep aloof from the questionable ground," and for Congress to venture on no constructive powers.

**Government Deposits.**—By the following article from the *Globe*, it will be seen the deposits of the government, in the U. S. Bank, are to be suspended, and transferred to the State Banks; and from the article from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, (if it is to be relied on) we learn the plan adopted by government for facilitating exchange, &c. and the security of the public funds. We forbear making any remarks on this step of the administration until we see the reasons by which it has been influenced, which we must shortly look for, agreeably to the *Globe* article.

Rumors have been current, that Mr. Duane, differing with the cabinet on this subject, would retire from office; but as yet this is supported on no other authority than the press opposed to the administration, right or wrong.

**From the *Globe* of Friday.**—We are authorized to state, that the deposits of the public money will be changed from the Bank of the United States to the State Banks, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose, and that it is believed, they can be completed in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in time to make the change by the first of October, and perhaps sooner, if circumstances should render an earlier action necessary on the part of the Government.

It is contemplated, we understand, not to remove, at once, the whole of the public money, now on deposit in the Bank of the United States, but to suffer it to remain there until it shall be gradually withdrawn, by the usual operations of the Government. And this plan is adopted in order to prevent any necessity, on the part of the Bank of the United States, for pressing upon the commercial community, and to enable it to afford, if it think proper, the usual facilities to the merchants. It is believed, that by this means the change need not produce any inconvenience to the commercial community, and that circumstances will not require a sudden and heavy call on the Bank of the United States so as to occasion embarrassment to the institution or the public.

The general anxiety which has been manifested on this subject, has made it proper to announce what is intended to be done; and we understand that the facts and reasons which have led to this measure, will shortly be laid before the public.

It will be seen by an advertisement in the *Gazette* (Whig) of to-day, that Mr. Durant has fixed upon the 26th inst. for his ascension. Mr. Durant has acquired such celebrity by his success in the exhibition of this beautiful spectacle in N. York that he may calculate not only upon a large concourse of spectators from among our citizens, but numerous visitors from other places. The enjoyment of such a spectacle, in its full perfection, conducted by a man of science and education, is certainly worth the trouble of a journey of a hundred miles. Probably the noblest triumph of human skill and daring is yet to be achieved in the science of Aeronautics, and one which will work more changes than any other in the condition of mankind. Even in its present experimental state, it furnishes a sight which cannot be beheld without the most intense emotions, whether by the learned or the ignorant—the philosopher or the savage of the wilderness. The latter regards it with fearful anxiety as the mere peril of human life—the former with admiration, as life perilled in the cause of science.

It is now only forty years since the first ascension of a human being in a balloon. On the 21st November, 1784, Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes ascended from the castle of la Muette, near Paris. Pilatre, on a subsequent ascent, lost his life, and was the first victim to this fearful experiment. The Duke de Chartres, the father of the present King of France, ascended from the Park

of St. Cloud, on the 15th July, 1784, and had a narrow escape. Since then the danger of an ascension has been diminished by the precaution which experience has suggested, but the science may be said to be still in its infancy.

Perhaps it may be necessary to inform some of our readers that Mr. Durant is a native citizen of the United States.—*Balt. Gaz.*

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.**  
For Talbot County.  
For the General Assembly.  
RICHARD SPENCER, of the 1st district.  
MORRIS O. COLSTON, of the 2d district.  
GEORGE STEVENS, of the 3d district.  
PHILIP HORNEY, of the 4th district.  
For County Commissioners—1st district.  
Doct. THEODORE DENNY.  
RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

**JACKSON REPUBLICAN TICKET.**  
For Queen Anne's county.  
For the General Assembly of Maryland.  
Lemuel Roberts.  
Samuel R. Oldson.  
Thomas Wright, 3d.  
Robert Larrimore, Esquires.

**FOR THE LEVY COURT.**  
William Colgan.  
Valentine Wareham.  
Samuel S. Robinson.  
James H. Wilson.

**FOR THE SHERIFFALTY.**  
Thomas Sutter, Esq.

**DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN CAROLINE.**  
The committee met according to arrangements on Tuesday the 17th inst. and nominated the following ticket:

For Sheriff.  
Tilghman Johnson.  
For the Legislature.  
John Thawley.  
James Smith.  
Marcey Fountain, and  
Col. Peter Willis.

The committee then adjourned.  
LEVIN CHARLES, Ch'n.  
PETER W. WILLIS, Sec'y.

**PUBLIC MEETINGS.**  
The Democratic Candidates for Talbot county, invite the opposition candidates, and such of the voters as can make it convenient to attend, to meet them

At Easton, Tuesday, the 24th instant.  
And at the Chapel, on Saturday, the 28th instant.

In order to afford the citizens of the Eastern Shore an opportunity of witnessing the ascension of the balloons, in Baltimore, on Thursday next, 26th inst., the Steamboat Maryland will take passengers from all her usual stopping places on Wednesday next, and return them on Friday following for the price of one passage only. It is expected that the President and Heads of Departments will be present at the exhibition.

**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Walter L. Mountain, Mr. Samuel Rathel to Miss Elizabeth Gardner, both of Talbot county.

**NOTICE.**  
A meeting of the members of the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club is requested at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 1st of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing Officers, and making final arrangements for the race, which will be run on Mr. Rose's field adjoining Easton. The course is in beautiful order for a trial of speed, and we should be glad to see Uncle Sam and Bachelor, again—as competitors for our largest purse. The old friends of Uncle Sam are still disposed to back him against the Western Shore. The contest between these noble animals of well earned reputation would be one of exhilarating interest.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

**Collector's Notice.**  
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY,  
Collector of Talbot county.

**Eastern Shore of Maryland JOCKEY CLUB.**  
RACES will commence at Easton on Wednesday the 9th of October and continue three days.

First day—A colts purse of 200 Dollars 2 miles and repeat.  
Second day—A purse of 300 Dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse mare or gelding, raised and owned in Maryland or the District of Columbia.  
Third day—A handy cap purse of \$100 best three in five, one mile heats.

The Eastern Course is in beautiful order well turf'd with grass and is perhaps the best course in Maryland for quick time, a great number of very promising untied colts are in training for the above races. Several are expected from the Western Shore, so that all persons visiting our course may calculate on fine sport.

A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

**Easton, Sept. 24.**

**Luck again at the Easton Lottery Office.**

9, 34, 35 a Prize of \$100, sold to a gentleman at the Oak in New York Lottery, Extra Class No. 29.

To be drawn on Saturday, September 29—

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 19.

**PRIZE SCHEME.**

1 Prize of 25,000 10 prizes of 1,000

1 6,000 10 500

1 3,000 20 250

1 2,000 25 200

1 1,250 50 150

No two number tickets draws less than a \$25 prize.

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion at the Lucky Lottery office of

P. SACKETT,  
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Sept 24

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Sept 24

## BALLOON.

**MR. CHALES F. DURANT**

Will make his 8th Grand Ascension with his large Balloon from Observatory Garden (Federal Hill) on THURSDAY, September the 26th.—This is the only Ascension Mr. D. can make in Baltimore, prior to his departure for the North, and the public is most respectfully assured that no expense or exertions will be spared to ensure the success of this experiment, and make it fully equal in splendor and majesty of the former Ascensions, which gave such universal satisfaction to the many thousands who witnessed them.

As the process of inflating a Balloon is one of the most interesting and scientific things ever witnessed by an enlightened public, and most persons wish to be as near as possible, Mr. Stanley, the Proprietor, will erect seats in amphitheatre form throughout the entire enclosure, where 4 or 5000 persons may be comfortably seated and witness the whole of this chemical process, when in less than three hours 10,000 feet of Hydrogen Gas is procured by this large and powerful apparatus by means of the decomposition of water with iron and Sulphuric Acid.

Order to be observed in the ascension: At half past 1 o'clock the Gates of the Garden will be thrown open for the reception of the public. At two o'clock the firing of a cannon will announce the moment when Mr. Durant will commence to inflate his Balloon. At 3 o'clock a small Pilot Balloon will be sent off to ascertain the direction of the wind. At half past 3, a Gold Beater skin Balloon in the form of a Dolphin, will be inflated and retained by a ribbon will sail round the amphitheatre. At 4 o'clock the Pioneer decorated with flags, will be sent off to point out the course of the large aërostat. At half past 4 Mr. Durant will make the final preparations for his aerial voyage. Mr. Durant will place a quadruped in his Car, which after he has attained a sufficient elevation he will send in perfect safety to terra firma, and after depositing the instruments in his gondola, Mr. Durant will take his station in the Flying Vessel floating a few moments near the spectators, the cords will be cut and the Flying Vessel with her Pilot waving the Star Spangled Banner, will gradually ascend to the region above.

A good Band of Music is engaged, and a sufficient number of Police Officers will attend to preserve order.

Tickets One Dollar each, to be had at all the principal Hotels and Bookstores in the city, and at the Garden, and the public is requested to provide themselves with tickets in advance, to avoid inconvenience from a crowd.

Sept 24

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. use of John Randall, use of William Bromberg, (of Baltimore) against two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, and the other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, against Bennett Bracco, and one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Lewis Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennett Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, also a writ at the suit of Bracco at the suit of Edward Martin, and a writ facias against said Bracco and Lambert W. Spencer issued by Thos. C. Nicola, Esq. at the suit of Lambert Dickinson; use of Wm. Dickinson, also for officers' fees, due for 1831, 1832 and 1833—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, the following negroes, viz 1 negro man called Sam, 1 do. Gabriel, 1 do. Jack, and 1 negro woman called Maria, also, on WEDNESDAY the 16th of October, on the premises of said Bracco, in Miles River Neck, the following property, viz 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 3 carts, 1 gig and harness, 3 ploughs and 2 harrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture. All taken as the goods and chattels of Bennett Bracco, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid execution and officers' fees and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence on each day between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Sept 24

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Hestley, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 119 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Sept 3

**TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**

Gentlemen,

I offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffship. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Easton, July 9th, 1833.

**NOTICE.**

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the eleventh instant, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself HILLARY BROWN. He is about 20 years of age, five feet eight in chest high, freckled face, has a scar over his left eye, says he was free born in Calvert county in this State, had on when committed a blue coat, check pantaloons, black hat, and Jefferson shoes.

The owner of the said negro, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS.

Sheriff of Frederick county.

Aug. 30—Sept. 10

—The *Globe* and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

M. E. B.

Sept 24

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale at his residence, near Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 3d of October next, a number of

Horses, Cattle and Sheep,

on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by

THOS. DEWILIN.

Sept 17

## LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, lying and being in Talbot county, near Choptank River and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contains about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale, one other third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given. Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds.

Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of FOUR HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF LAND, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.

Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE ACRES OF LAND, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupation of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.

The President Directors and Company aforesaid reserve to themselves the rents of the farms for the present year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, Aug. 27, 1833.

The Editors of the Centreville Times and Cambridge Chronicle, are requested to publish the above advertisement until the day of sale.

[G]


## SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the



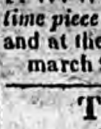
**REMOVAL.**  
THE subscriber, thankful for the many fa  
vours he has received since he con  
menced business in Easton, begs leave to in  
form the public that he has removed from his  
former stand to the eligible situation near the  
corner of Washington street, and immedi  
ately opposite the market house, recently occupied  
by Mr. Wm. Vanderford, as a grocery store,  
where he is prepared to execute

**TAILORING.**  
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE  
and at the shortest notice. Feeling confident  
of his ability to give satisfaction to those who  
may employ him, he invites gentlemen to give  
him a call.  
**SCOURING OF CLOTH CLOTHES** ex  
ecuted in such a manner as to render those  
half worn, little inferior in appearance to new.  
A **MAN APPRENTICE** will be taken—  
boy of good habits and respectable parentage,  
from 12 to 14 years of age; one from the coun  
try will be preferred.  
ANDREW OEHLER.  
Aug 18

**WOOL.**  
  
**LYMAN REED & CO.**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,  
BALTIMORE.  
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of  
wool. Letters post paid asking informa  
tion respecting the wool market, will receive  
immediate attention.  
L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to  
Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co.  
Daniel Cobb & Co.  
Samuel Wyman & Co. } Baltimore.  
May 14 cowlm

**PETER W. WILLIS,**  
**CLOCK AND WATCH**  
**MAKER.**  
AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,  
DENTON, Maryland.  
Will repair the short  
est notice, Chronometers,  
Levers, Lépines, Horiz  
tal, Duplex, Repeating  
and Vertical Watches.  
Weekly and Daily Brass  
and Wood Clocks.  
N. B. In consequence of an arrangement  
with one of the principal houses in Baltimore,  
P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of  
time piece on the most accommodating terms,  
and at the shortest notice.  
March 23

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
  
**GOV. WOLCOTT,**  
Capt. WM. V. VRRIN, will leave Balti  
more every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock  
for Rock Hall, Corvica, and Chestertown—  
returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock  
on Friday morning, Corvica at about 10, and  
Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in  
Baltimore at 4 P. M.  
WM. OWEN, Agent.  
Apr 30

**The Steam Boat Maryland**  
  
**CAPTAIN TAYLOR,**  
WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and  
Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annap  
olis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at  
Caulhaven) and Easton; leave Easton every  
Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock  
for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at  
Caulhaven), Annapolis, and Baltimore; leave  
Baltimore every Monday morning at half  
past 8 o'clock for Centerville (via the Com  
pany's wharf on Cornica Creek) and Ches  
tertown, and return to Baltimore the same day.  
All baggage and packages at the risk of the  
owners thereof.  
April 9

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**  
I WILL sell at a very reduced price, and  
on a long credit, that very valuable  
**TRACT OF LAND,**  
called **SHARP'S ISLAND,** if ap  
plication be made soon.—Persons  
wishing to make a profitable invest  
ment, would do well to embrace this offer.  
THEODORE DENNY, agent.  
for Jos. W. Reynolds.  
Easton, March 16

**BOARDING.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public, that he has open  
ed a boarding house in the house formerly oc  
cupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on  
Washington street, opposite the Union Ta  
vern, where he is prepared to receive gen  
tlemen by the week, month or year, on reason  
able terms. Being determined to devote pa  
ticular attention to this business, he hopes to  
receive the patronage of the public.  
GALB BROWN.  
N. B. Parents or guardians of children  
from the country, who may wish to place  
them at school in town, can have them accom  
modated with boarding by the subscriber, and  
the strictest attention paid to their morals and  
comfort.  
Jan 32 G f

**WANTED.**  
**350 NEGROES**  
I WISH to purchase three hundred NE  
GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years  
of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to  
purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are  
intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of  
Mississippi, and will not be separated. Per  
sons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well  
to give me a call, as I am permanently set  
tled in the market, and will at all times give  
higher prices in CASH than any other pur  
chaser who is now, or may hereafter come in  
to market.  
All communications promptly attended to.  
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of  
fice, 43 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber,  
at his residence above the intersection of  
Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road,  
near the Missionary Church. The house is  
white, with trees in front.  
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.  
Baltimore.  
July 29

**Easton Female Seminary.**  
Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL  
RESPECTFULLY announce to their re  
spective patrons and the public generally,  
that they have associated themselves together  
for the purpose of establishing a Female Sem  
inary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They  
have selected gentlemen as trustees to whom  
they have submitted the general superintend  
ence and direction of this Institution. And  
they propose as soon as practicable to obtain  
the services of a gentleman, whose testimo  
nials shall inspire confidence in his moral and  
intellectual qualifications, to assist them in  
giving instruction in the higher branches of  
an accomplished female education.  
The following branches of Education, will  
be taught in this Institution, and at the follow  
ing prices, to wit:  
Orthography, reading and  
plain sewing. \$3 per quarter.  
Writing, Arithmetic, Eng  
lish Grammar, & Mus  
ic Work including the  
above branches. 4 ditto  
Geography, with the use  
of Globes and maps, As  
tronomy, History, Com  
position, including the  
above branches. 5 ditto  
And if sufficient encouragement be given,  
the following will also be taught at the follow  
ing prices:  
Embroidery, and Emboss  
ing work, &c. \$5 extra do.  
Music, including use of Pi  
ano 12 do  
Drawing and Painting 6 do  
Theorem painting on Vel  
vet 5 do  
Also the Latin and French Languages.  
Twelve weeks in a quarter.  
A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentle  
man who may produce such testimonials as  
above mentioned, if on examination he may  
be approved by the Trustees. It is desir  
able that early applications should be made, which  
if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq.  
Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be  
promptly attended to. It is proposed that this  
Institution shall be opened on the third Mon  
day in September next.  
N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's  
can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12  
young ladies, who will be under the imme  
diate supervision of Miss Nicols.  
July 9

**Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.**  
THOMPSON & HARPER having asso  
ciated themselves under the above firm,  
beg leave to announce to the citizens of East  
on, and the public generally, that they have  
taken the stand on Washington street, ad  
joining the Bakery of Mr. Nind, and the firm  
of Goldsmith and Hark, where they have on  
hand a few specimens of splendid

**BEAVER HATS.**  
and are now finishing and will constantly keep  
a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every  
variety of the above article, to suit the various  
tastes and purses of the Talbot population.  
They have just returned from Baltimore  
with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Mater  
ials of every description, and having a thor  
ough knowledge of the business together with  
an unremitting attention to the same, and a  
determination to sell cheaper than ever here  
before offered, they indulge a hope to receive,  
as they will endeavour to merit, a share of  
public encouragement.  
The Public's obt. Serr's.  
GEORGE W. THOMPSON,  
THOMAS HARPER.  
Easton, Aug. 18

**JUST received and for sale at the Drug**  
**Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.**  
A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,**  
**GLASS, &c.**  
AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Dr. Scudder's Eye  
Water,  
Morphine, Emeline,  
Strichine, Cornein,  
Piperidine, Oil Cuba  
Basiloid Copia,  
Oil of Santalidin,  
Draughted Laudu  
num,  
Ditto Opium,  
Ditoyne,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the  
modern preparations, with a full supply of  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12  
12 by 16, &c.  
Also a quantity of FRESH GARDEN  
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu  
setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be  
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.  
Easton, Dec 18


**REMOVAL.**  
JAMES B. GEORGE, feeling thankful to  
his friends and the public generally, for  
the liberal encouragement received for the  
last ten years in his line of business, would in  
form them that he has removed to No. 49, Cen  
tral Market space a few doors below his former  
stand, and hopes by a due attention to busi  
ness to merit a continuance of public patron  
age, as usual, a good assortment of **BOOTS** and  
**SHOES**, both fine and coarse, of his own man  
ufacture, together with a good selection of the  
Eastern make.  
LIKEWISE.  
Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of  
which he will dispose of at the lowest prices,  
for Cash.  
N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centerville  
Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and  
Belle Air Republican, will publish the above  
advertisement to the amount of \$4, and for  
ward their accounts to this office, or to J. B.  
George.  
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

**Farm for Sale.**  
I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay  
side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles  
below St. Michaels, containing 202 1/2 acres of  
land more or less. This farm has ever been  
considered an almost unrivalled situation for  
health, or beauty. The land is in a good state  
of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of  
manure—it is bounded on the waters of the  
Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running  
across the entire neck of land, it has an ex  
tensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank  
River, where oyster shells may be had in a  
bundance. Applications made to the subscri  
ber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Anne's  
county.  
THOS. H. KEMP.  
June 25 f

**A CARD.**  
A. owners of NEGROES, in Maryland, Virgini  
a, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as  
has been artfully represented by his opponents,  
but that he still lives, to give them CASH and  
the highest prices for their NEGROES. Persons  
having NEGROES to dispose of, will please give  
him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,  
and where immediate attention will be paid to  
their wishes.  
N. B. All papers that have copied my for  
mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and  
discontinue the others.  
oct 9

**TO RENT.**  
THE house on Harrison street, at present  
in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Mullikin.  
Also, a small comfortable house occupied by  
Mr. Henry Chairs—for terms apply to  
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
sept 17 8w

**NOTICE.**  
By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore.  
The Board being convinced that the use of  
Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having  
experienced its value and ascertained that dif  
ferent bodies of Marl vary in richness—Find  
ing too that the quantity dispersed on the acre  
depends on its quality—and being anxious to  
afford every information upon this subject—  
Therefore, Resolved, That this Board solicit  
the Farmers on the Eastern Shore to convey  
small samples of their different specimens of  
Marl to be deposited at the Drug Store of Tho  
mas H. Dawson & Son, in the town of East  
on, addressed to this Board, for the purpose  
of enabling the Board to have them analysed  
to ascertain their respective qualities—and if  
these samples are accompanied with any re  
mark or information in relation to the effects  
produced by the use of Marl, it will be more  
acceptable.  
Signed,  
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chairn.  
Attest,—M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the  
public, that Mr. John W. Bell having with  
drawn from the copartnership heretofore ex  
isting under the firm of James P. Anderson  
& Co. the business will for the future, be  
conducted at the old stand near the market  
house, under the firm of ANDERSON &  
HOPKINS, where all orders for  
Coaches, Barouches, Gigs or  
Carriages,  
of every description, will meet with the most  
prompt attention. As it is indispensable that  
the business of the old firm be closed as  
speedily as possible, they earnestly request  
all persons indebted, to come forward and  
settle their respective accounts without delay,  
either by cash or note. All persons having  
claims against the said firm will bring them  
forward. It is hoped those who are inter  
ested in this notice will be prepared by the  
first of November, as after that date all ac  
counts unsettled will be placed in officers  
hands without respect to persons.  
They return their sincere thanks to all those  
who have heretofore favored them with their  
custom, and hope by paying strict attention  
to business, and making neat and durable  
work, to merit and secure the continuance of  
a liberal share of public patronage.  
JAMES P. ANDERSON,  
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.  
N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone au  
thorized to settle up the business of the late  
firm.  
Easton, Aug. 27th, 1833. 6w [G]

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
**WILSON & TAYLOR**  
MOST respectfully inform their friends  
and the public generally that they have  
just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore  
and are now opening at the store house late  
occupied by William Clark, dec'd and im  
mediately opposite the Court House  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS**  
GROCERIES, HARD WARE, CHINA,  
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,  
all selected with great care from the latest  
importations; their friends and the public gen  
erally are invited to give them an early call.  
Easton, April 30

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing under  
the firm of GOLDSMITH & HAZEL,  
being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all  
persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are  
fully authorized to make payment to John T.  
Goldsmith.  
MANLOVE HAZEL having purchased  
the entire stock of the above firm, intends to  
continue the business, at the old stand, and to  
keep constantly on hand,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS AND**  
**GROCERIES,**  
as heretofore, and by prompt attention to busi  
ness, and a constant effort to accommodate,  
he hopes to retain his former customers, and  
to elicit the patronage of the public gener  
ally.  
sep 3

**Real Estate at Public Sale.**  
THE subscriber being about to leave the  
State of Maryland, will sell to the high  
est bidder at Mr. A. Griffith's Tavern in the  
Town of Denton, on the 17th day of October  
next, on a liberal credit for two thirds of the  
purchase money, the other third will be re  
quired in cash; all his real estate in the said  
town of Denton and its vicinity, to wit:  
No. 1. The lot adjoining the property of E.  
B. Hardcastle, Esq., on the main street where  
is erected a new Brick Dwelling,  
25 feet front, 27 back, and a Frame  
Kitchen, and on the corner a Store  
House newly new, and latter's back and front  
Shops and Bow Room—also a Tailor's shop;  
this property is in a central part of the town,  
and would at all times command good tenants.  
No. 2. The House and Lot on Com  
merce street, now in the tenure of Tho  
mas Dyott;—this is a handsome small  
property in a healthy part of the town, with  
a Well of good water, Smoke house and  
Kitchen, which has not lain idle for want of a  
tenant since it was erected, it being so desir  
able a place for a small family.  
No. 3. A 5 1/2 acre Lot adjoining, and partly  
in the limits of said town; it would make a fine  
Clover Lot; it brought me a fine crop of early  
wheat this season.  
No. 4. A 101 acre Lot within 1-3 of a mile  
from town, in a state to bring good rye and  
corn.  
The title to all the above property is good  
and indisputable, and clear of all incumbrance,  
except about \$250 dollars, which will be cleared  
on the day of sale.  
On the same day or the day after, I will also  
sell all my personal property, which can be  
seen on the day of sale. There are too many  
items to enumerate in an advertisement.  
Attendance given by  
GEO. T. MILLINGTON.  
Denton, 17th Sept. 1833. (G)  
N. B. The Centerville Times will publish  
the above until the day of sale, and send his  
account to the Postmaster, Denton.

**UNION HOTEL.**  
  
Denton, Maryland.  
THE subscriber having taken the house op  
posite the Court House in Denton, and  
having opened it as a public house, takes this  
method of saying to his friends and the public  
generally that he is prepared to entertain tra  
vellers and others in a manner which he hopes  
will be satisfactory to any who may be so good  
as to give him a call.  
His table will at all times be furnished with  
the best the market can afford. His bar is  
stocked with the best of Liquors. His stables  
are in good order—his outers good. He hopes  
his friends will call and see him.  
JOSHUA CLARKE.  
Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833.  
N. B. Private parties can at all times have  
private rooms.  
Travellers can at all times be accommod  
ated with horses and carriages to carry them  
to any part of the peninsula. J. C.

**TO RENT.**  
FOR the year 1834, the following property  
in the town of Easton, viz:  
The framed DWELLING house  
and premises on Washington street, ad  
joining Dr. Ennalls Martin, and at present  
occupied by Mrs. Mary Goldsborough.  
The small Brick Dwelling House and ver  
and immediately back of the above on Harri  
son street.  
The store room on Washington street at  
present occupied by John Meconkin.  
The shop or store room on the same street  
at present occupied by James L. Smith, and  
the small frame shop or office on Federal alley  
and fronting the public square at present used  
as a Lottery office—all the above property is  
in complete repair—for terms apply to  
WM. H. GLOOME.  
Easton, Aug. 18 cowl

**Notice.**  
Was committed to the jail of Frederick  
county, as a runaway on the 12th day of July,  
1833, a negro woman who calls herself PLEA  
SANT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant com  
plexion, five feet high, twenty one years of  
age—says she was born free in the State of  
Virginia, and emigrated to this State, was ap  
prehended and put to the jail of Montgomery  
county, and sold out for the jail fees to Jesse  
Leech, Esq. of Rockville in the said county;  
—had on when committed a striped calico  
srock, prunella shoes, &c.  
The owner of said negro, is requested to  
come and have her released, she will other  
wise be discharged according to law.  
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff  
of Frederick county.  
aug 2—27 8t

**A Teacher Wanted.**  
MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are  
desirous of employing a Gentleman in their  
Seminary at Easton, who can come well  
recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to  
teach the higher branches of Female educa  
tion, in which they wish to embrace the Latin  
and French languages, but more particularly  
the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal  
salary will be given if immediate application  
be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq.  
Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The In  
stitution will be opened for the reception of  
pupils on Monday the 23rd inst.  
sept 10

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, about the  
middle of June last, a white boy, an ap  
prentice to the farming business, named Je  
miah Bader, in the 18th year of his age. A  
person is wanted not to harbor or employ  
him at the peril of the law. If he is arrested  
and returned to me, I will give a reward of 6  
cents, but no thanks.  
HENRY WILLIAMS.  
Caroline County.  
sept 10, 1833 8w

**To rent for the ensuing year,**  
A HOUSE and LOT and BLACK  
SMITH'S SHOP at Thimbletown, be  
longing to the estate of James Ridg  
way, deceased. Apply to  
WM. ARRINDALE, Adm'r.  
aug 27

**WANTED.**  
AS an overcoat for the remainder of the  
present year, a man who has been ac  
customed to agriculture, and can come recom  
mended. A man without a family would be  
preferred. Apply to the  
EDITOR.  
sept 10

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from Bal  
timore, and is now opening the best as  
sortment of **BOOTS** and **SHOES**, that he  
has ever had. His friends and the public  
are requested to call and see him. He is de  
termined to sell at the most reduced prices  
for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm  
leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.  
PETER TARR.  
April 9

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State of Maryland, will sell to the high  
est bidder at Mr. A. Griffith's Tavern in the  
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town of Denton and its vicinity, to wit:  
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25 feet front, 27 back, and a Frame  
Kitchen, and on the corner a Store  
House newly new, and latter's back and front  
Shops and Bow Room—also a Tailor's shop;  
this property is in a central part of the town,  
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mas Dyott;—this is a handsome small  
property in a healthy part of the town, with  
a Well of good water, Smoke house and  
Kitchen, which has not lain idle for want of a  
tenant since it was erected, it being so desir  
able a place for a small family.  
No. 3. A 5 1/2 acre Lot adjoining, and partly  
in the limits of said town; it would make a fine  
Clover Lot; it brought me a fine crop of early  
wheat this season.  
No. 4. A 101 acre Lot within 1-3 of a mile  
from town, in a state to bring good rye and  
corn.  
The title to all the above property is good  
and indisputable, and clear of all incumbrance,  
except about \$250 dollars, which will be cleared  
on the day of sale.  
On the same day or the day after, I will also  
sell all my personal property, which can be  
seen on the day of sale. There are too many  
items to enumerate in an advertisement.  
Attendance given by  
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Denton, 17th Sept. 1833. (G)  
N. B. The Centerville Times will publish  
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vellers and others in a manner which he hopes  
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His table will at all times be furnished with  
the best the market can afford. His bar is  
stocked with the best of Liquors. His stables  
are in good order—his outers good. He hopes  
his friends will call and see him.  
JOSHUA CLARKE.  
Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833.  
N. B. Private parties can at all times have  
private rooms.  
Travellers can at all times be accommod  
ated with horses and carriages to carry them  
to any part of the peninsula. J. C.

**CABINET MAKING.**  
**JOHN MECONKIN**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public that he  
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE  
**CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.**  
at his old stand in Easton, where he has a  
large and good assortment of  
**MATERIALS;**  
and would be pleased to continue to receive  
orders in his line.  
Employment will be given to TWO  
**GOOD WORKMEN.**  
N. B. Two boys of good morals would be  
taken as apprentices.  
Easton, Sept. 17. (G)

**MARYLAND.**  
**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**  
10th day of September, A. D. 1833.  
ON application of White Barwick, Adm'r.  
of Nimrod Barwick, late of Caroline county,  
deceased.—It is ordered that he give the  
notice required by law, for creditors to ex  
hibit their claims against the said deceased's  
estate, and that the same be published once  
in each week for the space of three succes  
sive weeks in one of the newspapers printed  
in Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly co  
pied from the minutes of pro  
ceedings of the Orphans' Court  
of the County aforesaid, I have  
hereto set my hand and the seal  
of my office affixed this tenth day of Septem  
ber, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thir  
ty three.  
Test,  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills  
for Caroline county.

**MARYLAND.**  
**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**  
10th day of September, A. D. 1833.  
ON application of Edward W. Liden, ad  
ministrator of Shadrack Liden, late of  
Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that  
he give the notice required by law, for credi  
tors to exhibit their claims against the said de  
ceased's estate, and that the same be publish  
ed once in each week for the space of three  
successive weeks in one of the newspapers  
printed in Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly co  
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of the county aforesaid, I have  
hereto set my hand and the seal  
of my office, affixed this tenth day of Sep  
tember, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and  
thirty three.  
Test,  
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of Wills for Caroline county.  
sep 17 3w

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